

N^o 32. Copy Translation of a Persian Address from other Inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta, which was delivered to the Secretary by Rupie Loll Dutt, and others.

C C C.

Translation of a Petition from Ruffick Loll Dutt, and Nemoy Churn Mullick, and Govind Chund Byfauk, and Loll Chund Mitre, and Nilly Anund Sein, and others, delivered by them to Edward Hay, Esq. Secretary to the Government.

We, your Petitioners, Inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta, do present to the Council an Address, which we have prepared under Signatures, relative to the Business of Mr. Hastings, together with a Copy thereof; and we do request, in Behalf of ourselves and other Persons who have signed the said Address, that the Council, having in their Kindness caused the same to be translated by the Officers of the Company, will be pleased to forward the Original and the Translation to England: What was necessary we have stated.—Furthermore, may the Sun of your Life and Prosperity ever remain resplendent.

A true Translation.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T.

Translation of the Address delivered to Edward Hay, Esq. Secretary to the Government, by Ruffick Loll Dutt, Nemoy Churn Mullick, and others, Inhabitants of Calcutta.

It having at this Time come to the Hearing of all us the Gentry, Merchants, and other principal People of the City of Calcutta, Part of the Territories of the brave and noble English Company (whom may God long preserve in Prosperity!) that the exalted Rulers of England, and they who preside over the Courts of Justice, have received Doubt and Displeasure in their just Hearts against Mr. Hastings, upon a Suspicion that, taking the Money and Effects of us the Inhabitants of this Country by various Frauds and Artifices, he ruined the Government of the Company;—Therefore we, the People aforesaid, with a perfect Unanimity both in Expression and Meaning, do from our Hearts, and according to what we know and have heard, lay before the exalted Gentlemen aforesaid, for the Purpose of dispelling their Doubts, a true Representation of the Character of Mr. Hastings, from the Time that he was appointed to, and became invested; with, the Government of Calcutta till the End of his Administration. He was always occupied in the Welfare of the Ryotts and the Improvement of the Country, in the Support of the Weak, in healing the Oppressions and Injustice of bad Men, good Offices to the Great and Small, in the Preservation of the Rules of Government, and in Attention to the Rights and Degrees of Men nobly descended, in the Encouragement of Men of Merit and Learning, in establishing Allowances for Mussulmen, Doctors, and for Pundits and Students, and in supporting Colleges and Schools both for Mussulmans and Hindoos, in keeping alive the Learning of every Sect and Persuasion, in giving Ease to the Landholders and the Merchants, in dispensing Justice to the injured and oppressed, in speaking the Language of Consolation to the Humble as well as the Great, in conciliating the Hearts of Princes, whether Friends or Enemies, and in the Welfare of the Company. In short, throughout the Territories under the Government of the Company, there is not a single Individual who has not received from the Table of Mr. Hastings's Bounty whatever he was entitled to: And we, the Inhabitants of this Town of Calcutta, have for our own Parts represented only that which we have ourselves seen and heard of the Kindness, the Care, the Knowledge of what was right, and the Humanity of Mr. Hastings, who could distinguish what was just from what was unjust, who, in his Exemption from Avarice, was unequalled, the Fountain of good Dispositions, and the Assemblage of Mercies.—We were, and are, satisfied with and grateful to Mr. Hastings; and sweet and refreshing to our Tongues are the Words with which we utter his Praises.—Written on the 7th of Assin, 21st September 1788.

Hur Dew Roy Bonneyh,
Shaum Soonder Chuckerbutty,
Baunchehram Chuckerbutty,
Doorgachurn D^o,
Kushenpersaud Huldar,
Tittoram Pucksaufy,
Ramconney Bonneyh,
Ramcunt Bonneyh,
Ramchund Callijeh,
Doorgaram Fagere,

Radachurn Chuckerbutty,
Radaehurn Doy,
Mohunpersaud Fakoor,
Radamohun Chuckerbutty,
Kawnla Caunt Chuckerbutty,
Neelmuny Takoor,
Buncherain Chulleych,
Durgachurn Muckeyoh,
Gowrchurn Mullick,
Nemoychurn Mullick,

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Adjoodeh



Adjoodeh Rum Rysaick,
 Govind Chund Byfaick,
 Ramkissen Dofs,
 Srewh Ram Paul,
 Kishun Churn Adeh,
 Kishen Churn Chund,
 Rogonaut Dey,
 Goorchund Seal,
 Colly Churn Ghose,
 Gooroo Churn Bodhaul,
 Akur Mullick,
 Goluck Churn Mullick,
 Ramkushen Mullick,
 Bulram Chund,
 Sookmoy Budhaul,
 Sonatun Adhey,
 Adjudebah Ram Lakau,
 Kowul Loohun Dey,
 Narain Seal,
 Gopee Churn Muddun,
 Rausbeharry Dhure,
 Ramkissen Adeh,
 Adet Churn Day,
 Bindabund Chund Byfauck,
 Nity Chund Byfauck,
 Luckun Mundul,
 Surrop Seal,
 Lortuck Sien,
 Gopechurn Seal,
 Ramkifour Seal,
 Sham Churn Mullick,
 Ramperfaud Chund,
 Gour Chund Seal,
 Gopaul Adeh,
 Gourn Churn Dey,
 Gyarum Mettre,
 Gour Churn Dey,
 Bunsey Budden Seal,
 Praunkissen Sean,
 Ruffick Lall Dutt,
 Hur Loll Dutt,
 Ram Ram Sircar,
 Fuckerchund Tewary,
 Muddun Mohun Seal,
 Radakissen Dhur,
 Radamohun Mullick,
 Kishun Sein,
 Puddum Lochun Mullick,
 Ramperfaud Sein,
 Munnor Mullick,
 Chiten Churn Sein,
 Nittatund Sein,
 Chetun Churn Sein,
 Surroop Chund Sein,
 Chiten Dutt,
 Jugmohun Dutt,
 Radachurn Dutt,
 Bushno Churn Seal,
 Biffember Dey,
 Chitonchurn Adey,
 Bum Paul,
 Pruboo Ram Doy,
 Juggernaut Doy,
 Bridy Doy,
 Goculchund Kirfinmoih,
 Loll Chund Metre,

Banarassy Gose,
 Lucky Kunt Paul,
 Surrop Chund Paul,
 Cooshaut Chund Paul,
 Hurry Churn Dutt,
 Chitontchurn Dutt,
 Hurry Dofs Mullick,
 Surrop Chund Paul,
 Nudeen Dofs,
 Raus Boharry Dutt,
 Lucken Mullick,
 Chitun Curn Dutt,
 Neel Money Dhur,
 Geery Dur Saw,
 Byjynaut Saw,
 Burchun Dutt,
 Heloo Sest,
 Biffumber Dhur,
 Kirparam Dhun,
 Sonatun Seal,
 Juggernaut Seal,
 Sookmy Dher,
 Chiturn Churn Seal,
 Jewun Dey,
 Nizhy Ram Dey,
 Gocul Mundy,
 Nitta Nund Dutt,
 Ruggonaut Sahay,
 Bushno Churn Seal,
 Nitta Nund Dutt,
 Rajah Pittumber Mitter,
 Munoor Mohun Dhun,
 Hur Dew Ram Seal,
 Anund Dutt,
 Teelock Ram Paul,
 Purboram Dhur,
 Rasoo Sahah,
 Kishurn Ram Bose,
 Bayhwunt Paul,
 Neelmoney Sahey,
 Ramsfooder Mitter,
 Radachurn Seal,
 Geery Dhur Roy,
 Bulram Dey,
 Juggutram Paul,
 Chyton Byfauck,
 Conny Pawn,
 Luckykunt Burhaul,
 Attaram Burhaul,
 Nein Sean,

Moktaram Dey,
 Shaumchurn Mullick,
 Neelumber Seal,
 Sudda Nund Adeh,
 Surroop Chund Dey,
 Gocul Kishour Seal,
 Joogul Kishur Byfauck,
 Radakunt Paul,
 Roop Chund Dey,
 Fucker Chund Dey,
 Ruffick Roy,
 Gour Perfaud Mullick,
 Gour Perfaud Mullick,
 Nemy Churn Dutt,
 Nund Keshour Foutchdar,

Quswun Foutchdour,
Seetaram Seal,
Sausfly Ram Sein,
Surroop Dutt,

Surroop Chund Seal,
Punchand Pawo,
Raochunder Chatterjee,

A true Translation.

G. F. CHERRY,

D. P. T.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Sec^y to the Gov^t.

N^o 33. Translation of a Persian Address from other Inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta, which was delivered to the Secretary by Rauje Chund Roy, and others.

Translation of a Petition delivered to Edward Hay, Esquire, the Secretary of the Government, by Rauje Chund Roy, Pettumber Mitre, Durup Narain, Colly Persaud Ghose, Tunnoor Dutt, and others, Inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta.

We, your Petitioners, Inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta, present to the Council an Address relative to Mr. Hastings, under our Seals and Signatures, together with a Copy thereof, and in Behalf of ourselves, and of the other Persons who have sealed or signed the said Address, do request, that the Council, having caused the same to be translated by the Officers of the Company, will be pleased to transmit the Original and the Translation to England.

What was necessary we have represented.

Translation of the Address delivered to Edward Hay, Esquire, Secretary to the Government, by Rauje Chund Roy, Pettumber Mitre, and others.

We, the greatest and principal People, Merchants, and others, Men of different Sects and Persuasions, Inhabitants of the City of Calcutta, Part of the Territories of the English Company, (whom may God long preserve in Prosperity!) having heard that the exalted Rulers of England, and they who preside over the Courts of Justice, have received Displeasure in their humane Hearts against Mr. Hastings, upon a Suspicion that he took the Money and Effects of us the Inhabitants of this Country by Fraud and Treachery, and entirely ruined the Government of the Company:—Therefore we, the People aforesaid, with a perfect Unanimity both in Expression and Meaning, according to the Precepts of our several Religions and Customs, the Observance of which we always make the Objects of our Hearts, do, for the Purpose of dispelling the Doubts of the exalted Gentlemen aforesaid, bring from behind the Curtain of Concealment, and place upon the public Seat of Notoriety, such a Representation of the Character, and such a Relation of the Words and Actions of Mr. Hastings, whose Disposition is worthy of all Praise, as is true, and certain, and fully proved, and clearly demonstrated, and free from Ornament and Exaggeration, from the Time that he was appointed to, and became invested with, the Government of Calcutta till the End of his Administration. He was always occupied in the Welfare of the Rayats and the Improvement of the Country; in the Support of the Weak, in healing the Oppressions and Injustice of bad Men, in good Offices to the Great and Small, in the Preservation of the Rules of Government, and in Attention to the Right and Degrees of Men nobly descended, in the Encouragement of Men of Merit and Learning, in laying the Foundations of Virtue, as for Example, by building Colleges and Schools, in keeping alive the Learning of every Sect and Persuasion, in giving Ease to the Landholders and the Merchants, in dispensing Justice to the Afflicted and Oppressed, in speaking the Language of Consolation to the Humble as well as to the Great, in conciliating the Hearts of Princes, whether Friends or Enemies, and in the Welfare of the Company. In short, throughout the Territories under the Government of the Company, there is not a single Individual who has not received from the well-spread Table of Mr. Hastings's Bounty whatever he was entitled to: And we, the Inhabitants of this Town of Calcutta, have for our own Part represented only that which we have ourselves seen of the Kindness, the Care, the Knowledge of what was right, and the Humanity of Mr. Hastings, who could distinguish what was just from what was unjust, who, in his Exemption from Avarice, was unequalled, the Fountain of good Dispositions, and the Assemblage of Mercies.—We were, and are, in every Way satisfied with and grateful to Mr. Hastings; and sweet and refreshing to our Tongues are the Words with which we utter his Praises.—Written on the 2d Bhauden, 16th August 1788.

Ramnidde Sherma,
Ramhurry Sherma,
Ramrutton Sherma,
Cashinaut Baboo,

Dewan Dyale Chund,
Roy Hurryram Mullick,
Anundram Mullick,
Ruggooram Mullick,

Ramchurron

Ramchurron Sherma,
 Sirre Narain Seit, Son of Ralbaharre Seit, Grand-
 son of Shamfoonder Seit, the Son of Ba-
 narife Seit.
 Dataram Pundit,
 Govurdan Pundit.—All this which is written is true.
 Ramfoonder Meter,
 Moonthey Imaum Bukh,
 Arjoongy Nautjee,
 Roy Huldar Sein,
 Raja Petumber Meter,
 Lolchund Meter,
 Rada Mohun Photadar,
 Ramperfaud Photadar,
 Ramfoonder Meter,
 Mannickchund Bose,
 Hittoo Seit,
 Nuttoo Paul,
 Bhaugveet Sahaw,
 Fuckerchund Sahaw,
 Juggernaut Meter,
 Santeram Meter,
 Durrub Narrain Senmah,
 Ramtunnoo Dutt,
 Cheituncherrun Dutt,
 Ramnarain Sherma,
 Ramsunker Sherma,
 Cheitunchurn Bysauk,
 Goorchurn Bysauk,
 Radakishen Soor,
 Nyan Soor,
 Ramlochun Gose,
 Dyaram Seit,
 Kalliperfaud Gose,
 Ramkishore Sherma,
 Ramanund Roy,
 Ramfoonder Roy,
 Bennode Beharri Roy,
 Rajchunder Roy,
 Bishnoochurrun Bose,
 Krishunchund Bysauk,
 Cunhoy Lole Bysauk,
 Muddum Gopal Roy,
 Raiy Bullub Sein,
 Ramcunhoi Core,
 Govindram Bysauk,
 Annundchund Dut,
 Durrup Narain Mitter,
 Annunderam Dut,
 Byjeram Shermah,
 Goculchund Shermah,
 Gapinaut Sherma,
 Ramfoonder Sherma,
 Ramhurry Gose,
 Indur Narain Gose,
 Ramtunnoo Roy,
 Telookram Gose,
 Dyaram Sherma,
 Puddumlochun Gongoly,
 Koonj Behari Sherma,
 Annundchund Dut,
 Gokulchund Daus Gose,
 Ramlochun Gose,
 Permeshry Sherma,
 Aggyahram Sherma,
 Joogulkiffore Gond,
 Nunddoolol Gond,
 Shirre Narain Sherma,

Ramhurry Gose,
 Mahadew Gose,
 Ramonarain Beswaus,
 Ramchunder Gose,
 Juggernaut Gongoly,
 Maunickchund Gose,
 Goungechurn Dee,
 Gunga Narain Daus,
 Gopinaut Chuckervuttee,
 Aggyram Chuckervuttee,
 Shamfoonder Gose,
 Ramfoonder Roy,
 Gourichurn Daus,
 Krishun Mohun Sircar,
 Luckum Mundul,
 Ramhurree Mundal,
 Aggyram Saufy,
 Sockmi Mundul,
 Ramsunker Dofs,
 Ramchunder Mundul,
 Horrichurn Mullick,
 Joogul Mundul,
 Rammokun Praumaunick,
 Nitty Nund Saumee,
 Neelmunnee Saumee,
 Jaggernaut Persaud Dut,
 Ramhurry Gose,
 Autmerram Huldar,
 Hurrikeshen Dee,
 Aggyahram Paul,
 Goculchund Nundee,
 Jaggernaut Sircar,
 Obhichurn Roy,
 Ramgunga Binnoki,
 Datteram Bennoke,
 Ramram Dut,
 Ramchunder Benoki,
 Maunickchund Gose,
 Bulram Gose,
 Bhirochurn Roy,
 Rhamnarain Choudry,
 Berharidans Daus,
 Annundiram Gir,
 Ramnarain Sherma,
 Brijgoo Ram Sherma,
 Hurchund Sherma,
 Munnohur Paul,
 Gopinaut Gofaul,
 Ramhurri Bose,
 Ramchunder Bose,
 Debychurn Sherma,
 Ramfooder Metter,
 Hurbishunchund Sherma,
 Ramdeb Sircar,
 Ramchurn Sherma,
 Juggernaut Sherma,
 Byjnaut Bunnyjea,
 Ramram Seit,
 Dateram Chuckervuttee,
 Rhamlochun Chuckervuttee,
 Juggutram Sherma,
 Kalliperfaud Dut,
 Chunder Shekur Mitter, Son of Doorgachurn
 Metre,
 Ramtunnoo Mitter,
 Maunickchund Chuckervuttee,
 Annunderam Chuckervuttee,
 Autmeram Chuckervuttee,

Bhowanneechurn

Bhowanneechurn Sherma,
 Deibechurn Sherma,
 Munnohur Gose,
 Goorooperfaud Gose,
 Ramhaunt Paulit,
 Kundurp Soor,
 Bulram Soor,
 Subbanund Roy,
 Gopihaunt Bofe,
 Juggatram Paulet,
 Bishunnaut Sherma,
 Neelmonne Mateyja,
 Ramnochun Bofe,
 Ramchurn Paulet,
 Durap Narain Gose,
 Ram Nundy Daus,
 Bindrabund Gose,
 Taurnichurn Bofe,
 Hurrekriphen Paul,
 Gunfaum Sein,
 Kewalram Gose,
 Ramhaunt Mitter,
 Hurrikephen Gose,
 Kithen Mohun Gose,
 Ranye Sherma,
 Ramloochurn Sherma,
 Ram Neddy Sherma,
 Ramshunker Daus,
 Ramneddi Cubberauje,
 Bulbudder Perrauree,
 Gourychurn Sherma,
 Jugmohun Sherma,
 Lohuram Sherma,
 Ramperfaud Sherma,
 Luckikaunt Sherma,
 Gourachun Dur,
 Neelmunnee Meter,
 Ramfoonder Bofe,
 Rugnaut Nandi,
 Radakaunt Kubberaje,
 Ramlochun Mitter,
 Gunganarain Bofe,
 Byjyram Bofe,
 Byjnaut Sherma,
 Gourikaut Bofe,
 Ranjy Seir,
 Seobram Dur,
 Juggernaut Bofe,
 Gokulchund Bofe,
 Seebchurn Binnoky,
 Myaram Gose,
 Rummanund Dee,
 Gungadkyr Paul,
 Praunhurri Gose,
 Bauncharam Sing,
 Bunmauly Gose,
 Ramsonder Bofe,
 Maunichund Chuckervuttee,
 Cripparam Kur,
 Ramfoonder Gose,
 Munnohur Sherma,
 Ramkaunt Daus,
 Gunga Bifken Sherma,
 Kumlakaunt Bofe,
 Hurrichurn Chuckervuttee,
 Gunputti Sein,
 Guddadur Dee,

Neelmunni Gose,
 Ramdoolal Seal,
 Chundichurn Nauk,
 Anundiram Chuckerbuttee,
 Autmeram Chuckervuttee,
 Krisken Chund Mitter,
 Annunde Mitur,
 Radakaunt Chuckervuttee,
 Gokulchunder Mitter,
 Aggyarum Mitter,
 Shamfoonder Chuckerbuttee,
 Ramchurn Chuckerbuttee,
 Seebchund Chuckervuttee,
 Gourhurri Biswas,
 Ramsunker Mitter,
 Dyarum Chaturjah,
 Kallifunker Shermah,
 Bancharam Shermah,
 Kalliperfaud Shermah,
 Babooram Sherma,
 Koonj Behary Binnoky,
 Obichurn Paulit,
 Jugmohun Sherma,
 Ramje Gose,
 Shamfoonder Gose,
 Ramkishore Bofe,
 Bulram Gose,
 Bulram Sing,
 Bhugutram Paul,
 Byjnaut Chatyjah,
 Atmeram Paulit,
 Ramsunker Nowky,
 Ragnaut Nowky,
 Muddun Mohun Poor,
 Gopee Mohun Nowky,
 Byjyannund Soor,
 Ramchunhoi Huldar,
 Ramlochun Roy,
 Ramsunker Mitter,
 Ramram Bofe,
 Gourychurn Paul,
 Rajchund Mitter,
 Ramlochun Mitter,
 Bryjoodhun Mundal,
 Doorga Churn Gose,
 Jynarain Mitter,
 Deibnaut Dur,
 Jaggernaut Biswas,
 Tahkoor Daus Mitter,
 Santiram Mundal,
 Gunganarain Roy,
 Shamfoonder Bofe,
 Ramtonoo Bofe,
 Ramnarain Sircar,
 Rasbehary Paul,
 Ramperfaud Biswas,
 Radhachurn Bofe,
 Ramchurn Bofe,
 Hurrinarain Gose,
 Jynarain Bofe,
 Mookteram Mitter,
 Nesheram Sircar,
 Bendrabund Sahaw,
 Nerharee Sein,
 Ramdoolal Nauk,
 Ramram Sherma,
 Myulsk Sherma,

Ramlochun

Ramlochun Mokurjah,
 Krissen persaud Mokurjah,
 Kallachaund Ojah,
 Hurrinarin Sherma,
 Ram Gopal Sircar,
 Ramchunder Biswas,
 Byrochurn Daus,
 Ramhurri Bofe,
 Bejyram Bofe,
 Obhychurn Gofe,
 Rammohun Bofe,
 Durgah persaud Mitter,
 Joogulkishore Sherma,
 Krishenram Bofe,
 Kalliperfaud Bofe,
 Bulram Gofe,
 Govindram Dut,
 Lolchund Sing,
 Bhowany Churn Soor,
 Ramtunnoo Choudry,
 Jugmohun Sien,
 Maunickram Dut,
 Bhagirut Mitter,
 Goury Sunker Mitter,
 Annunderam Dee,
 Jaggernaut Photadar,
 Govindram Dut,
 Byjeram Daus,
 Bunnaun Sah,
 Munchur Sherma,
 Ramtunnoo Gofe,
 Kalliperfaud Gungoly.
 Ramsunker Gofe,
 Banckeram Mitter,
 Shamsoonder Gofe,
 Chummul Lochun Daus,
 Ramnaut Nowky,
 Ramperfaud Sherma,
 Byjyram Dut,
 Munohur Sircar,
 Ramsunker Sein,
 Ramcunhoi Nowky,
 Atmaram Sein,
 Lukhmicauht Gungooly,
 Cunnukram Bennoky,
 Nundoolal Bofe,
 Kalliperfaud Sherma,
 Doorgoperfaud Dut,
 Kheimchund Roy,
 Neddiram Dut,
 Gokul Daus,
 Nyan Dut,
 Ramhurry Daus,
 Hurrinarain Dut,
 Kallifunker Dee,
 Deviperfaud Dut,
 Ramram Butta Ghaye,
 Ramnichun Ghosaul,
 Ramsunker Bhuttacharje,
 Praunkriskin Sing,
 Radakriskin Sing,
 Abbyachurn Roy,
 Seetram Gofe,
 Bowanychurn Bofe,
 Pumnarain Motur,
 Krishencunt Sein,
 Petumber Bofe,

Atmeram Bofe,
 Ramnidhi Bofe,
 Ramtunnoo Bofe,
 Rammohun Bofe,
 Jugmoheen Bofe,
 Juggernaut Roy,
 Byjychund Dut,
 Byjy Anund Gofe,
 Gokulchund Daus,
 Govurdun Mitter,
 Bhowanund Bofe,
 Gourychurn Gofe,
 Bowanychurn Dee,
 Ramsunker Dut,
 Muddun Mohun Gofe,
 Ramperfaud Mitter,
 Ramnaut Bofe,
 Ranijy Sing,
 Mookteram Mitter,
 Ramconhoi Mitter,
 Bulram Mitter,
 Neelmune Mitter,
 Ramtunnoo Mitter,
 Ramneddi Nundy,
 Permanund Mitter,
 Mullookchund Bofe,
 Bindrabund Bofe,
 Shamanund Dut,
 Rasbehary Dut,
 Mookteram Bofe,
 Gourychurn Mitter,
 Nittanund Dee,
 Ramniddi Dee,
 Dyaram Dut,
 Ramdoolal Dut,
 Rumskishore Mullick,
 Ramtunnoo Biswas,
 Ramram Dut,
 Neelmuni Dut,
 Surmanund Mitter,
 Radhacaunt Gofe,
 Lolchund Daus,
 Ramkishore Dee,
 Ramcunhoi Dee,
 Bhuggowty Sein,
 Dateram Sherma,
 Muddunmohun Ghose,
 Rammanund Mitter,
 Kallifunker Nowky,
 Ramchurn Daus,
 Gourachund Dut,
 Byjy Anund Daus,
 Sookmy Sherma,
 Ramchund Roy,
 Ramgopal Dee,
 Ignarain Sherma,
 Gunganarain Seir,
 Tahkoor Daus Barmeyja,
 Jagurnaut Gofe,
 Moonthey Shumsudein,
 Moonthey Nusseirudecir,
 Moonthey Mahomed Mookeram,
 Munnoohur Bofe,
 Radacaunt Meyfomdar,
 Preimchund Sherma,
 Lolbehary Sherma,
 Mookteram Sein,

Seeteram Gose,
 Munnohur Sherma,
 Ram Caunt Dut,
 Goculchund Gose,
 Goculchund Bose,
 Kallichurn Dose,
 Taurachund Bose,
 Neelmuanee Sircar,
 Devyohurn Gose,
 Binnoodram Butteyah,
 Guddadur Chund,
 Bowanny Churn Dut,
 Ramgopaul Gose,
 Dyaram Nooky,
 Nidhi Bose,
 Saharām Bose,
 Bijoyram Sherma,
 Ramfunker Sherma,
 Ramdoolal Sherma,
 Jugneohun Dut,
 Byjynund Gose,
 Ramfoonder Sherma,
 Nundkishoor Dut,
 Byjram Sherma,
 Shumbhoonarain Banajeah,
 Guddadhur Mitter,
 Kallichurn Roy,
 Kumbhaunt Sherma,
 Munnohur Biswas,
 Bhirochund Sherma,
 Praunbullub Sherma,
 Munnohur Sing,
 Maunickram Bose,
 Ramnidhi Sherma,
 Gaurachund Sein,
 Ramcaunt Dut,
 Ramdoolal Sircar,
 Ramram Sing,
 Brejdoalal Dut,
 Maunickchund Sein,
 Atmeram Bhuttacharje,
 Ramhurri Sermah,
 Maunickram Sermah,
 Ranye Gose,
 Brejjo Bhuttacharje,
 Nundoolol Roy,
 Kewelram Dee,
 Seeteram Sermah,
 Kerperam Gose,
 Rambullub Nauk,

Maunichram Gir,
 Bowanund Mitter,
 Ramchurn Sermah,
 Byragey Churn Gir,
 Ramcunhoi Mitter,
 Ramcaunt Dut,
 Krishun Ram Sircar,
 Doorgahnund Dut,
 Ramcunhoi Dut,
 Ramfoonder Choudry,
 Durupnarain Daus,
 Ramcunhoi Bennoky,
 Munnohur Sherma,
 Ramdoolal Daus,
 Ramdhun Sherma,
 Ram Suntoosh Gose,
 Juggutram Kur,
 Radachurn Kur,
 Breejoolal Sein,
 Goculchund Sermah,
 Ramram Binnoky,
 Ramruttun Sherma,
 Byjenaut Sherma,
 Radacaunt Soor,
 Rummanund Dee,
 Ramcaunt Dut,
 Bowanychurn Dut,
 Luckminarain Dut,
 Rammohun Sermah,
 Munnohur Sermah,
 Rajchunder Sherma,
 Devichurn Bose,
 Ramfunker Paulet,
 Gunganarain Gose,
 Gungaram Budhar,
 Hirderam Banajah,
 Kuggoonaut Banyjah,
 Doorgachurn Chuckeruttée,
 Sookmy Tahakoor,
 Mohunpersaud Tahakoor,
 Schulram Bose,
 Ramdoolal Sing,
 Gourychurn Gose,
 Ruggoonaut Mitter,
 Ramnedhi Daus,
 Ramjewan Gose,
 Kripperam Paul,
 Bhoomunmohun Soor,
 Aggyahram Soor,
 Munnohur Daus,

A true Translation.

(Signed)

G. F. CHERRY,

D. P. T.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Secy to the Govt.

N^o 34. Letter from the Rector and Churchwarden of the Greek Church.

To Edward Hay, Esq. Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

Enclosed we have the Honour to send you an Address to the Court of Directors in Favour of Mr. Hastings, signed by ourselves and all other the Principal Members of the Greek Church in Bengal. The Original Address in modern Greek is accompanied by a Copy and an English Translation of it. The Original and the Translation, we humbly request, may be transmitted to the Honourable Court of Directors by the earliest Conveyance.

We have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

(Signed) C. PORRTHENIO, Rector of
the Greek Church of Calcutta.(Signed) MAUNODY KYRIAKOR,
Churchwarden.Fort William,
8th January 1789.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Sec^y to the Gov^t.N^o 35. Copy Translation of a Greek Address from the Rector, and other Members of the Greek Church.

Translation of an Address from the principal Members of the Greek Church in Bengal, to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company.

We, the Offspring of Hellas, called by Europeans Greeks, now residing for Commercial Purposes in Calcutta, and other Places in the Kingdom of Bengal, all and each of whom, except only one or two, came into this Country since the Commencement of the Administration of Warren Hastings, the late glorious and exalted Governor of Bengal, and of all East India, trading in and about these Parts free and unmolested.—We, the said Greeks, during the happy Days of the said late Governor Warren Hastings, having often been protected, and justly supported, by him, and having also been encouraged by his noble Succour and Assistance to raise, in this City, a holy Temple, in Honour and Glory of our Saviour's Transfiguration in Mount Thabor, to the End that we might be fixed in this Country, and that this our Church should remain as the Foundation of an Establishment for us, and for our Successors, being of the same Nation and Religion. We, at the same Time, considering ourselves lawful Subjects of His most high, powerful, and sacred Majesty the King of Great Britain, for whose Permanence, Prosperity, and Happiness, we, as by our Duty indispensably bound, do offer up to the Almighty God our daily Prayers: Forasmuch as we have heard, with deep Regret, that the said late Governor General Warren Hastings is prosecuted; and being, on our Parts, most perfectly and heartily satisfied with his wise and upright Government, as well as gratified by the pious and great Works which he rendered to us with his usual Benevolence—do take the Liberty of testifying and declaring, by this humble Representation, his Christian and universal Character, his beneficent and charitable Disposition towards all Mankind, his just and impartial Love for all the Native Inhabitants, whether high or low, of this Kingdom, and his fervent Zeal for the Prosperity of the Country in general, and of every Individual, manifesting to all and every of them Marks of paternal Affection, and stretching forth his Hand to those whom he found in indigent Circumstances, and destitute of the Necessaries of Life. He was a zealous Patron for the Dispensation of Justice to every Individual, and a faithful Balance of Equity. In a Word, he was enriched with all humane and moral Endowments, and famous not only for his moral and political Virtues, but worthy of Praise, and to be highly spoken of for his Desire to obtain and to improve the Literature of this Country. All which Excellencies will render him admired, and immortal, throughout the universal World.

We therefore, the small Number of Greeks residing in Calcutta, and dispersed throughout Bengal, in true Testimony of our great Gratitude for the many Benefits which we have received from the late Governor, Warren Hastings, do join with all the World in declaring our Sentiments in Favour of the Character of our worthy, wise, and humane Patron, the late Governor General; and have hereunto humbly set our Hands, this 13th Day of December 1788, O. S.

Parthenio, Rector of the Church of Calcutta, and a Native of Corfew.

Nathaniel, a Native of Cyphanus, a Priest and Monk of the Convent of Mount Sinai, and
Rector of the Church at Calcutta.

Panageotes Alexius, of Philiopolis.
 Mavrodís Hiriacos, Warden of the Church at Calcutta, and a Native of Philiopolis.
 George Leondew, a Native of Smyrna.
 Demetrius Georgius, from Bythenia.
 Shereen Hadjy, Ibraheem of Cæsaria.
 Athenasias Theodore, from Prusa.
 Theo Charis, from Arta.
 Joannes Demetrius, from Mytilyne.
 Jacobus Haujy Hofma, from Cæsaria.
 Angelus Dadelco, from Philiopolis.
 Christodolo, Son of Papa Nicolai, from the Island of Neos.
 Panageotis Demetrius, from Kely.
 Angelos Doocos, of the Island of Corfew.
 Christodolos Mavrody, of Phylipolis.
 Emanuel Demetrius, of Albania.
 Demetrius Galonos, from Athens.
 Georgius Panagetos, from Philiopolis.
 Alexandros Panageotis, from D°.
 Anastasius D°, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 Joannes D°, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 Potos Haujy Abraham, from Cæsaria.
 Jacob D° Isaah, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 Alexius D° Abraham, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 Simeon D° D°, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 Joseph D° D°, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 Johannes D° Isaah, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 Lucos Theodore, from Magnesia.
 George Careeda, from Phylpopolis.
 Sotures Anthony, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 George Athenasius, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 Constantinus Theodorus, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 D° Shaling, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 Michael Andrew, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 Demetrius George Calogrethy, from the Island of Neos.
 George Demetrius, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 Nicholas Marinus Calonas, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 Marinus Nicholas Calonas, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 Demetrius Christodolo, from Phylpopolis.
 Michael from Constantnope.
 George Alexander, from Phylpopolis.
 Leontheus Christodolo, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 Alexander Keeriacos, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 Basileus Haujy Contrantine, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 Simeon Georgia, from Georgia.
 Michael Anthony, from the Island of Naxia.
 George Anthony, Native of Calcutta.
 Theodorus James, from the Island of Samos.
 Nicholas, from Crete.
 Sabas, a Selavonian.
 Pannagiotis, from Kheletos.
 George Angelo, from Phylpopolis.
 Constantine of Trapazandios.
 Jordan, from Cæsaria.
 Joannes Garaganos, from Georgia.
 Anastasius Constantine, from Phylpopolis.
 Soteris Slogew, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 Nicholas Spiredon, from Crete.
 George, from Aphalonia.
 Stamatis Demetrius, from Rhodes.
 Zacharius, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 John, from Kely.
 Athanasius Demetrius, from Phylpopolis.
 Demetrius Eleijah, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 George Angala, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 Anthony Phoskolos, from the Island of Jineus.
 Mathew Anthony, from D°. I have heard that the Government in England
 Joannes, from Khely.
 Thalifinos Haujy Peter, from Trapezon. I have heard that the Government in England

Boikos Neno, from Phylopopolis.
 Paulee Stratee, from Myteline.

A true Translation.

(Signed) C. PARTHENIO.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Sec^y to the Gov^t.

N^o. 36. Translation of Persian Addresses from the Rajah of Tumlook; from the Ranny of Mysadel; from the Ranny of Hidgelee; from the Rajah of Hidgelee; and from the Rajah of Sujamootah; presented by their Vackeels.

k k.

Paper delivered by the Vakeel on the Part of Rajah Anundenarain, Zemindar of Purgannah Tumlook 17 Anna Share, and translated pursuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Under the Seal of Rajah Anundenarain, Zemindar of Purgannah Tumlook (7 Anna Share).

I have heard that the Gentlemen in England are displeased with Mr. Hastings, on Suspicion that he oppressed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country;—Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God, in delivering Evidence, relate the praise-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendship and Politeness, of Mr. Hastings, possessed of great Abilities and Understanding; and by representing Facts, remove the Doubts that have possessed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England:—That Mr. Hastings distributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindness and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetousness and Avidity. During the Period of his Government, no one experienced from him other than Protection and Justice, never having felt Hardships from him, nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppressive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack, by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foresight, and preserved by the Terror of his Justice. He never omitted the smallest Instance of Kindness and Goodness towards us, and those entitled to it; but always applied, by Soothings and Mildness, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a single Person to be overpowered by Despair. He displayed his Friendship and Kindness to all; he destroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror; he tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppressors by his Justice; and by this Conduct he secured Happiness and Joy to us. He re-established the Foundation of Justice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and passed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us satisfied and pleased with him. As Mr. Hastings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Customs of these Countries, he was always desirous of performing that which would tend to the Preservation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Customs of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Sense he treated us with Attention and Respect.—We have represented without Deceit what we have ourselves seen, and the Facts that happened from him.

A true Translation

(Signed)

G. F. CHERRY.

D. P. Tr.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Sec^y to the Gov^t.

l l.

Paper delivered by the Vakeel on the Part of the Ranny Jannekee, Zemindar of Purgannah Mysau dul, &c. and translated pursuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Under the Seal of Ranny Jannykee, Zemindar of Purgannah Mysfaudel.

I have heard that the Gentlemen in England are displeased with Mr. Hastings, on Suspicion that he oppressed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country;—Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformably to the Decrees

Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praise-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendship and Politeness, of Mr. Hastings, possessed of great Abilities and Understanding; and by representing Facts, remove the Doubts that have possessed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England:—That Mr. Hastings distributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindness and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud; and his Heart is void of Covetousness and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Justice, never having felt Hardships from him, nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppressive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foresight, and preserved by the Terror of his Justice. He never omitted the smallest Instance of Kindness and Goodness towards us and those entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildness, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a single Person to be overpowered by Despair. He displayed his Friendship and Kindness to all; he destroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror; he tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppressors by his Justice, and by this Conduct he secured Happiness and Joy to us. He re-established the Foundation of Justice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and passed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us satisfied and pleased with him. As Mr. Hastings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Customs of these Countries, he was always desirous of performing that which would tend to the Preservation of our Religion and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Customs of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Sense he treated us with Attention and Respect.—We have represented without Deceit what we have ourselves seen, and the Facts that happened from him.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

G. F. CHERRY,

D. P. T.

m m.

Paper delivered by the Vakeel on the Part of the Ranny Sougundah, Zemindar of Dooroodumnam and Manchamootah, &c. in Chucula Hidglee, and translated pursuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Under the Seal of Ranny Sougundah, Zemindar of Dooroodumnam and Manchamootah, &c. in Chucula Hidglee.

I have heard that the Gentlemen in England are displeased with Mr. Hastings, on Suspicion that he oppressed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country: Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praise-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendship and Politeness, of Mr. Hastings, possessed of great Abilities and Understanding; and, by representing Facts, remove the Doubts that have possessed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England: That Mr. Hastings distributed Protection and Sincerity to Religion, and Kindness and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetousness and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Justice, never having felt Hardships from him; nor did the Poor even know the Weight of an oppressive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack, by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foresight, and preserved by the Terror of his Justice. He never omitted the smallest Instance of Kindness and Goodness towards us, and those entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildness, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a single Person to be overpowered by Despair. He displayed his Friendship and Kindness to all; he destroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror; he tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppressors by his Justice; and by this Conduct he secured Happiness and Joy to us. He re-established the Foundation of Justice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and passed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us satisfied and pleased with him. As Mr. Hastings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Customs of these Countries, he was always desirous of performing that which would tend to the Preservation of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Customs of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Sense he treated us with Attention and Respect.—We have represented without Deceit what we have ourselves seen, and the Facts that happened from him.

A true Translation.

A true Copy.

(Signed)

G. F. CHERRY,

D. P. T.

E. Hay,

Secy to the Gov.

Paper

n n.

Paper delivered by the Vakeel on the Part of Rajah Beernarain, of Pergunnah Jellamootah, &c. in Chucla Hidgelee, and translated pursuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Under the Seal of Rajah Beernarain, Zemindar of Pergunnah Jellamotah, &c. in Chucla Hidgelee.

I have heard that the Gentlemen in England are displeased with Mr. Hastings, on Suspicion that he oppressed us, Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country;—Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praise-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendship and Politeness, of Mr. Hastings, possessed of great Abilities and Understanding; and by representing Facts remove the Doubts that have possessed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England:—That Mr. Hastings distributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindness and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetousness and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Justice, never having felt Hardships from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foresight, and preserved by the Terror of his Justice. He never omitted the smallest Instance of Kindness and Goodness towards us and those entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildness, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a single Person to be overpowered by Despair. He displayed his Friendship and Kindness to all. He destroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror. He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppression by his Justice; and by this Conduct he secured Happiness and Joy to us. He established the Foundation of Justice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and passed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us satisfied and pleased with him. As Mr. Hastings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Customs of these Countries, he was always desirous of performing that which would tend to the Preservation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Customs of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Sense he treated me with Attention and Respect.—We have represented without Deceit what we have ourselves seen, and the Facts that happened from him.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

G. F. CHERRY,

D. P. T.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Sec^y to the Fort.

Comp^d.

Andr^m Gardener.

O O.

Paper delivered by the Vakeel on the Part of Rajah Debindurnarain, Zemindar of Purgunnah Soujahmootah, and translated pursuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Under the Seal of Rajah Debindurnarain, Zemindar of Purgunnah Soujahmootah.

I have heard that the Gentlemen in England are displeased with Mr. Hastings, on Suspicion that he oppressed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country;—Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praise-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendship and Politeness, of Mr. Hastings, possessed of great Abilities and Understanding; and by representing Facts, remove the Doubts that have possessed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England:—That Mr. Hastings distributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindness and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetousness and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Justice, never having felt Hardships from him; nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppressive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foresight, and preserved by the Terror of his Justice. He never omitted the smallest Instance of Kindness and Goodness towards us and those entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildness, the Salve of

Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a single Person to be overpowered by Despair. He displayed his Friendship and Kindness to all. He destroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror. He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppressors by his Justice; and by this Conduct he secured Happiness and Joy to us. He re-established the Foundation of Justice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and passed our Days in Peace: We are many, many of us satisfied and pleased with him. As Mr. Hastings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Customs of these Countries, he was always desirous of performing that which would tend to the Preservation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Customs of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Sense he treated us with Attention and Respect.—We have represented without Deceit what we have ourselves seen, and the Facts that happened from him.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

G. F. CHERRY,

D. P. T.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Sec^y to the Fort.

N^o 1. Copy of a Letter from the Deputy Persian Translator, dated the 9th March.

To Edward Hay, Esquire, Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

In continuation of the List accompanying my Letter, under Date the 9th January last, I have the Pleasure to forward you the Translations and Originals of two Addresses in Testimony of the Sense entertained by the Subscribers to them of Mr. Hastings.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

G. F. CHERRY.

Calcutta,
9th March 1789.

Continuation of the List accompanying my Letter 9th January 1789.

D D D.

Address from the Inhabitants of Rungpore.

d d d.

Translation of D D D.

E E E.

Address from the Inhabitants of Chittagong.

e e e.

Translation of E E E.

Examined J. W.

(Signed)

G. F. CHERRY.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Sec^y to the Gov^t.

N^o 2. Copy of a Letter from the Collector of Rungpore, Persian Address, transmitted by him, marked D D D, with a Translation.

To Edward Hay, Esquire, Secretary to the Government.

• Sic in Orig.

Sir,

Having received from Mr. Samuel Bird of Chittagong the accompanying Paper, signed by the Zemindars, &c. of that District, expressive of their Satisfaction in Mr. Hastings's Administration

in this Country, and understanding that it is proper I should forward it to you for the Purpose of its being laid before the Governor General in Council, I beg Leave to request you will be so obliging as to present it to the Board as soon as convenient.

I have the Honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

JOHN RUWLINS.

Calcutta,

20th February 1789.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Secy to the Gov.

e e e.

Paper transmitted by the Collector of Chittagong, received 27th February 1789, and translated pursuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

We the Cannongoes, Zemindars, Choudries, and Talookdars of Chucila Chittagong have heard that the Gentlemen in England are displeased with Mr. Hastings, on Suspicion that he oppressed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country; therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praise-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendship and Politeness, of Mr. Hastings, possessed of great Abilities and Understanding; and by representing Facts, remove the Doubts that have possessed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England—That Mr. Hastings distributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindness and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetousness and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Justice, never having felt Hardships from him; nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppressive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foresight, and preserved by the Terror of his Justice. He never omitted the smallest Instance of Kindness and Goodness towards us and those entitled to it; but always applied, by Soothings and Mildness, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a single Person to be overpowered by Dispair. He displayed his Friendship and Kindness to all. He destroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror. He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppressors by his Justice, and by this Conduct he secured Happiness and Joy to us. He re-established the Foundation of Justice, and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and passed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us satisfied and pleased with him. As Mr. Hastings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Customs of these Countries, he was always desirous of performing that which would tend to the Preservation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Customs of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Sense he treated us with Attention and Respect.—We have represented without Deceit what we have ourselves seen, and the Facts that happened from him.

The Seals and Signatures to this Address.

Mahomed Azum.
Luchun Sing, Choudry of Hattia.
Rostom and Rosum, Chowdries of Chuchla Bourngabad.
Mahomed Mokin.
Caunoo Sing and Sheik Maccoo Nazir Cazi Mahomed.
Sheik Fyze Jumma.
Deby Persaud.
Shady Khan.
Aulick Mahomed.
Hossein Imail.
Futteh Shaw.
Sookloll Chowdry.
Ragoo Maun.
Mahomed Caamil.
Ally Rosun.
Vyan Soek.
Cartieram, for Ram Rutton and Seddanund.
Bridge Bullub Dols.
Raje Doolub.
Walliah Hossein, of Doulen Chucila Nowd.

Jaun Baker.
 Seeforam, for Futteh Mahomed. b b
 Ranny Rosheny, of Baunshy Colly.
 Abul Guffoor.
 Aufuck Akbar.
 Caamaul Ashrup, of Chucia Nizampore.
 Sheik Musbara.
 Peranah Bullub.
 Bissenram.
 Bridge Loll.
 Ojodaram.
 Sookdee Roy.
 Lolla Beeby.
 Coffim Munrus.
 Bhawany Roy.
 Niamut Khaun.
 Hunglaram.
 Taje Sing.
 Nundram.
 Joynarain Gossaul.
 Sunnatun Roy.
 Imaun Bliksh.
 Rumjaun Ally, Son of Caamdar Ally Chowdry.
 Azeer Taker Chowdry.
 Hossien Muckein Chowdry.
 Sheik Dowler, written by Verjit ullah, Son of Molewy Gurribullah.
 Ahmid, of Baunscolly.
 Mahomed Waffid, for Boody Chowdry.
 Abdul Muzzeed.
 Nundram Hoja, Gomaltah, of Shilnarain Sroomutram and Jegernaut.
 Mahomed Mella, of Pergunnah Harach.
 Akbar Ally, Chowdry of Nizampore.
 Joy Chutternarain Cannongoe.
 Goury Sunker Byjonothe Cannongoe.
 Ram Surrun Cannongoe.
 Rajekeshon Cannongoe.
 Inder Gossinaut Cannongoe.
 Mahomed Mufwood.
 Ashruff Mahomed, for Warris.
 Mahomed Baker, Son of Jaun Khaun.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Sec^y to the Gov^t.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

G. F. CHERRY,

Dep. Pers. Transr.

N^o 3. Copy of a Letter from the Assistant to the Collector of Chittagong, Persian Address, transmitted by him, marked B E E, with a Translation.

To Edward Hay, Esquire, Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

Fort William.

The Zemindars, Chowdries, and Cannongoes of the Districts of Rungpore, having this Day presented to me a Persian Paper, testifying their Satisfaction with the Administration of the late Governor General, Warren Hastings, Esq. I beg Leave, in conformity to the Orders communicated to me in your Letter of the 31st March, to forward it to you enclosed, together with the Translation of an Address which was presented to me at the same Time, bearing the Signatures of the same Persons whose Names are signed to the Persian Paper.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

(Signed)

D. H. M^d DOWALL,

Collector.

Rungpore,
2d January 1789.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Sec^y to the Gov^t.

Paper

d d d.

Paper transmitted by the Collector of Rungpore, received 2d February 1789, and translated pursuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

We, the Cannongoes, Zemindars, Chowdries, and Talookdars of Rungpore, have heard that the Gentlemen in England are displeased with Mr. Hastings, on Suspicion that he oppressed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country; —Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praise-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendship and Politeness, of Mr. Hastings, possessed of great Abilities and Understanding; and by representing Facts, remove the Doubts that have possessed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England —That Mr. Hastings distributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindness and Peace to us all. —He is free from the Charge of Embezzlement and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetousness and Avidity. During the Period of his Government, no one experienced from him other than Protection and Justice, never having felt Hardships from him; nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppressive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack, by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foresight, and preserved by the Terror of his Justice. He never omitted the smallest Instance of Kindness and Goodness towards us and those entitled to it; but always applied, by Soothings and Mildness, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a single Person to be overpowered by Despair*. He displayed his Friendship and Kindness to all. He destroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror. He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppressors by his Justice; and by this Conduct he secured Happiness and Joy to us. He established the Foundation of Justice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and passed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us, satisfied and pleased with him. As Mr. Hastings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Customs of these Countries, he was always desirous of performing that which would tend to the Preservation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Customs of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Sense he treated us with Attention and Respect. —We have represented without Deceit what we have ourselves seen, and the Facts that had happened from him.

The Signatures to this Address.

Shamkeshwur Dofs, Proprietor of 1st Division of Chucra Couchyhaat.
Sheikkhy ullah, Proprietor of 2nd Division of Chucra Couchyhaat.
Collyperfaud Dhur, Proprietor of 4th Division of Chucra Couchyhaat.
Ramcaunt Dhur.
Ram Rooder Dofs, of Chucra Cockna.
Joy Doorga Debea, of Pergunnah Munna.
Shree dhur Serma, of Futtehpore.
Bhyrub Chunder Serrna Boonmundonga.
Mohendernarain Roy Sing, his Gumastah Gawind Perfaud Metre.
Coslicaunt Serma.
Rodge Chunder Serma.
Bokerdeb Serma.
Pertaub Sing deb, of Poonga.
Shib Chunder Nundy, of Chucra Futtehpore.
Mun Mohua Dofs.
Ragober Deb Dofs.
Hurry Deb Serma.
Neelmony Serma.
Soorjee Perfaud Serma.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

G. F. CHERRY,

Dep. P. Trans.

Examined.

J. W.

A true Copy.

To Edward Hay, Esq. Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

In Addition to the Addresses presented by the Natives of these Provinces, in Testimony of their Sentiments relative to Warren Hastings, Esq. and forwarded you with my Letter under Date the 9th March 1789, I have now the Pleasure to transmit you others presented by the Vackeels, according to the accompanying List in English, and the Persian Originals.

Calcutta, 6th August 1789.

A true Copy.

John White, P. Tr.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

G. F. CHERRY.

Continuation of the List accompanying my Letter of the 9th March 1789.

F F F.

Address from the Inhabitants of Poorena.

f f f.

Translation of F F F.

G G G.

Address from Rajah Chytan Sing, Zemindar of Bilhenpoor.

g g g.

Translation of G G G.

(Signed)

G. F. CHERRY.

P. S.

Comp^d.
W^m Sadlier.

A true Copy.

J^{no} White.

F F F.

Under the Seals and Signatures as underwritten :

We the Cannongoes and Chowdries and Zemindars of the District of Poorena have heard that the Gentlemen in England are displeased with Mr. Hastings, on Suspicion that he oppressed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Froce*, and ruined the Country; — Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praise-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendship and Politeness, of Mr. Hastings, possessed of great Abilities and Understanding; and by representing Facts, remove the Doubts that have possessed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England. That Mr. Hastings distributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindness and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlement and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetousness and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Justice, never having felt Hardship from him, nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppressive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack, by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foresight, and preserved by the Terror of his Justice. He never omitted the smallest Instance of Kindness and Goodness towards us and those entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildness, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a single Person to be overpowered by Despair. He displayed his Friendship and Kindness to all; he destroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror. He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppressors by his Justice; and by this Conduct he secured Happiness and Joy to us. He re-established the Foundation of Justice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and passed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us satisfied and pleased with him. As Mr. Hastings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Customs of these Countries, he was always desirous of performing that which would tend to the Preservation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Customs of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Sense he treated us with Attention and Respect.—We have represented without Deceit what we have ourselves seen, and the Facts that happened from him.

The Seals and Signatures to this Address.

Imam Bukth, Chowdry of Tuppa Nuckpoora, in Pergunnah Booje Rye.
 Kubub Ulla, Chowdry of D° D°.
 Hurry Loll Sing, Zemindar of Pergunnah Arza.
 Rummul Nyan, Zemindar of Pergunnah Beore.
 Dubnarain Roy, Zemindar of Pergunnah.
 Cudbee, the Son of Chundernarain Roy, deceased.
 Dorlob Sing, Zemindar and Cannongoe of Pergunnah Terasabod.
 Hurry Sing Dofs, Zemindar and Cannongoe of Pergunnah Paya Colly Tangrar, and
 Cannongoe of Pergunnah Futtehpore Singra.
 Kishen Chunder Metre, Zemindar of Pergunnah Beve Hubba, Son of Nockenaul, de-
 ceased.
 Grooperfaud Dofs, Zemindar and Cannongoe of Pergunnah Delawunpoor.
 Chundy Perfaud, Zemindar of Pergunnah Delawarpore.
 Mehendernarain Dofs, Zemindar and Cannongoe of Tuppa Muthrapore and Havely Ta-
 jepore, &c. the Son of Collyperfaud, deceased.
 Shaam Sunder Dofs, Zemindar and Cannongoe of Pergunnah Khoaba, &c.
 Durgaperfaud Dofs, Zemindar and Cannongoe of D°.
 Gourynoth Gose, Zemindar of Pergunnah Havely, &c. Sircar Tujepore.
 Shebnoth, Zemindar of Pergunnah Havely, &c. Sircar Tajepoor.
 Ranny Indeabutty, Cannongoe of Pergunnah Coomary Poor.
 Myanoth Roy, Cannongoe of Serkar Purnea.
 Budgenoth Roy, Cannongoe of Serkar Purnea.
 Rajah Tuken ul Dun Hossen, Zemindar and Cannongoe of Pergunnah Subjah-poor.
 Seal and Signature of Ranny Indrabutty, the Widow of Indernarain Roy, deceased,
 Zemindar of Pergunnah Havely Purnea, &c.
 Hurry Chunder, Cannongoe of Pergunnah Durmpoor.
 Mahomed Danab.
 Noorally Khan.
 Seal and Signature, Impression on the Seal from the Koran.
 Seed Amaun Ally.
 Kurrum Ally Khan.
 Seal of Golaum Hyfon.
 Seed Bernut Ally.
 Nokenoth Cannongoe.
 Mooleyram Cannongoe.
 Mother of Deebyperfaud, Cannongoe of Pergunnah Cudra.
 Widow of Cromur Sing, Cannongoe of Pergunnah Cudra.
 Gungawarar, Cannongoe of Pergunnah Cudra.
 Madho Sendy Behadre, Zemindar of Pergunnah Durmpoor.
 Gopi Caunt Roy and Rajender Roy, Cannongoes of Pergunnah Durmpore.
 Burkul ulla, Zemindar of Pergunnah Burrub, &c.
 Shuk Yor Mahomed.

A true Translation.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
P. T.Comp^d.
W^m Sadlier.

A true Copy.

Jn° White.

g g g.

Papers received the 5th August 1789, and translated pursuant to an Order from the Governor
General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Under the Seal of Rajah Chyton Sing, Zemindar of Bishenpore.

I have heard that the Gentlemen in England are displeased with Mr. Hastings, on Suspi-
 cion that he oppressed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force,
 and ruined the Country;—Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious
 Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of
 God in delivering Evidence, relate the praise-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude,
 Friendship and Politeness, of Mr. Hastings, possessed of great Abilities and Understanding; and
 by representing Facts, remove the Doubts that have possessed the Minds of the Gentlemen in
 England. That Mr. Hastings distributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindness and
 Peace to us all.—He is free from the Charge of Embezzlement and Fraud, and his Heart is void
 of Covetousness and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from
 him other than Protection and Justice, never having felt Hardship from him, nor did the Poor

ever know the Weight of an oppressive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack, by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Forefight, and preserved by the Terror of his Justice.—He never omitted the smallest Instance of Kindness and Goodness towards us and those entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildness, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a single Person to be overpowered by Despair.—He displayed his Friendship and Kindness to all.—He destroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror.—He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppressors by his Justice, and by this Conduct he secured Happiness and Joy to us.—He re-established the Foundation of Justice; and we at all Times during his Government lived in Comfort, and passed our Days in Peace.—We are many, many of us satisfied and pleased with him.—As Mr. Hastings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Customs of these Countries, he was always desirous of performing that which would tend to the Preservation of our Religion and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Customs of each from the Effects of Misfortune and Accidents.—In every Sense he treated us with Attention and Respect. We have represented without Deceit what we have ourselves seen, and the Facts that have happened from him.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

G. F. CHERRY,

P^a Tr.

A true Copy.

John White.

The Counsel for the Defendant stated, that they proposed to adduce the remaining Documents, with the Consent of the Managers; namely, the Address of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, made to the Defendant upon the Eve of his Departure from Calcutta; and also the Address of the different Departments of the Army, and the Thanks of the Court of Directors and Proprietors. The Managers for the Commons consented to the same.

Accordingly the separate Papers above produced by the Witness were read as follows:

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General.

Sir,

We, the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, impressed with real Concern at your Departure from India, intreat your Acceptance of this Public Tribute, in Testimony of our general Satisfaction in the whole Tenour of your long Administration, and our lasting Sense of your many patriotic Exertions.

For a Series of Years, we have uninterruptedly enjoyed, under your Government, the Blessings of private Comfort, and Public Tranquillity, and no one can recollect a Period wherein impartial Justice, political Wisdom, and a liberal Attention to the Rights of Individuals, were more eminently conspicuous.

We have seen you in many of the most critical Situations to which political Life can be exposed; in none of these have we perceived you to deviate from the Dignity of your Station, the Integrity of your Character, or the Vigour of your public Conduct: In every Vicissitude you have been provident and collected, and whilst you have proved yourself invulnerable to Insurrection, you have equally displayed yourself superior to Calumny.

The grand Outlines of the Connection by which this Country is united to Great Britain have been, under your Auspices, precisely ascertained, and its Continuance decisively secured. The unwieldy System of the double Government has been reduced to Order and Simplicity. The Administration of civil and criminal Justice, instead of a Burthen on Individuals, or an Engine of Corruption, has under your prudent Reformation become a Blessing to ten Millions of People. Arts have been uniformly patronised. The Channels of Communication between ourselves and the Natives have, by your liberal Encouragements, been opened, and our Settlement has increased to a Degree of Magnitude and Splendour, which evinces the Wisdom of your Measures, and the Mildness of your Government.

While the rest of India looked up to you alone for their Preservation from the Distractions of War and the Desolations of Famine, we have enjoyed an uninterrupted Plenty and Security, Blessings which, while we continue to possess, we shall never cease to remember were procured for us by your spirited Measures, which have raised upon the most solid Basis the Superstructure of public Happiness.

May that Happiness, and every other, be secured to you during the remaining Period of your Life, which can arise from the Possession of unsullied Virtue, and the Consciousness of unremitted Labours for the good of Society; and may you be blest, on your Return, with the brightest Re-

ward

ward a Patriot Mind can court, the Applause of your Sovereign, and the Gratitude of a Country to which you have proved yourself so illustrious an Ornament.

We have the Honour to be,

Calcutta,
1st Feb. 1785.

Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servants,
&c. &c.

Stephen Bayard.
Charles Chapman.
David Anstruther.
Walter Gowdie.
Robert M^rForlane.
Samuel Watson.
George Williamson.
William Johnson, } Chaplains.
Thomas Blanshard, }
Charles Johnston.
William Larkins.
D. H. M^rDowall.
R. Grindall.
James Stark.
Charles Stuart.
John Duncan.
George Dallas.
Edward Colebrooke.
Thomas Graham.
A. Hesilrige.
A. A. Barber.
H. G. Honycomb.
W. Wroughton.
John Scott.
J. Y. Bradford.
J. Lumsden.
Edward Terella.
C. Croftes.
James Robertson.
Claud Alexander.
David Anderson.
Lewis Thomas.
John Anderson.
C. Cockerell.
Samuel Middleton.
William Charles Alston.
Thomas Thompson.
John Mowbray.
F. Le Blanc.
John Bebb.
John Mall.
R. C. Plowden.
John Zeah Kiernauder.
R. W. Kiernauder.
A. Montgomerie.
Z. Holts.
V. Ivory.
R. Goodlad.
P. Touchet.
Costantino Parthenio.
H. P. Forster.
John Miller.
G. M. Kinderdine.
Robert Morse.
G. Foxcroft.
J. Railowe.
W. Fuston.
W. Toone.
John Fombelle.

G. Irving.
G. Dowdeswell.
Henry Pemberton.
B. Hartley.
Angelo Ferramondo.
C. Ranken.
R. S. Perreau.
S. R. Jackson.
W. Jackson.
Francis Gladwin.
Alexander Lennox.
William Mackintosh.
R. Gillespie.
James Agg.
A. Willand.
Thomas Philpot.
J. M. Clary.
W. Haverkam.
C. Oldfield.
C. Benezer.
William Smoult.
J. Pearce.
J. Evelyn.
D^r Killiam.
Herbert Harris.
Ab^m Caldicott.
Tho^r Abraham.
J. Macan.
J. Cuming.
Jos. Yorke Kinlock.
Robert Percival Pott.
Alex^r Carneggie.
C. F. Aris.
Jacob Blaquiére.
John Reid.
Fran^r Pierand.
William Pawson.
Cha^r Wilkins.
Fra^r Le Gros.
R. Sherrieff.
T. Dashwood.
W. Bondfield.
T. H. Davies.
Geo. Russel.
Fra^r Rundell.
Tilman Henckell.
Edw^d Montagu.
Tho^r S. Brooke.
G. Cruttenden.
Fairfax Moresby.
M. Corr.
A. Melony.
J^r Burgh.
H^r Lodge.
W. B. Smith.
Trevor Wheler.
W. Luard.
J^r Frülhard.
Tho^r Cowley.

W. Dunkin.

W. Dunkin.
 J. B. Smith.
 W. Camac.
 William Barton.
 Simeon Droz.
 Henry Walter.
 J. Prinsep.
 John Hamilton.
 Ja^s Stark, jun.
 Fra. Lherondell.
 Cha^s Bodham.
 F. Redfearn.
 F. Wilford.
 John Shore.
 Alex^r Wright.
 R. H. Colebrooke.
 John Rider.
 John Baird.
 Tho^s Bainbridge.
 Andrew Gardiner.
 W^m Sands.
 Robert Dawes.
 Hen^y Dawes.
 B. Fuller.
 W. Haverkam.
 N. Fontana.
 Tho^s Yeates.
 Cha^s Allen.
 Rob^t Church.
 Cha^s Todd.
 Rich^d Austen.
 T. Yeates.
 John Cotton.
 Cha^s Meares.
 Geo. Nesbitt Thompson.
 J. Gardner.
 Peter Bowers.
 Peter Speke.
 Fra^s Balfour.
 John Mordaunt.
 Clem^t Francis.
 Cudbert Thornhill.
 S. Toone.
 William Harding.
 W. M^cGwire.
 Geo. Elliott.
 Geo. Forbes.
 James Forbes.
 J. Macdonald.
 Cha^s Child.
 Geo. Powny.
 A. E. Young.
 C. Barber.
 W. Johnson.
 P. Yonge.
 S. Hampton.
 Tho^s J. Metcalfe.
 Jacob Rider.
 Robert Freland.
 U. Browne.
 Alex^r Denton.
 Henry Ackland.
 J. Hannay.
 W. Blair.

A. W. Hearsey.
 D. Achterlony.
 J. Grant.
 W^m Rooke.
 Cha^s Sealy.
 Jno. Jones.
 Edmund Morris.
 Geo. Broughton.
 H^r Ramus.
 J. Monggouh.
 Geo. Perry.
 Tho^s Pigou.
 J. Bruere.
 Jn^o Scrymgeour.
 B. W^m Healy.
 John Fergusson.
 John Bayne.
 R. Uvedale.
 R. Kennaway.
 Henry Vansittart.
 Ja^s Spottiswoode.
 H. Richardson.
 Alex^r Colvin.
 B. Ferand.
 Jn^o Wood.
 W^m Tomkins.
 C. Hamilton.
 D. Cuming.
 A. Seton.
 Tho^s Brown.
 B. Mason.
 G. F. Cherry.
 Jn^o Cockerell.
 Nich^s Grueber.
 Jos. Price.
 Rob^t Kyd.
 Tho^s Shaw.
 Tho^s Whingates.
 R. Hannay.
 Stephen Bagshaw.
 Thomas Law.
 George Wroughton.
 James Grant.
 Geo. Burrington.
 John Wilson.
 J. Humphry.
 J. L. Chauvet.
 H^r Colebrooke.
 M. K. Amherst.
 Rich^d Scott.
 W. Williams.
 D^o for T. Lee.
 N. B. Halhed.
 H. Briscoe.
 H. Colcraft.
 M. Carnegie.
 J. Garston.
 Tho^s Phipps.
 W. Mercer.
 Rob^t Ord.
 Jon^s Scott.
 Andrew Young.
 Geo. Craig.

Warren Hastings, Esq.

Sir,

We have now the Honour to transmit a Set of the Address, consisting of sixteen Originals, and notorial * Copies of the other two (a), the Duplicates of which did not come to hand.

* Sic in Orig. Colonel Morgan has been pleased to take Charge of this Packet; the notorial Copies of the Whole were sent by the Greyhound Packet, on which Lord Macartney went home on the Louera Emerenza, a Danish Ship.

We have lodged the other Set of Originals in the Hands of Colonel Pearce, who, when he shall learn the Fate of what has been sent before, and of this Packet, will hereafter transmit either the whole Set, or the two which will complete what we now send.

We beg Leave to assure you, that it has afforded us the greatest Pleasure to have been chosen the Agents of so respectable a Body of Officers, and that we hope our Services will prove acceptable to you.

We are, with much Respect, Sir,

Calcutta, 14th Dec. 1785.

Your most obedient humble Servants,

T. D. Pearce,
J^r Morgan,
Henry Watson.

† Sic in Orig. I William Jackson, Notary Public, dwelling and practicing† at Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, by lawful Authority admitted and sworn, do hereby certify and attest that the annexed Writing is a true Copy of an Address from the several Officers of the Bengal Army in the Service of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, whose Names are thereunto subscribed, to the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, late Governor General of Bengal, carefully collated by me with the Original.

In Faith and Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, at Calcutta
(L. S) afore said, the sixth Day of August, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-five.

W^m Jackson,
Not. Pub.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esq. Governor General, &c.

Sir,

We whose Names are hereunto subscribed, Officers of the Bengal Army, with profound Respect, and most perfect Esteem, take the Liberty of addressing you on your Departure from amongst us.

Many of us as Citizens have already signed the general Address, which was projected, prepared, and signed, in the short Space of thirty Hours, and presented to you on the Morning of your Departure, with the Signature of near three Hundred of the principal Persons of the Settlement, to which large Additions have been since made, and still are making.

But it was judged, that an Address from the Officers of the Army in their collective Capacity, after you had left the Settlement, would more fully demonstrate to yourself, and to all the World, how very dear you were to them as Soldiers, and afford them an Opportunity of recording the Causes of their Esteem, by a Recital of the Events which produced it.

We all know, Sir, either by having seen it, or by having heard it from those who were on the Spot, that you have been very near thirteen Years at the Head of this Settlement: That you came to the Chair as Governor immediately after the most dreadful Calamity that ever befel a People, and found the Country much depopulated, the Treasury empty, and a most enormous Debt contracted: That the Plans which you so judiciously laid when Governor, were afterwards carried into Execution by the Governor General and Supreme Council, of which you have hitherto been the Head, and effected a Discharge of the Debt, filled the Treasury with Cash, and restored Life and Vigour to the Country: That during this Period, the Government was convulsed by jarring Interests and unusual Opposition; but, nevertheless, you maintained your Post with Dignity to the State, with Honour to yourself, and Confusion to the Enemies of our Country: That the Natives, taking Advantage of what they supposed a divided Government, entered into a Confederacy to destroy the Influence of the English in India, and to set up that of the French, who secretly promoted the Union, and afterward joined in League with them: That all these Efforts were baffled, and India preserved to us, by your Firmness and the Vigour of your Government, from which an Expedition planned by yourself was sent forth, and an Army under General Goddard traversed Regions unknown from the East to the West of India, and, in Spite of the Disasters which befel those who were to co-operate, reached the Coasts of Surar, and conquered Provinces from the Powers at War with our Nation.

(a) N. B. One of the notarial Copies is missing.

It is also well known, that in the Midst of this Scene of Trouble, the French and Spaniards, and afterwards the Dutch, joined to attack us, and were aided by the late Hyder Allee, who, before the Dutch War, invaded the Carnatic, defeated the English in Battle, and reduced to his Obedience the Whole of that Country, except Madras and Vellore, and some few paltry Forts in the Neighbourhood of the Presidency: That when all Men considered the State of the Carnatic to be desperate, you rose to rescue them from impending Ruin; and though Bengal was threatened with Invasions, nobly resolved to meet the Enemy at a Distance; you sent out two Detachments which gave Strength and Vigour to the Army under Sir Eyre Coote, thereby saved the British Possessions in that Part of India, and reduced the Enemy to conclude an honourable Peace without the smallest Loss of Territory: And lastly, that the Armies serving at a Distance were paid, fed, clothed and armed, by the Exertions and Resources of your Government.

Thus, Sir, under your Administration, have the united Efforts of our numerous and powerful Enemies been frustrated; and India, by the Conquests there made from the European Powers, has afforded the Means of redeeming what the Nation lost to them in every other Part of the Globe.

We therefore entreat you to accept this just and grateful Tribute of our Praises, and our warmest Thanks for having opened the Paths which led to Glory, and afforded to the Bengal Army the Means of acquiring Honour, and of being serviceable to the State at large.

Permit us now, Sir, to express our Feelings on your Departure. Time, and the Contemplation of your illustrious Actions, created an Esteem which is deeply rooted in our Hearts; and our Sorrow at losing the Man whom we considered as the Father of the Settlement, is, as it ought to be, great and poignant; we must therefore seek for Consolation in our Hopes that you are going to receive those Honours and Rewards which are due to superior Merit; and with united Voice we pray that such may be the Event.

Isaac Eaton, Major Commandt.
Hubon, 2d.
Richard Adams, Lieut.
Daniel Gillis, Lieut.
Patrick Quin, Ensign.
Solomon Earl, Captain.
John Lawe, Lieut.
J. Collins, Lieut.
James Clarke, Lieut.
James Griffiths Hoare.
Charles Frazer, Lieut.
Tho^r Sholdham, Lieut.
William Hinckman St. 8th Regt.
F. A. Dodsworth, Captain, 8th Regt.
Rob^t Amos, Lieut. 8th Regt.
James Etherton, Fort Adjutant.
Dyson Marshall, Captain.
James Roach, Lieut.

George Barclay, 2d Lieut.
Alexander Mc Veagh, Lieut.
H. U. D. Esterre, Lieut.
Geo. Waugh, Captain.
William Dick, Lieut.
Tho^r Harris, Lieut. Colonel.
Sam^l Wood, Lieut.
Ro. Bruce, Captain.
S. Jones, Ensign.
S. Penny, Surgeon.
Tho^r Marlay, Ensign.
G. M. Lawtie, Ensign.
T. Hawkshaw, Captain.
Rob^t Bomford, Captain.
E. Sandford, Captain.
W. Watson, Major.
John Maclean, Lieutenant.

Buxar, 13th March 1785.

(A true Copy.)

W^m Jackson,
Not. Pub.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

We whose Names are hereunto subscribed, Officers of the Bengal Army, with profound Respect, and most perfect Esteem, take the Liberty of addressing you on your Departure from amongst us.

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Ar. Ahmuty, Lieutenant Colonel.
W. Shamus, Major.
Vere Warner Hufsey, Captain Artillery.
W. Vanus, Major.
Joseph Roman, Captain.
John Ferand, Captain.
R. C. Dalrymple, Captain.
F. Breton, Captain.
J. Mordaunt, Captain Lieutenant Artillery.
Christopher Robinson, Lieutenant.
Thomas T. Basset, Lieutenant.
Henry Scott, Lieutenant.
S. Burnthwaite, Lieutenant.
Joseph Channing, Lieutenant.
John Grey, Lieutenant.
Alexander Macleod, Lieutenant.
Joseph Wade, Lieutenant.
William Bedell, Lieutenant.
James Tetley, Lieutenant.
Duncan Macpherson, Ensign.
William Linstedt, Lieutenant.
William Major, Lieutenant.

W. D. Fawcett, Lieutenant.
Geo. Benson, Lieutenant.
S. Brown, Lieutenant.
James Kellie, Lieutenant.
J. Gage, Lieutenant.
J. Becker, Junr, Deputy Paymaster.
Nathaniel Lennard, Lieutenant F. W.
Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant Artillery.
A. Glas, Lieutenant Artillery.
A. Robinson, Lieut. 3^d Regim^t Scapoys.
Newel Domett, Lieutenant.
W. Bridgman, Lieutenant.
William S. Greene, Lieutenant.
Rod^d Fraser, Lieutenant.
John Galborne.
D. V. Kerin, Lieutenant.
John Odell Roch.
Will. Hill, Lieutenant.
William Evans, Lieutenant.
J. W. Adams, Lieutenant.
David Birrell, Lieutenant.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c.

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Monghier,
March 5th, 1785.

O. Hay, Major.
Lud. Grant, Captain.
John Bellasis, Lieutenant.
Francis Philips, Ensign.
William Spottiswoode, Assistant Surgeon.

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H. Bennet, Captain.
Robt Bowie, Lieutenant.
I. L. A. Mulock, Lieutenant.
Lieutenant Hugh Cuming.

Ensign James Telfer.
John Williams, Surgeon.
Willm Comyn, Lieutenant.
Richard Hay, Ensign.
Tho. Paterfon, Ensign.

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T. Call, Captain.

A. Kyd, Captain.

Reuben Burrow, Mathematical Teacher to the Corps of Engineers.

W^m Golding, Lieutenant.

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G. Burrington, Lieutenant Colonel, commanding the European and Native Infantry Invalids.

Thomas Thomson, Captain Invalid Corps.

John Mouggoub, Lieutenant.

William Molyneux Marston, Lieutenant.

Robert Vernon, Ensign.

L. Wells, Ensign.

R^d Davidson, Ensign.

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Cozens Framingham, Lieutenant.
John Fukins, Lieutenant.
Peter Combault, Lieutenant.
George Moffett, Ensign.
Joseph Marley, Lieutenant.
Edward Ellerker, Major.
Alexander Thompson, Captain.

Cornelius Bradford, Captain.
Robert Anderson, Captain.
Thomas Jaffray, Lieutenant.
Richard Walker, Lieutenant.
T. Burke, Lieutenant.
Thomas Freeman, Lieutenant.
James Gilpin, Assistant Surgeon.
Patrick Green, Lieutenant.

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Anthony Polier, Lieutenant Colonel.
William Cook, Major.
William Palmer, ditto.
Robert Frith, Captain.
P. Douglas, ditto.
T. Polhill, Lieutenant.
James Gould, ditto.
Robert Beecher, ditto.
J. Smith, ditto.
Henry Mercer, ditto.

George Fleming, Lieutenant.
Henry Houston, ditto.
James Fraser, ditto.
Thomas Durham, ditto.
James Turnbull, ditto.
Robert Morris Bagshaw, ditto.
J. U. Val Dubois, ditto.
Richard Robinet, ditto.
St. Prelaz, Ensign.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c.

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W^m Blair, Colonel, 1st Brigade.

H. Brisco, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Brigade.

John Forbes, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Brigade.

J^r Williamson, Captain, 1st Brigade.

E. A. Swiney, Lieutenant, 1st Brigade.

Phil. Baldwin, Lieutenant, 1st Brigade.

H. J. Saunders, Lieutenant, 1st Brigade.

John Ralph, Lieutenant, 1st Brigade.

W^m Slurcock, Ensign, 1st Brigade.

A. N. Mathews, Ensign, 1st Brigade.

J. Greme, 1st Brigade.

James Plumer, Lieutenant

J. Eales, Lieutenant.

Joseph Richardson, Lieutenant.

Ph. D'Auvergne, Lieutenant, 1st Brigade.

John Laird, Serjeant Major.

R. Blane, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Brigade.

T. Harding, Major, 1st Brigade.

J. Nicholls, Major, 1st Brigade.

S. Knowles, Captain, 1st Brigade.

Geo. Wilson, Captain, 1st Brigade.

George Austin, Captain, 1st Brigade.

John Guthrie, Captain, 1st Brigade.

Geo. Young, Captain, 1st Regiment.

Alex^r Mitchell, Ensign, 1st Brigade.

C. L. Simpson, Ensign, 1st Brigade.

W^m Hopper, Ensign, 1st Brigade.

B. D. Hancorn, Ensign, 1st Brigade.

J. Mackay, Ensign, 1st Brigade.

J. Hind, Ensign, 1st Brigade.

John Hunt, Ensign, 1st Brigade.

M. Hofferma, Lieutenant, 1st Brigade.

Robt Steere Allen, Lieutenant, 1st Brigade.

Anth^r Hamilton, Lieutenant, 1st Brigade.

R. Gutran, Lieutenant, 1st Brigade.

B. L. Greiwr, Lieutenant, 1st Brigade.

George Eagle, Ensign, 1st Brigade.

Geo. Jones, Ensign, 1st Brigade.

A. Harwell, Ensign, 1st Brigade.

Geo. Hyde, Ensign, 1st Brigade.

W^m Allardice, Ensign, 1st Brigade.

John Carige, Ensign, 1st Brigade.

N. Waugh, Ensign, —.

James Irwin, Ensign, 1st Brigade.

D. Coupland, Ensign, 1st Brigade.

D. Weldon, Ensign, 1st Brigade.

Joseph Fletcher, Ensign, —.

W. Cuppage, Lieutenant, 1st Brigade.

Edwin Lloyd, Lieutenant, 1st Brigade.

J. Gascoyne, Lieutenant, —.

W. Austwick, Lieutenant, 1st Brigade.

J. Noke, Capt. Will. Alston, Capt.

Alex. Orme, Lieutenant, 1st Brigade.

Jⁿ M'Donald, Lieutenant, 1st Brigade.

Peter

Peter Blair, Ensign, 1st Regiment.
 Saml Cox, Captain, 1st Brigade.
 Charles Christie, Lieutenant, 1st Brigade.

P. Powell, Captain, 1st Brigade.
 William Rennie, Ensign, 1st Brigade.

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 John White, Lieutenant Colonel.
 L. Grant, Captain.
 Thomas Martin, Lieutenant.
 W. M. Baker, Lieutenant.
 J. Haynes, Captain.

Thomas Amphlett, Ensign.
 George Foulis, Lieutenant.
 Walter Williams, Lieutenant.
 John Wallace, Ensign.
 B. W. Healy, Lieutenant.
 R. Llewellyn, Lieutenant.

Joseph Brandt, Ensign.	Henry Stewart, Assistant Surgeon.
John Mouggoub, Lieutenant.	Richard Henry, Lieutenant.
John Llewellyn, Lieutenant.	Richard Scott, Captain.
James Moore, Ensign.	L. Carlisle, Captain.
Thomas Wyatt, Lieutenant.	Jon. Scott, Lieutenant.
James Wilson, Assistant Surgeon.	James Pearson, Captain.
Stephen Matthews, Surgeon.	R. C. Pearson, Lieutenant.
James Agg, Lieutenant Engineer.	T. H. Foster, Lieutenant.
J. Cowley, Surgeon.	R. W. Burrow, Lieutenant.
Robert Duff, Ensign.	P. Kelly, Ensign.
H. Browne, Ensign.	Mark White, Lieutenant.
James Edwards, Lieutenant.	G. Johnston, Major.
Thomas Long, Lieutenant.	Ewan Bulby, Lieutenant.
R. Grueber, Captain.	R. Parry, Ensign.
J. Meredith, Captain.	Pierce Cassidy, Adjutant.
Francis Enander, Ensign.	John Jarrett, Lieutenant.
Benjamin Cuthbert, Lieutenant.	J. Wedderburn, Major.
John Burrow, Lieutenant.	John Luther Richardson, Lieutenant.
H. Philips, Captain.	Robert Mitchell, Lieutenant.
J. Pugh, Lieutenant.	Cæcilius Newport, Lieutenant.
George Ball, Lieutenant.	Ja ^s Jollie, Ensign.
R. Aitkens, Lieutenant.	John Bell, Ensign.
H. Worley, Lieutenant.	Cha ^s J. Ristell, Captain.
George Middleton, Ensign.	J. Landey, Major.
Charles Middleton, Lieutenant.	E. M'Namara, Lieutenant.
Leonard Simpson, Lieutenant.	Benj. Will. Warren, Lieutenant.
William Yule, Lieutenant.	William Frazer, Lieutenant.
Charles Wales Lamborn, Lieutenant.	Edmund Cracroft, Lieutenant.
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John Campbell, Captain,
Robert Campbell, Ensign,
Robert Dunkley, Lieut.
John Home, Lieut.
James Davieson, Lieut.
Samuel Wroe, Lieut.
George Brietzike, Lieut.
John Williams, Surgeon,
Tho^s Macklarkan, Lieut.

Charles Brietzike, Lieut. and Adjutant,
James Morris, Capt.
W^m Robertson, Lieut.
S. Bird, Lieut.
Collins Campbell, Lieut.
John Hughes, Lieut.
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Rich^d Macan, Captain.
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Robt Watherston, Lieut.
James S. Ewart, Lieut.
Sam^l Palmer, Lieut.
I. D. Michie, Lieut.
John De Courcy, Lieut.

George Gillespie, Lieut.
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Ja^o Wilkinson, Captain. Artillery.
George Milne, Assistant Surgeon.
J. H. Hutchinson, Lieutenant.
J. H. Paschoud, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
Jn^o Nelly, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
A. Bailey, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
T. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon, Artillery.
John Neish, Lieutenant Artillery.
James Davidson, Lieutenant.
Edward Davies, Lieutenant.
John Owen, Lieutenant.
Geo. B. Eyres, L^t Col^l.
John Shipton, Lieutenant Artillery.
W^m Denby, Captain.
J. J. Winwood, Lieutenant.
Wm Pickett, Lieutenant.
Alex^r Caldwell, Lieutenant Fire Worker.

Will^m Ridley, Lieutenant.
James Hodgson, Lieutenant.
J. Hamond, Lieutenant.
A. Knox, Lieutenant.
John Clerkin, Lieutenant.
Edmund Wells, Lieutenant.
R. B. Gregory, Lieutenant.
J. Salmond, Ensign.
Thomas Scott, Major.
Cha^r Jackson, Captain.
H. Imlach, Lieutenant.
F. C. Wroughton, Lieutenant.
Jn^o Sturmer, Lieutenant.
James S. Errart, Lieutenant.
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We all know, Sir, either by having seen it, or by having heard it from those who were on the Spot, that you have been very near thirteen Years at the Head of this Settlement: That you came to the Chair as Governor immediately after the most dreadful Calamity that ever befel a People, and found the Country much depopulated, the Treasury empty, and a most enormous Debt contracted: That the Plans which you so judiciously laid, when Governor, were afterwards carried into Execution by the Governor General and Supreme Council, of which you have hitherto been the Head, and effected a Discharge of the Debt, filled the Treasury with Cash,

and

and restored Life and Vigour to the Country: That during this Period, the Government was convulsed by jarring Interests and unusual Opposition; but, nevertheless, you maintained your Post with Dignity to the State, with Honour to yourself, and Confusion to the Enemies of our Country: That the Natives, taking Advantage of what they supposed a divided Government, entered into a Confederacy to destroy the Influence of the English in India, and to set up that of the French, who secretly promoted the Union, and afterward joined in League with them: That all these Efforts were baffled, and India preserved to us, by your Firmness and the Vigour of your Government, from which an Expedition, planned by yourself, was sent forth, and an Army under General Goddard traversed Regions unknown from the East to the West of India, and, in spite of the Disasters which befel those who were to co-operate, reached the Coasts of Surat, and conquered Provinces from the Powers at War with our Nation.

It is also well known, that in the Midst of this Scene of Trouble, the French and Spaniards, and afterwards the Dutch, joined to attack us, and were aided by the late Hyder Allee, who, before the Dutch War, invaded the Carnatic, defeated the English in Battle, and reduced to his Obedience the Whole of that Country, except Madras and Vellore, and some few paltry Forts in the Neighbourhood of the Presidency: That when all Men considered the State of the Carnatic to be desperate, you rose to rescue them from impending Ruin; and though Bengal was threatened with Invasions, nobly resolving to meet the Enemy at a Distance, you sent out two Detachments which gave Strength and Vigour to the Army under Sir Eyre Coote, thereby saved the British Possessions in that Part of India, and reduced the Enemy to conclude an honourable Peace without the smallest Loss of Territory: And lastly, that the Armies serving at a Distance were paid, fed, clothed, and armed, by the Exertions and Resources of your Government.

Thus, Sir, under your Administration, have the united Efforts of our numerous and powerful Enemies been frustrated; and India, by the Conquests there made from the European Powers, has afforded the Means of redeeming what the Nation lost to them in every other Part of the Globe.

We therefore entreat you to accept this just and grateful Tribute of our Praises, and our warmest Thanks for having opened the Paths which led to Glory, and afforded to the Bengal Army the Means of acquiring Honour, and of being serviceable to the State at large.

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S. Hampton, Colonel.
J. Edmonson, Lieutenant Colonel.
R. Blane, Lieutenant Colonel.
Tho^r J. Metcalfe, Major.
Jn^o Cockerell, Major.
Robert M^cKenzie, Major.
Rob^t Kyd, Lieutenant Colonel.
John Serymgeour, Captain.
Augustus Keppel Dickson, Captain.

Sam^l Watson, Captain.
Isaac Humphreys, Lieutenant.
Jon^o Scott, Lieutenant.
John Bullivant, Lieutenant.
Hiram Cox, Lieutenant.
R. H. Colebrooke, Lieutenant.
John Anderson, Lieutenant.
J. W. Hopkins, Lieutenant.
Geo. Prole, Lieutenant.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c.

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T. D. Pearce, Colonel.
 Patrick Duff, Lieutenant Colonel.
 Thomas Harris, Lieutenant Colonel.
 Justly Hill, Major.
 G. Deare, Major.
 Samuel Sears, Captain.
 C. R. Deare, Captain.
 Vere Warner Hufsey, Captain.
 D. Woodburn, Captain.
 Christopher Green, Captain.
 Robert Gairdners, Captain.
 G. Montagu, Captain.
 Geo. Howell, Captain Lieutenant.
 W. Carnegie, Captain Lieutenant.
 John Fox, Captain Lieutenant.
 William Dunn, Lieutenant.
 Thomas Greene, Lieutenant.
 Edward Clarke, Lieutenant.
 William Bruce, Lieutenant.
 J. Grand, Lieutenant.
 R. Heitzler, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 H. Douglas, Lieutenant.
 James Robert Enshaw, Lieutenant.
 Andrew White, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 William Shipton, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 W. Blundell, Lieutenant.
 Charles Ralph, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 Joseph Budworth, Lieutenant Fire Worker.

Will^{am} Tho^{mas} Hall, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 T. Bendley, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 Alexander Carnegie, Surgeon.
 S. F. J. Sampson, Captain Lieutenant.
 J. D. Sherwood, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 William Fead, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 A. Macdonald, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 H. Strachan, Assistant Surgeon.
 John J. Briscoe, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 Henry Willis, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 W. Murray, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 S. Hack, Surgeon Army.
 Alex^{ander} Caldwell, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 James Wilkinson, Captain Lieutenant.
 John Nelly, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 A. J. Bailey, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 J. F. Paschoud, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 T. Philips, Assist^{ant} Surg^{eon} Army.
 Robert Hamilton, Captain Lieutenant.
 J. Mordaunt, Captain Lieutenant.
 A. Glafs, Lieutenant.
 Andrew Frazer, Lieutenant.
 Nathaniel Leonard, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 A. Balfour, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 A. Watkins, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 Thomas Hill, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 George Johnson, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 D. Macpherson, Lieutenant Fire Worker.

John

John Glas, Lieutenant.
 B. Tullok, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 C. J. Edwards, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 George Raban, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 George Fuller, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 John James Peirce, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 William Gardiner, Dr Commr of Ordnance.
 William Stokes, Conductor.
 Thomas Griffin, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 John Maclean, Lieutenant.
 E. W. Butler, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 W. D. Gardiner, Surgeon.
 A. Gibb, Assist Surgeon.
 Thomas Dowell, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 A. Dun, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 John Toppin, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 William Rattray, Captain Lieutenant.
 Jo. Taylor, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 A. Gale, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 W. Smith, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 John Hornford, Lieutenant.
 William Mylne, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 Henry Grace, Lieutenant.
 John Ferguson, Surgeon.
 Alex' Robertson, Lieutenant Fire Worker.

John Wittit, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 James Collier, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 Gervase Pennington.
 Charles Wittit, Lieutenant.
 Alex' McLeod, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 Alex' Buchan, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 Alex' Ligertwood, Lieutenant.
 Charles Scott, Captain.
 John Barton, Cap' Lieut Art.
 George Mason, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 Robert Douglas, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 Alex' Hind, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 J. L. Humphereys, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 E. Baker, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 Robert Brown, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
 Charles Hutchison, Lieut Fire Worker.
 R. Turton, Lieutenant.
 T. Hardwicke, Lieutenant.
 J. Barnady, Captain.
 J. Binns, Captain Lieutenant of Artillery.
 Cornelius Davies, Captain of Artillery.
 P. Cranch, Lieutenant.
 James Gordon.
 S. Nash, Lieutenant.
 D. Constable, Lieutenant Fire Worker.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esq. Governor General, &c.

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It is also well known, that in the Midst of this Scene of Trouble, the French and Spaniards, and afterwards the Dutch, joined to attack us, and were aided by the late Hyder Allee, who, before the Dutch War, invaded the Carnatic, defeated the English in Battle, and reduced to his Obedience the Whole of that Country, except Madras and Vellore, and some few paltry Forts in the Neighbourhood of the Presidency: That when all Men considered the State of the Carnatic to be desperate, you rose to rescue them from impending Ruin; and though Bengal was threatened with Invasions, nobly resolved to meet the Enemy at a Distance, you sent out two Detachments which gave Strength and Vigour to the Army under Sir Eyre Coote, thereby saved the British Possessions

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J. Buchanan, Major.
T. M. Elwood, Lieutenant.
C. Smyth, Lieutenant.
Tho. Majee, Lieutenant.
Geo. Hutchison, Lieutenant.
Peter Lambert, Lieutenant.
Joseph Ashe, Lieutenant.

Jn^o Burnett, Lieutenant.
Geo. Heard, Lieutenant.
Ja^s Denny, Ensign.
John Hamilton, Captain.
John Malcolme, Lieutenant.
Chidley Coote, Surgeon.

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Christopher Knudson, Lieut. Col.

William Duncan, Major.

W. Clode, Major.

Samuel Sears, Captain.

R. Limond, Captain.

John Withenson, Captain.

Thomas Welsh, Captain.

Justly Hill, Major Artillery.

Jabez Mackenzie, Captain.

John Howe, Captain.

John Fergusson, Surgeon.

George Bayer, Surgeon.

William Sandys, Lieutenant.

Thomas Guff, Captain.

W. M. Clary, Major.

H. V. White, Lieutenant.

John Reid, Lieutenant.

William Boyd, Assistant Surgeon.

J. Cunningham, Lieutenant.

P. Black, Lieutenant.

Ar. Davis, Lieutenant.

A. Munro, Lieutenant.

T. Wallace, Lieutenant.

P. Scott, Ensign.

Onslow Polie, Lieutenant.

George S. Mounsey, Lieutenant.

Henry Nash, Lieutenant.

T. Taylor, Lieutenant.

Charles White, Lieutenant.

Litt. Burrell, Lieutenant.

William Patufan, Lieutenant.

T. Brougham, Lieutenant.

James Price, Lieutenant.

Thomas Hurving, Ensign.

K. H. Gillman, Lieutenant.

M. Macnamara, Ensign.

George Clamy, Lieutenant.

W. Maxwell, Lieutenant.

Alexander Lightwood, Lieutenant.

R. Doe, Lieutenant.

John Seaples, Lieutenant.

Charles Stewart, Lieutenant.

Ar. Grant, Lieutenant.

Henry W. Hicks, Ensign.

W. Hastings, Lieutenant.

J. F. Smith, Lieutenant.

George Fuller, Lieutenant.

Thomas Smith, Lieutenant.

Benjamin Likton, Lieutenant.

Matthew Little, Lieutenant.

James Monro, Lieutenant.

Godfrey Murchen, Ensign.

Edmund Field, Lieutenant.

Thomas Hawkins, Lieutenant.

P. Littlejohn, Ensign.

Edward Clayton, Lieutenant.

David Dyce, Ensign.

D. Thomas Richardson, Lieutenant.

James Willoughby, Lieutenant.

William Hurst, Lieutenant.

Thomas Crichton, Lieutenant.

James M. Corkill, Lieutenant.

Matthew Bradley, Lieutenant.

William Odell, Lieutenant.

George Walsh, Ensign.

Samuel Baillie, Lieutenant.

J. Marlon, Lieutenant.

John Wittit, Lieutenant Fire-worker.

Charles Wittit, Lieutenant Artillery.

Joseph Taylor, Lieutenant Fire-worker.

John Hornford, Lieutenant Artillery.

Gervase Pennington, Lieutenant Fire-worker.

Christopher Gale, Lieutenant Fire-worker.

John Toppm, Lieutenant Fire-worker of Art.

Walter Smith, Lieutenant Fire-worker.

Alexander Buchan, Lieutenant Artillery.

Alexander Macleod, Lieutenant Fire-worker.

Alexander Robertson, Lieutenant Fire-worker.

William Myne, Lieutenant Fire-worker.

Patrick Don, Lieutenant.

Frederick William Griffin, Lieutenant.

James Collier, Lieutenant Worker Artillery.

Alexander Young, Assistant Surgeon.

Crichton Fraser, Assistant Surgeon.

John Alexander, Assistant Surgeon.

J. Scott, Lieutenant.

W. G. Palmer, Lieutenant.

James Caldwell, Lieutenant Engineers.

Read another separate Paper above produced, and delivered in by the Witness,
as follows:

At a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, held at their House in Leadenhall-Street, on Thursday the 31st October 1782, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

Present,

Sir Henry Fletcher, Baronet, Chairman,
Nathaniel Smith, Esquire, Deputy,

With most of the Directors, and a large Appearance of the Generality.

The Court being met to receive the Votes for the Determination of the Question resolved the 24th Instant, to this Day, put by the Ballot,

The following Gentlemen were appointed Scrutineers to examine the said Votes, and to report the Determination of the said Question, viz.

Joseph Hurlock, Esquire,
John Travers, Esquire,
Samuel Farmer, Esquire,

William Petrie, Esquire,
Robert Dallas, jun. Esquire,
Samuel Smith, jun. Esquire.

At Six o'Clock the Glasses being finally closed, were delivered to the Scrutineers.

And about Seven the same Evening, Nathaniel Smith, Esq. in the Chair, Joseph Hurlock, Esq. Chairman of the Scrutineers, brought in their Report, which was read, being as follows, viz.

East India House, 31st Oct. 1782.

" We whose Names are hereunto subscribed, being appointed by the General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, to examine the Votes delivered in this Day for the Determination by Ballot of the following Question, viz.

" That it appears to this Court from incontestible Evidence, drawn from the Records of the Company, and supported by the unanimous Opinion of the House of Commons, that the War in which we are now engaged with the Mahrattas, was evidently founded on the Sentiments of the Court of Directors conveying Demands on the Mahratta Administration, greatly exceeding the Conditions of the Treaty of Poorunder; which Sentiments of the Court of Directors opened the first Design of sending a Detachment from Bengal to the Malabar Coast, and that consequently it would be the Height of Injustice to lay the Blame of that War, or the Evils which have flowed from it, upon Mr. Hastings, when it appears, that the Disaffection of the Court of Directors, expressed at the Treaty of Poorunder in their Letters to Bengal of the 5th of February, and to Bombay of the 16th of April 1777, gave the strongest Encouragement to both Presidencies to seize the slightest Pretence of Provocation from the Ministers of the Mahratta States, to renew their Engagements with Rogobah; neither have the Measures adopted by Mr. Hastings, in consequence of such Instructions, ever received the slightest Censure from the said Court of Directors. In consideration whereof, it is now recommended to the Court of Directors to rescind their late Resolution respecting the Removal of Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General of Bengal; more especially as it appears to this Court, that according to the last Official Dispatches from Bengal, dated the 8th April 1782, the Prospect of Peace with the Mahrattas was then propitious, because it seemed to be wished for by all the Mahratta States, because Hostilities with them had ceased for many Months, and that a Peace has actually been concluded with Madajee Scindia, one of the principal Chiefs of that Confederacy; and farther, that the Government General of Bengal were using every Means in their Power to effect a general Pacification; and that the Conduct of the said Government General, tending to produce a general Pacification, or to unite and support, by powerful Resources, a general Confederacy of the Country Powers to defeat the Combination of Hyder Ally and the French, (supposing the said Hyder Ally shall not accept of the reasonable Terms of Accommodation which have been offered to him in consequence of his Proposals for Peace,) merits the warmest Approbation of this Court; and that therefore it would be evidently injurious to the Interest of the Company and the Nation to remove any of those principal Servants of the Company now discharging their Duty with such uncommon Exertions, Ability, and Unanimity, or to shake the Authority reposed in them by the Legislature and the Company at a Period so critical; upon the Prosperity of the British Interests in India will depend in a great Measure on the Confidence which the Native Princes of the Country may place in the Government General of Bengal."

And

And being also appointed to report the Number of Votes for and against the said Question, having accordingly examined the said Votes, and find, viz.

428 Votes for the Question,
75 Votes against the Question.

353 Majority for the Question.

(Signed)

J. Hurlock.
John Travers.
Samuel Farmer.
Will^m Petrie,
Rob. Dallas, jun.
Sam^l Smith, jun.

And a Motion being made to adjourn,
The Court, on the Question, adjourned accordingly.

Read from Book 211 the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal, dated the 9th December 1784, beginning at Paragraph 38 of the same.

Par. 38. The General Court of Proprietors on the 7th November 1783 came to the following Resolution, viz.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Court, that Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General of Bengal, and the other Members of the Supreme Council, have displayed uncommon Zeal, Ability, and Exertion in the Management of the Affairs of the East India Company during the late Hostilities in India; particularly in finding Resources for supporting the War in the Carnatic under so many pressing Difficulties, when that Country was in Danger of being lost through the successful Irruption of Hyder Ally Cawn, aided by the powerful Assistance of the French; and also in concluding the late Treaty of Peace with the Marrattas, at a Period so critical, and on Terms so honourable and advantageous to the permanent Interests of the Company.

Resolved therefore, That the Thanks of this Court be given to Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, and the other Members of the Supreme Council, for the above specified great and distinguished Service: And further, That this Court doth request the said Warren Hastings, Esquire, not to resign the Station he now holds until the Tranquillity of our Possessions in India shall be restored, and the Arrangements necessary upon the Re-establishment of Peace shall have taken place.

39. It was the Wish of the Court of Directors to have transmitted immediately to Bengal these grateful Acknowledgments of their Constituents to Men who had served them so essentially; but the Directors were restrained, by a Letter from his Majesty's Secretary of State, on the Ground that the Affairs of the East India Company are to be laid before Parliament.

(Signed at the End)

London,
the 9th Dec^r 1784.

Edm. Boehm.
F. Baring.
Hugh Inglis.
Step. Lushington.
R. Hall.
John Hunter.
J. Smith.
Tho^s Parry.
Nath^l Smith.
W. Devaynes.
L. Sullivan.
John Manship.
John Woodhouse.
W. Bensley.
John Michie.
George Tatem.
Paul Le Mesurier.
John Motteux.
Joseph Sparkes.

Read

Read a further Extract from the same Letter, beginning at Par. 41 of the same, as follows:

41. We have great Satisfaction in communicating to you the following Resolutions which we came to on the 28th October, viz.

"As Peace and Tranquillity are now perfectly established throughout India, and this Court being sensible that this happy Event has been principally owing to the very able and spirited Exertions of our Governor General and of our Supreme Council,"

"Resolved unanimously, That the Thanks of this Court be conveyed to Warren Hastings, Esquire, for his firm, unwearied, and successful Endeavours in procuring the late Peace with the several Powers in India."

Read from the same Book, the following Extract of a Letter from the same to the same, dated the 10th March 1785, beginning at Par. 2 of the same Letter.

Par. 2. Our Governor having in his Letter of the 20th March 1783, signified his earnest Desire that we would nominate a Successor to the Government of Bengal, we have accordingly appointed Lord Maccartney as Successor to the Government General; and having taken into Consideration the long, faithful, and able Services of Warren Hastings, Esquire, we have unanimously resolved that he be permitted to resign the Government of Bengal, agreeably to his Request contained in the above Letter.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

London,
the 10th March 1785.

Nathaniel Smith.

W. Devaynes.

L. Sullivan.

J. Smith.

Jno Woodhouse.

Jno Michie.

John Manship.

W. Bentley.

Thomas Parry.

George Tatham.

James Moffat.

John Mollen.

Hugh Inglis.

Joseph Sparkes.

R. Pugh.

T. Baring.

Read the following Extract from a separate Paper above produced, and delivered in by the Witnesses:

At a Court of Directors held on Tuesday the 28th June 1785.

The Court being informed that Warren Hastings, Esquire, late Governor General of Bengal, was attending in order to be introduced to the Court,

It was moved, and on the Question,

Resolved, That the Chairman be directed in the Name of the Court to congratulate Governor Hastings on his late Arrival, and to return him the Thanks of this Court for the long, faithful, and able Services he has rendered to the Company.

Mr. Hastings being then introduced,

The Chairman addressed him to the Purport of the above Resolution:

Mr. Hastings expressed his Happiness in having his uniform Endeavours to promote the Company's Interest thus amply rewarded by the distinguished Honour now conferred on him, and then withdrew.

Then the Witness was examined by the Managers for the Commons, as follows:

Q. Do you know who collected those Testimonials?

A. I do not know, except from what is said in the Letters.

Q. Do you know any Thing of the Manner in which those Testimonials were procured?

A. I only know it from what I read in the Dispatches.

Q. Do you know if there is any Mention made in those Dispatches of the Manner in which they were procured, or by whom?

A. I believe there is.

Q. By whom ?

A. I think Mr. Thompson is mentioned.

Q. Who is Mr. Thompson ?

A. I don't know him.

Q. Do you not know that he was Mr. Hastings's private Secretary ?

A. No, I do not personally or officially.

Q. Do you know it at all ? Have you ever heard it ?

A. I have heard so.

Q. Whether those Persons, whose Testimonials are here produced, came of themselves to Calcutta to give this Testimony ?

A. It will appear by the Letter how they came; I do not recollect at present exactly.

Q. Whether it appears upon Record whether any Person accompanied Mr. Thompson (Mr. Hastings's Attorney) in the Collection of those Testimonials ? (Looking at a Paper.)

A. I really do not know. That Paper I believe I procured two or three Years ago, and I don't think I have read it since.

Q. (By Counsel.) Do you know any thing but from the Paper ?

A. No.

Q. (By Managers.) Whether or no any thing appears upon the Records to shew that Mr. Hastings attempted to collect Evidence in India, either to support any thing in his Defence, or to invalidate any specific Charge in his Accusation ?

A. I believe not, except what was done through Mr. Thompson.

Q. Do you know if Mr. Thompson took any such Step.

A. I really cannot tell; but from what appears here.

The Witness was directed to withdraw.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Q. By whom?
A. I think Mr. Thompson is mentioned.

Q. Was it Mr. Thompson?
A. I don't know him.

Q. Do you not know that Mr. Thompson is mentioned in the list?
A. I do not pretend to know.

Q. Do you know it at all? Have you ever seen it?
A. I have heard of it.

Q. Whether it is a list of names, or a list of names and addresses?
A. I don't know.

Q. It is a list of names and addresses, is it not?
A. I don't know.

Q. Whether it is a list of names and addresses, or a list of names and addresses?
A. I don't know.

Q. I really do not know. I have heard of it, but I don't know it.
A. I don't know it.

Q. (By the Court) Do you know anything about it?
A. No.

Q. (By the Court) Whether or not it is a list of names and addresses, or a list of names and addresses?
A. I don't know.

Q. I believe it is a list of names and addresses, but I don't know it.
A. I don't know it.

Q. Do you know if Mr. Thompson took any list?
A. I really cannot say, but I don't know what appears to be.

This whole was directed to witness.

Then the list is referred to the Chairman of Parliament.

Die Jovis, 13^o Februarij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the Commons they might proceed in Reply.

The Counsel for the Defendant informed the House, That though it was the Intention of the Defendant to have rested his Case where it was left the last Session, yet, as the Marquis Cornwallis was just arrived in England, it was the Wish of the Defendant to examine the Noble Lord when he should be in his Place, and therefore requested the Permission of the House for that Purpose; and that, subject to this Reserve, the Defendant had closed his Evidence.

The Managers for the Commons protesting that the Defendant, in this Stage of the Proceeding, was not intitled strictly and of Right to go into such Examination, said, That nevertheless, if the Defendant thought it material, they should not object. The Managers for the Commons further informed the House, That there was another Person, namely, William Larkins Esquire, who had also arrived in England since the last Session, and that if the Defendant chose to call him as a Witness, they should not object to his being examined.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Martis, 25^o Februarij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor said,

“ Gentlemen, Managers for the House of Commons, I am commanded by the House to inform you that Mr. Hastings waives the Benefit of the Testimony of the Marquis Cornwallis, and you may now proceed in your Reply.”

The Managers for the Commons informed the House, That, when the House last met, they had no Objection to the Counsel for the Defendant examining the Marquis Cornwallis; and that if at any Time, before the Close of the Evidence which the Managers for the Commons should produce in Reply, the Health of the Noble Lord would permit, the Managers for the Commons would consent to his Lordship being examined if the Counsel for the Defendant should require it: And further stated, That they now again offered the Counsel for the Defendant an Opportunity of examining William Larkins Esquire before the Managers for the Commons proceeded in their Reply.

The Counsel for the Defendant stated, That when they made Application to the House for the Testimony of the Marquis Cornwallis, they claimed it as a Matter of Right, and therefore they would not accept, as a Matter of Favour from the Managers for the Commons, that which they had received from the Justice of the House; and that, as to the Testimony of Mr. Larkins, they rested on the Case already made for the Defendant as sufficient for his Justification.

The Managers for the Commons stated, They should call Mr. Larkins, but would defer his Examination till that Period of their Reply in which his Testimony would apply more immediately to the Subject then under Discussion.

Then the Managers for the Commons informed the House, They should proceed to give Evidence in Reply on the 1st Article of Charge, beginning with their written Evidence: And First, That the Counsel for the Defendant having, in Page 1467 of the printed Minutes, produced a short Extract of a Minute of Lord Cornwallis, from a Consultation of the 11th April 1788, to shew that Bulwant Sing was only an Aumil under the Father of Sujah Dowlah, they should read a subsequent Part of the same Minute to explain that Passage.

Then Mr. HUDSON was again called in, and produced Book 507.

Read, from the same, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 11th April 1788, beginning at Page 323 of the same Book.

“ • Fort William, 11th April 1788.

“ Having thus determined the Principle, the Application of it remains to be considered. The Sovereignty of Benares was first conferred upon the English in 1764; it was restored by them by Treaty in 1765 to the Nabob Sujah ud Dowla; and again made over to the English by Asoph ud Dowla in 1775. In all these Transfers the Reservation of the Rights of Bulwant Sing, and Cheyte Sing, the Zemindars, little short of Independency, were particularly attended to, and even now the internal Administration of the Country is left with the present Rajah, with no other Interference than to assist, superintend, and controul his Administration.

“ The Governor General in Council, having attentively considered these Premises, is of Opinion that no Claims for the Possession of Zemindaries in Benares should be attended to where the Dispossession took place antecedent to the 1st July 1775, the Date from which the Company's Sovereignty over the Country may be said to have been established, and that consequently the Claims mentioned in the Resident's Letter, of Persons dispossessed during the Sezawulship of Bulwant Sing shall be totally disregarded.

• N. B. There is no Entry at the Beginning of the Consultation of the Members who were present.

" The Governor General in Council, in establishing this Principle as a general One, is aware of some possible Exceptions to the Application of it, and therefore leaves it to the Resident, to point out any that may actually occur to him, or such as he may deem probable.

" The Question next occurring is, What is then to be done with respect to those whose Claims have been recognized by Mr. Hastings? If his Decision be confirmed, the Governor General in Council acts in opposition to a Principle which he deems equitable, and in effect infringes the Portah granted to the Rajah of Benares, which is a very important Consideration. On the other Hand, if Mr. Hastings's Decision shall be annulled, those who have benefited by it would have Reason to complain of the Resolutions of Government for refusing, without Cause, what is bestowed as a Reward for zealous Service. (a)

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

" Cornwallis,
J. Shore."

The Managers for the Commons stated, They would next supply what they conceived to be an Omission in the Defendant's Evidence: That the Counsel for the Defendant having relied upon the Circumstance of Mr. Wheler and Mr. Francis having consented to the Demand made upon Cheit Sing in the Year 1779, and having read an Extract from a Consultation of the 29th September 1779, in Page 1508 of the printed Minutes, they should produce, in Answer therefore, Mr. Wheler's Opinion from the same Consultation.

The Counsel for the Defendant stated, That the Managers for the Commons had not pointed out the true Purpose for which the Extract from the Consultation of the 29th of September 1779 had been produced for the Defendant, and that the same was read by them merely to shew that the Resident informed the Board of his having communicated to the Rajah the Orders he had received from the Board to send for Major Carnac's Detachment.

The Managers for the Commons said, They did not know that the Extract in Question had been produced by the Counsel for the Defendant for any other Purpose; but stated, that the Counsel for the Defendant had relied upon the Consent of Messrs. Wheler and Francis in their Arguments in his Defence.

The Counsel for the Defendant submitted, That it was not competent to the Managers for the Commons to answer the Arguments of the Counsel for the Defendant by Evidence in Reply.

The Managers for the Commons insisted, That they not having made the Assent or Dissent of Mr. Wheler and of Mr. Francis any Part of their Case, and the Counsel for the Defendant having relied in Defence upon the Circumstance, that if the Defendant was guilty, Mr. Wheler and Mr. Francis were equally so; this must be considered as a new Case made out for the Defendant, which the Managers for the Commons were therefore entitled to answer by Evidence.

The Counsel for the Defendant were informed that the Evidence proposed by the Managers for the Commons did not seem liable to Objection, being only in Explanation of the Part of the same Consultation already read on Behalf of the Defendant.

Read, from Book 112, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 29th September 1779, beginning at Page 635 of the same Book.

" Fort William, the 29th September 1779.

" At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
and
Edward Wheler, }
Mr. Francis indisposed.
Sir Eyre Coote gone to view the Army.

" Mr. Wheler.—I object to the above Orders. (b)

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

" Warren Hastings,
Edw^d Wheler."

(a) Vide Appendix, N^o CCIX, Page 1060.

(b) Vide Appendix, N^o CCXXIV, Page 1113.

Then the Managers for the Commons proposed to call Philip Francis Esquire, in order to examine him touching his Assent to the Demands made upon the Rajah Chelt Sing.

PHILIP FRANCIS Esquire was accordingly again called in; and the following Question was put to him:

Q. Whether there was any Debate at the Board upon the 9th Day of July 1778 previous to the written Minutes that appear upon the Consultation of that Date?

The Question was objected to by the Counsel for the Defendant.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Answer to the said Objection.

The Counsel for the Defendant were heard in Reply.

The Counsel for the Defendant were asked, Whether their Objection was, that it was incompetent for the Managers for the Commons, in Reply, to examine the Witnesses touching any Matter that passed at the Debate upon the Consultation of the 9th July 1778, the Result of the same having been reduced into Writing, and read in Evidence on both Sides?

The Counsel for the Defendant stated, That the Consultation was given in Evidence by the Managers for the Commons (a); and made use of by the Defendant in his Defence (b) for another Purpose.

The Counsel for the Defendant were asked, Whether they adhered to their said Objection upon the specific Question now put; namely, "Whether there was any Debate at the Board upon the 9th July 1778 previous to the written Minutes that appear upon the Consultation of that Date?"

The Counsel for the Defendant informed the House they did not object to its being merely asked whether there was any such Debate.

The Question was read by the Clerk to the Witnesses.

The Witnesses said,

A. There was Debate upon the Occasion to which the Question alludes; I mean oral Debate; as there was upon all other important Cases, before we proceeded to give our Assent or Dissent in Writing.

Q. Can you give any Account of that Debate?

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Question; the Result of that Debate being entered upon the Consultation.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

(a) Vide supra, Page 64 and 66 and 67.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1482, & seq.

When the members for the Commons proposed to call Philip Francis Esquire in order to examine him touching his Answer to the Demands made upon the House of Commons.

PHILIP FRANCIS Esquire was accordingly again called in, and the following Question was put to him:

Q. Whether there was any Debate at the Board upon the 17th of July 1778, previous to the Motion made upon the Consideration of that Day?

The Question was objected to by the Council for the Defendant.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Answer to the said Objection.

The Council for the Defendant were heard in Reply.

The Council for the Defendant were asked, Whether their Objection was, that it was unnecessary for the Managers for the Commons to reply to examine the Witnesses touching any Matter that passed at the Debate upon the Consideration of the 17th of July 1778, the Motion of the House having been agreed into a Bill, and read in Parliament on both Sides?

The Council for the Defendant stated, That the Consideration was given in Evidence by the Managers for the Commons, and made use of by the Defendant in his Speech (as) for another Purpose.

The Council for the Defendant were asked, Whether they adhered to their said Objection upon the specific Question now put, namely, Whether there was any Debate at the Board upon the 17th of July 1778 previous to the Motion made upon the Consideration of that Day?

The Council for the Defendant informed the House they did not object to its being merely asked whether there was any such Debate.

The Question was read by the Clerk to the Witnesses.

The Witnesses said,

A. There was Debate upon the Question to which the Question alludes; I mean on the 17th of July 1778, upon all other important Cases, before we proceeded to give our Assent or Dissent in Writing.

Q. Can you give any Account of that Debate?

The Council for the Defendant objected to the Question; the Result of that Debate being entered upon the Consideration.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Jovis, 27^o Februarij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor said,

“ Gentlemen, Managers for the Commons, and Gentlemen of Counsel for the Defendant, I am commanded by the House to inform you, that it is not competent for the Managers for the Commons to examine the Witness, Philip Francis Esquire, to any Account of the Debate which was had on the 9th July 1778 previous to the written Minutes that appear upon the Consultation of that Date; and now you may proceed in your Reply.”

The Managers for the Commons requested the last Two Questions and the Answer of the Witness, and the Resolution of the House, might be read by the Clerk.

The same were accordingly read, and are as follow :

‘ Q. Whether there was any Debate at the Board upon the 9th Day of July 1778 previous to the written Minutes that appear upon the Consultation of that Date ?

‘ A. There was Debate upon the Occasion to which the Question alludes; I mean oral Debate; as there was upon all other important Cases, before we proceeded to give our Assent or Dissent in Writing.

‘ Q. Can you give any Account of that Debate ?

‘ Resolved, That it is not competent to the Managers for the Commons to examine the Witness, Philip Francis Esquire, to any Account of the Debate which was had on the 9th July 1778 previous to the written Minutes that appear upon the Consultation of that Date.’

Then the Managers for the Commons desired Mr. Francis might be called to be examined further on the same Head of Evidence.

PHILIP FRANCIS Esquire was accordingly again called in, and the following Question was put to him :

Q. Whether, between the Time of the original Demand being made upon Cheit Sing, and the Period of your leaving Bengal, it was at any Time in your Power to have reversed or put a Stop to the Demand upon Cheit Sing ?

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Question.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Answer to the said Objection.

The Counsel for the Defendant being asked if they wished to state any Thing in Reply, said, They would merely refer to their Arguments on the last Day, and to the Resolution of the House communicated this Day, in Support of their Objection.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Sabbati, 1^o Martij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor said,

" Gentlemen, Managers for the Commons, and Gentlemen of Counsel for the Defendant, I am commanded by the House to inform you, that it is not competent for the Managers for the Commons to ask the Witness, " Whether, between the Time of the original Demand being made upon Cheit Sing, and the Period of his leaving Bengal, it was at any Time in his Power to have reversed or put a Stop to the Demand upon Cheit Sing; the same not being relative to any Matter originally given in Evidence by the Defendant."

The Managers for the Commons stated, That they had in their Case produced a Letter of the 14th of January 1780, signed by Mr. Hastings, Mr. Wheler, and Mr. Francis, to shew what had been done by Mr. Hastings; and had stated that, in Fact, it was His Letter: That the Counsel had made use of this Letter in the Defence for a different Purpose; namely, to shew that it was written at a Time when Mr. Wheler and Mr. Francis formed a Majority of the Board; whereas, in Fact, Mr. Barwell was then in the Council, and actually signed the Letter, as would appear from the original Letter, which they now tendered in lieu of the Letter which had been read, which was a Triplicate, and which had been put in by Mistake.

The Counsel for the Defendant said, That, upon the Statement made by the Managers for the Commons, they had not the least Objection to admit that the Letter was signed by Mr. Barwell, as well as by the other Three Members of the Board.

Then Mr. Hudson was again called in, and produced a Letter, dated Fort William, 14th January 1780, and read the Signatures, viz.

" Warren Hastings, Richard Barwell, P. Francis, Edw. Wheler."

It was admitted that the Contents of the Letter were the same as those of the Letter before produced by the Managers for the Commons.

The Managers for the Commons next stated, That a Witness produced by the Defendant having stated, " That it was the Course for the Annual Revenue paid by the Rajah Cheit Sing to be paid the Day it was due, and that it was always so understood by Cheit Sing and the Resident (a);" they should next prove, from the Correspondence in the Resident's Office, that the Practice was to give 51 Days Grace, and consequently that the Witness had a Knowledge of that Fact contrary to the Evidence he had given.

Read, from Book 582, the following Extract, being a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal to Mr. Francis Fowke, dated 26th February 1776, and beginning at Page 23 of the same Book.

" To Mr. Francis Fowke.

" Sir,

" We have received your Letter of the 13th Instant, apprizing us of Raja Cheyt Sing's Acquiescence in the ultimate Terms, which we had fixed for the Remittance of his Tribute to Calcutta, and enclosing Bills to the Amount of Sicca Rupees 1,94,071 8.

" We observe that the Bills are all made payable at 51 Days after Date; and we think that these Terms may be considered favourable to the Raja: We agree, however, to the Continuance of them, in order to facilitate the Remittance to him, and direct you to insist on Bills of Exchange from the Raja, for every monthly Kist, to be made payable in Calcutta, within 51 Days after the

(a) See Page 1694 Printed Minutes.

Day on which the Kist becomes due; to the punctual Discharge of which, we require that he bind himself in the Payment of 1-4th per Cent per Diem, on whatever Part of each Kist may remain unpaid at the End of the 51st Day after it falls due.

" We have ordered proper Sunnuds to be prepared, specifying the above, as well as the several other Conditions, which have already been agreed to, and shall forward it to you, to be delivered to the Raja.

" Fort William,
26th February 1776,

" We are,
" Sir,

" Your most humble Servants,
(Signed) " Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monlon,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis."

The Managers for the Commons stated, That the Defendant having produced a Variety of Evidence to shew the Badness of the Police established in Benares, and particularly a Letter of Major Eaton's, in the Appendix to the Benares Narrative, they would next produce a Letter of Major Eaton's, to shew he did not consider the supposed Irregularities worth enquiring into.

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Evidence.

The Managers for the Commons were informed, That the Whole of the Benares Narrative, and the Papers annexed, having been given in Evidence originally by the Managers for the Commons, the Evidence tendered was not admissible.

The Managers for the Commons next stated, That a Part of the original Case made by them was, that the Country of Benares, according to Mr. Hastings's Account of it, was in a State of Devastation in the Year 1784: That in the Defence, the Counsel for the Defendant had produced a Letter from Mr. Duncan to Lord Cornwallis, dated 5th November 1790, to shew that the Country was at that Time capable of yielding the Revenue; they should now therefore produce Evidence of the intermediate State of the Country between those Periods, and particularly of the State of it in the Year 1788; for which Purpose they desired a Letter and Report of Mr. Duncan to Lord Cornwallis, upon that Subject, might be read.

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Evidence.

The House informed the Counsel for the Defendant, That it appeared from the Printed Minutes, Page 1664, that the Letter of Mr. Duncan, which they had originally given in Evidence on the Part of the Defendant, to shew the flourishing State of the Country in the Year 1790, stated, " That he meant to have annexed to his Letter a Report of the State of the Collections of Benares for the Full Year 1107, as a natural Sequel to that of the First Year of the permanent Settlement, but it was too voluminous to be then transmitted; " and that the Evidence now offered by the Managers for the Commons, was the Report so alluded to, and termed a natural Sequel to the Letter they had produced.

Whereupon the Counsel for the Defendant waived their Objection.

Read, from Book 500, the Whole of a Consultation of the 3d of October 1788, beginning at Page 161 of the same Book.

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

Rev. Dept.
Friday.

" At a Council, Present,
" Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, President;
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
and
John Shore Esquire.

" Read and approved, the Proceedings of the 1st Instant.

" Read, the following Letter and Papers accompanying it from the Resident at Benares.

" To Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General in Council.

" My Lord,

" Having now been a Twelvemonth in Charge of the Residency of Benares, and having endeavoured, during that Period, to inform myself, as well as possible, concerning the real State

Residential
Benares, 12th
Sept.

§ On a Plan for
the future Ma-

“ of the Zemindarry; I mean in this Address, in the first Place, to submit to your Lordship in
 “ Council, the Substance and Result of my Enquiries, and thence to proceed as directed in my
 “ original Instructions of the 27th July 1787, to submit such a Plan for the future Management
 “ of the Affairs of this important Part of the British Possessions in India, as may appear best
 “ suited to its Situation, and productive of the greatest possible Advantage to its numerous Inha-
 “ bitants.

“ In the first Place, I think it proper to premise what I believe to be, and to have been, the
 “ real Revenue, Ability of the Country, or the medium Amount, annually collected for Years
 “ past from the Zemindars and Ryots, the more especially, as I do not find that this Subject has
 “ been ever yet clearly ascertained, or accurately detailed to our Government.

“ The most particular Statement I have yet met with in English on this Head, exists in a Copy
 “ I have obtained, as far as relates to Benares, of the Dissertations of Mr. James Grant junior, on
 “ the general Finances of our Territorial Acquisitions in India, in which that Gentleman makes
 “ the total Malguzarry, or publick Revenue of this Zemindarry, as established in 1184, Fully,
 “ to amount to Rupees ————— 73,78,321 0 0

“ But by the Account herewith submitted, N^o 1, (corroborated by the Re-
 “ marks in the Account N^o 2,) it will appear that, from some Mehals or Dis-
 “ tricts being overvalued in Mr. Grant's Statement, and others inserted which
 “ form now no Part of the Zemindarry, this Valuation is over-rated to the
 “ Amount of about ————— 24,12,916 4 9

“ Remains real Valuation or Mofussil Produce up to 1194 ————— R⁵ 59,65,404 11 3

“ I do not pretend to assert that this Correction of Mr. Grant's Statement is absolutely correct
 “ to a Rupee, or even, perhaps, to within a Lack; but is conformable to, and the Result of the
 “ best Materials I have been able to procure, and stands corroborated by the Mofussil Receipts, to
 “ that, at least, I have yet no sufficient Reason to doubt its Authenticity, more especially as I am
 “ assured by Ofsan Sing and Sadanund Bukhsy, and generally by all the Officers both in and out
 “ of Station, whom I have consulted, that the Encrease laid on the Country by Chetty Sing, (the
 “ Particulars of which are stated in the Voucher N^o 3,) did never at any Time amount to Nine
 “ Lacks of Rupees, as stated in Mr. Grant's Account; and, with respect to the additional Aboab,
 “ stated by that Gentleman to have been levied under the Heads of Sarf, at Hoondeawaun, they
 “ positively deny even its Existence:— As Mr. Grant's Account has been given to the Public, and
 “ will, no Doubt, be noticed in England, I think it a Duty incumbent on my Station, thus
 “ briefly to suggest what has appeared to me on the Subject, that the present or future Administra-
 “ tors of Indian Affairs may not be led into Error, by over-rating the Ability of a Country, suf-
 “ ficiently valuable to merit every Care and Regard for the Preservation of its existing Fond. But
 “ as the Ascertainment of the Truth is above all Things desirable, if Mr. Grant will be so good
 “ as to specify his Authorities, or to favour me with Copies of his Accounts, I shall be truly
 “ happy to avail myself of the Lights they afford, to correct my present Statements, if they shall
 “ prove, on the Test of them, to require it.

“ The Truth, or strong Probability of the Accuracy of the preceding Statement, seems to result
 “ from, and is founded on its agreeing with the actual State of the Mofussil Jumma, or Rental of
 “ the Country for these Seven Years past, as will appear by the accompanying Particulars, from
 “ N^o 4 to 10, of these several yearly Accounts taken from the Cannongoe's Records, of which the
 “ following is the Abstract, as Particulars:

“ Particulars of all the said Seven Years Accounts in the Additions thereof,
 “ in the Voucher, N^o 1.

“ Jumma Mal, or Land Rental of 1187, exclusive of Jagiers la Kherage,
 “ or Free Lands and Customs; and exclusive also of the Alienations, such
 “ as Kheraghur, since made from the Zemindarry, and including Rupees
 “ 21,663 9 of Aboab, blended, since that Year, with the Mal of Ground
 “ Rent,

“ Deductions from this Jumma, or Defalcation in the said Revenues, from
 “ the Fully Year 1188 to 1194, both inclusive, ————— 14,48,163 1 0

“ Remains of Jumma of 1187 up to 1194, ————— 39,39,744 51 0

“ Beftee, or Encrease to the said Jumma, during the Period in Question,
 “ including R⁵ 18,518 0 3 Tukrar Jumma, or erroneously brought to Ac-
 “ count in the Cannongoes Records, ————— 15,43,724 4 3

“ Real Amount of Mofussil Jumma, to the End of 1194, including the
 “ Tukrar Jumma aforesaid, ————— 54,83,506 4 3

“ Add Aboad, new and old, as per Vouchers, N^o 11 and 13, ————— 1,83,978 10 3

“ Results Mofussil Revenue, Land Rental, up to 1194, including Tukrar
 “ Jumma, ————— 56,67,484 12 6

	Brought over	47,69,484 12 6
" Deduct Tuckrar Jumma, as above,	—	18,518 0 3
" Remains Real Revenue, Land Rental, up to 1194, as per Voucher N° 11,	—	47,50,966 12 3
" Add Customs, Jagiers of the Rajah, Ouffan Sing, and Beneram Pundit, together with Articles of the Revenue abolished, and for which the Rajah receives an equivalent Deduction since 1188 and 9, Fully, as per Particulars in the Voucher N° 14,	—	11,73,016 0 0
" D°, estimated Amount of annual Buhray,	—	42,000 0 0
" Produceable Jumma of the Country, including the Pergunnah of Khyra Ghur, and exclusive of La Karage, or Free Lands, as per Voucher N° 14,	—	12,15,016 0 0
" Deduct Khyrar Ghur, now alienated,	—	59,65,982 12 3
	—	2,23,046 14 0
" Remains produceable Jumma of the present Country of Benares,	—	57,42,935 14 3
" Which Result of the Seven Years Accounts in Question agrees within a few Hundred Rupees with the 2d Column of the Comparative Account N° 1, exhibiting the Differences between Mr. Grant's and the Canongoes Jumma; and the latter, or the Rental as stated from the Canongoes Accounts, and contained in the said 2d Column, stands therefore corroborated, as well by the Particulars of the same Accounts for Seven successive Years, as by the Remarks on Mr. Grant's State of the Jumma, contained in the Account N° 2, shewing the Particulars wherein that Gentleman appears to have over-rated it to the full Amount of the Difference between his and the Canongoes Statements aforesaid. " I feel that it may however be objected to the Deductions or Inferences here drawn;—that, as by the General Account N° 11, of the Mofussil Rental, for the Seven Years aforesaid, this Rental appears on the Whole to have improved near a Lack of Rupees, the Result of the Account for 1194, as I have stated it in the Voucher N° 14, should thus far exceed the corrected Statements, N° 1 and 2, of Mr. Grant's Accounts: But to this I answer, that although even an unaccounted Difference of a Lack of Rupees in a Statement of this Nature and Magnitude ought, perhaps, not materially to affect its general Accuracy, more especially when supported by Seven Years consecutive Accounts of the general Mofussil Rental, as is the Case in the present Instance; yet, I believe, it would be no very difficult Matter, in Reference to the present Difficulty, to reconcile this apparent Difference, if we had the Canongoe Statements of the Mofussil Revenue from 1184 to 1187, or from the Date of Mr. Grant's Accounts to the Period when mine begin, to shew the Alteration in the Mofussil Jumma during that Period, together with the Particulars of the actual Customs collected from 1184 to 1187, by the Zemindars along with their Land Revenue, of which the Canongoes were at no Period allowed to keep any Account. But for the present, at least, to close this Subject, I think the Seven Years Accounts I have produced of the actual Collections, combined with the Corrections made in the Account N° 2, of Mr. Grant's Jumma, do clearly enough shew, that, instead of 73 Lacks, this Country was never assessed (including even Khyrar Ghur, now alienated from it), to above Sixty, out of which to defray all Expences of internal Management, including Jagiers to the Rajah and Individuals, and to pay a Revenue of Forty Lacks of Rupees to the Company, nor can its highest Valuation including Customs be now, since the Alienation of Khyra Ghur, rated at above 58 Lacks, or rather according to the preceding numerical Deduction at Rupees,		
" From which deduct, Amount of Rajah's and others Jagiers, as per Account N° 14,	—	57,42,935 14 3
	—	4,26,658 10 0
" Remains applicable to the Publick Revenue up to 1194,	—	53,16,277 14 3
" Add Deductions made in the Course of the current Year in the Department of the Customs, as per Account N° 7, accompanying the Resident's Address of the 1st May last to the Governor General in Council,	—	1,59,934 10 0
" Remain Funds applicable to the Publick Revenue, and Charges of Collections and Management up to the End of 1195,	—	51,56,343 4 3
" So that instead of the large Surplus stated by Mr. Grant, little more than Eleven Lacks of Rupees do in Fact exist in this Country to defray all the Expences of Collection, including the Profits of the Farmers, and to supply occasional Losses, to which every Country must be liable; the Truth of which Observation will further appear by shewing in the following Statement, what Surplus of the Revenue Funds of Benares can remain, after deducting, according to Mr. Grant's Treatise, One-fifth of the gross Produce for the Charges of Collection and of internal Management:		

Gross

1. Gross Revenue Funds of the Country, including the Rajahs and other Jagiers as above,	57,47,935 14 3
2. Deduct Beniam and Offan Sing's Jagiers (which are a real Alienation) as per Account N° 14,	1,14,350 0 0
3. Remains applicable Funds for a Public Revenue, including the Jagiers of the Raja, &c. (as Mr. Grant observes) the Farming Landholder, which is contained in all the Registers, as per Voucher N° 14,	56,33,585 14 3
4. Deduct Charges of Collection, &c. a 5th or 20 per Cent. as allowed by Mr. Grant,	11,25,727 2 19
5. Remains ultimate Funds, according to Mr. Grant's Allowance for the Company's 40 Lacks, up to 1194,	45,02,908 11 5
6. Deduct further Diminution in these Funds from the Custom-house Regulations in 1195, as above,	1,59,934 10 0

7. Remains real Funds, after deducting Mr. Grant's Allowance for Charges of Collections, &c. 43,42,974 1 9

" Which is certainly as little as such a Revenue can be expected to be realized from, taking One Year with another; and shews, that the Government's Assessment on Benares is sufficiently high, even if its present Mofussil Revenue were every where collected according to the due and fair Rates, and not in some Places by such exceptionable Means as I shall have Occasion to notice in the Sequel of this Address.

" The speculative Calculation exhibited in the last Statement, will be corroborated and corrected by the separate Account accompanying (marked N° 15), which exhibits the real Mofussil Rental, Collections, and Balances for Seven following Years, up to the End of the last Fuffuly Year 1194, including those of the Jagiers, together with the Mujeraree, or that Part of the Collections remitted on various Accounts to the Under Farmers and others, and the District of Khyra Ghur, now no longer appertaining to this Zemindary. Deducting therefore these Three unproductive Heads or Articles, I have, to save the Trouble of Reference, here inserted the Abstract of this important Account, which contains the Foundation of all our Government's Revenue Dependence from Benares.

" **ABSTRACT** of the Gross Mofussil Rental, Collections, and Balances of such Part of the Revenue Funds of Benares as are applicable to the Payment of a Public Revenue to Government.

English Year.	Fuffuly Year.	Jumma, or Rental.	Waffil, or Collections.	Baky, or Balance.
1780/81.	1188.	49,04,450 15 3	44,62,354 14 0	4,42,096 1 3
1781/2.	1189.	49,53,414 12 9	43,80,708 0 6	5,72,706 12 3
1782/3.	1190.	49,85,925 7 6	46,69,353 11 0	3,16,571 12 6
1783/4.	1191.	51,12,796 5 3	47,14,258 11 9	3,98,537 9 6
1784/5.	1192.	52,67,822 12 6	49,31,589 3 0	3,36,233 9 6
1785/6.	1193.	49,09,067 10 3	46,06,134 11 3	3,03,932 15 0
1786/7.	1194.	52,00,239 14 6	48,73,915 13 6	3,26,324 1 0
" Total for Seven Years,		3,53,33,717 14 0	3,26,37,315 1 0	26,96,402 13 0
" Medium for One Year,		50,47,673 15 8	46,62,473 9 3	3,85,200 6 5
" Deduct Custom House Reductions of this Year, or 1195 Fuffuly, as before,		1,59,934 10 0	1,59,934 10 0	—
" Remains Real Medium Funds of Benares to pay the Government's Revenue, and to supply the Aumils Profits, and all the internal Management, excepting only the Rajah's Jagier,		48,87,739 5 8	45,02,538 15 3	—

" Thus, upon the surest practical and numerical Deduction of Seven Years actually realized Revenue, I may state the actual Mofussil Collections applicable to the Public Revenue at no more than Rupees 45,02,538 15 3, which may perhaps even appear too small to pay a Revenue of 40 Lacks to Government.

" Accordingly, the Collections for the Public Revenue have once in the above Years fallen short of the Amount to be paid to Government, and have several Times but very little exceeded; and from 1188 to 1194, the Jumma or Rental assessed on the Country by the Raja, has, on the Whole, and notwithstanding sundry Encreases, decreased to the Amount of R^s 2,88,008 8 8, as will be seen by the accompanying Comparative Account thereof, marked N^o 16, which Statement is followed by a View of the Particulars of the Rajah's or Sudder Settlement for each of these Years, N^o 17, and of the Collections thereon, N^o 18; of all which the following is a Comparative Abstract to shew how he has paid his Revenue annually.

Remains after deducting the Allowance for the Public Revenue from the Collections for the Public Revenue, as per Account N^o 16, is Rs. 45,02,538 15 3. This is the actual Mofussil Collections applicable to the Public Revenue at no more than Rupees 45,02,538 15 3, which may perhaps even appear too small to pay a Revenue of 40 Lacks to Government.

The following is a Comparative Abstract to shew how he has paid his Revenue annually.

Year 1188. Collections for the Public Revenue, Rs. 40,04,450 15 3. Jumma or Rental, Rs. 40,04,450 15 3. Balance, Rs. 0 0 0.

Year 1189. Collections for the Public Revenue, Rs. 40,04,450 15 3. Jumma or Rental, Rs. 40,04,450 15 3. Balance, Rs. 0 0 0.

Year 1190. Collections for the Public Revenue, Rs. 40,04,450 15 3. Jumma or Rental, Rs. 40,04,450 15 3. Balance, Rs. 0 0 0.

Year 1191. Collections for the Public Revenue, Rs. 40,04,450 15 3. Jumma or Rental, Rs. 40,04,450 15 3. Balance, Rs. 0 0 0.

Year 1192. Collections for the Public Revenue, Rs. 40,04,450 15 3. Jumma or Rental, Rs. 40,04,450 15 3. Balance, Rs. 0 0 0.

Year 1193. Collections for the Public Revenue, Rs. 40,04,450 15 3. Jumma or Rental, Rs. 40,04,450 15 3. Balance, Rs. 0 0 0.

Year 1194. Collections for the Public Revenue, Rs. 40,04,450 15 3. Jumma or Rental, Rs. 40,04,450 15 3. Balance, Rs. 0 0 0.

Total for Seven Years. Collections for the Public Revenue, Rs. 280,31,150 105 9. Jumma or Rental, Rs. 280,31,150 105 9. Balance, Rs. 0 0 0.

Medium for One Year. Collections for the Public Revenue, Rs. 40,04,450 15 3. Jumma or Rental, Rs. 40,04,450 15 3. Balance, Rs. 0 0 0.

During Current Year. Collections for the Public Revenue, Rs. 40,04,450 15 3. Jumma or Rental, Rs. 40,04,450 15 3. Balance, Rs. 0 0 0.

Residue for the Public Revenue. Collections for the Public Revenue, Rs. 40,04,450 15 3. Jumma or Rental, Rs. 40,04,450 15 3. Balance, Rs. 0 0 0.

English Year.	English Year.	Jumma, or Rental.	Wahy, or Collection.	High, or Balance.
1788-1.	1188.	40,04,450 15 3	40,04,450 15 3	40,04,450 15 3
1788-2.	1189.	40,04,450 15 3	40,04,450 15 3	40,04,450 15 3
1788-3.	1190.	40,04,450 15 3	40,04,450 15 3	40,04,450 15 3
1788-4.	1191.	40,04,450 15 3	40,04,450 15 3	40,04,450 15 3
1788-5.	1192.	40,04,450 15 3	40,04,450 15 3	40,04,450 15 3
1788-6.	1193.	40,04,450 15 3	40,04,450 15 3	40,04,450 15 3
1788-7.	1194.	40,04,450 15 3	40,04,450 15 3	40,04,450 15 3
Total for Seven Years.		280,31,150 105 9	280,31,150 105 9	280,31,150 105 9
Medium for One Year.		40,04,450 15 3	40,04,450 15 3	40,04,450 15 3
During Current Year.		40,04,450 15 3	40,04,450 15 3	40,04,450 15 3
Residue for the Public Revenue.		40,04,450 15 3	40,04,450 15 3	40,04,450 15 3

Years Christi.	Years Fulfilly.	Rajah's Jumma payable to Government.	Government's Deduc- tions to the Rajah.	Remains the Jumma payable by the Rajah.	Collections from the Country.	Sudder Charges of Col- lections according to the Establishment.	Nett Collections.	Excls.	Deficiency.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1781/82.	1189.	33,33,333 5 0	1,5,334 13 3	32,17,998 7 9	35,73,688 15 6	1,47,548 7 0	34,26,140 8 6	4,92,191 15 3	—
1782/83.	1190.	40,00,001 0 0	1,5,334 13 3	38,84,666 2 9	42,77,770 14 3	1,47,548 7 0	41,30,228 7 3	2,45,562 4 6	—
1783/84.	1191.	40,00,001 0 0	1,5,334 13 3	38,84,666 2 9	38,60,820 4 3	1,64,410 14 9	36,96,409 5 6	—	1,88,256 13 3
1784/85.	1192.	40,00,001 0 0	2,11,759 7 0	37,88,241 9 0	41,47,059 14 3	1,51,208 7 0	39,95,851 7 3	2,07,609 14 3	—
1785/86.	1193.	40,00,001 0 0	1,72,058 3 0	38,27,942 13 0	40,24,046 7 0	1,51,208 7 0	38,72,838 0 0	44,895 3 0	—
1786/87.	1194.	40,00,001 0 0	1,72,058 3 0	38,27,942 13 0	40,49,962 12 0	1,51,208 7 0	38,98,734 5 0	70,811 8 0	—
"Total of Five Years,		2,00,00,005 5 0	7,86,545 7 6	1,92,13,459 8 6	2,03,59,666 3 9	7,65,584 10 9	1,95,94,081 9 0	5,68,878 13 9	1,88,256 13 3
"Medium of Five Years,		40,00,001 0 0	1,57,611 1 6	38,42,639 14 6	40,71,933 2 9	1,53,120 15 0	39,18,816 5 0	1,13,775 9 3	—
"Add to the Balance of 1191, Part of the Col- lections made in 1192 and 3, but not brought to Account,		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,26,398 4 9
"Medium brought down to 1194,		40,00,001 0 0	1,57,611 1 6	38,42,639 14 6	40,71,933 2 9	1,53,120 15 0	39,18,816 5 0	1,13,775 9 3	—
"Deduction, Diminution in the Resources of 1195 by the Custom House Regulations,		—	—	—	—	—	1,59,934 10 0	—	—
"Remains probable Nett Collections for future Years from the Mo- fulfil,		—	—	—	—	—	37,58,881 11 0	—	—
"Add Collections made by the Rajah from the Aumils distinctly from their general Revenue, under the Two Heads of Buhray and Rul- loom Khazānah, as per Voucher, No 19, estimated altogether at		—	—	—	—	—	68,000 0 0	—	—
"Add Nuzzerana joined to the Settlement in 1195, or the present Year,		—	—	—	—	—	38,26,881 11 0	—	—
"Total Ways and Means,		—	—	—	—	—	1,84,195 0 0	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	40,11,076 11 0	—	—

Rupees

R.

" In Explanation of the above Account it may be proper to mention, that I have not included the First Year, or 1189, in the Addition and consequent Medium, because its Jumma was avowedly out of all Proportion less than that of all the other Years. The Nett Excess of the Collections during this Year (1189) being no less than Rupees 4,92,191 15 3, shews with what Propriety Durg Bejy Sing withheld the Payment of the Balance justly due from him to Government, and still unliquidated, of Rupees 1,42,259 5 11, when there was a Surplus of nearly Five Lacks of Rupees to discharge it with.

" The Encrease in the annual Deductions granted by Government, as contained in the Fourth Column, was occasioned by the additional Grants to Individuals in 1784, as already explained in my Address of the 15th February last, and those of the Fulsly Year 1192, or 1784-5, being the highest of all, is owing to the Remission, in that Year, of the Duties on Grain, on Account of the then prevailing Scarcity.

" The sudden Charges of Collection, or those paid by the Rajah at Benares, comprehended in the 7th Column, consisted, up to the End of 1194, of the following Articles:

" 1st, Rozeenadar Establishment, or Charity allowed by Government, and provided for with the Raja, in the Terms of his original Settlement,	R ^r 33,296	7	0
" 2d, Farther ready Money Allowances paid by him to other Individuals, on Account of the Company, and for which he took Credit at the End of the Year,	3,666	0	0
" 3d, A Payment on his Account to Behadur Ali Khan, whose Land he farms,	2,252	0	0
" 4th, Batta, or Gowershahy Rupees,	54,000	0	0
" 5th, Khelauts to Amils, estimated at	10,000	0	0
" 6th, Sebundy, or Establishment of what is called the Raja's Sebundy, for making the Collections, at R ^r 4,000 p ^r M ^o , which includes also the Charges of the Moolky Adawlut,	48,000	0	0
Total Rupees.	1,51,208	7	0

" The First and Second of the above Articles have been lately transferred to the Company's Treasury, to be thence paid to the Parties entitled to it.

" The Column N^o 9, shews the Surplus Collections annually made by the Raja, or by those in Authority under him, and the Neabur, since his Accession; and the Tenth and last, the Failure of One Year, (1191 Fulsly,) to the Amount of Rupees 1,88,256 13 3, by which, and the further Sum of Rupees 1,26,398 4 3, which, although realized from the Country in 1192 and 3, Fulsly, was never paid to the Rajah, as it ought to have been. He has incurred a Balance since his Accession, of Rupees 3,14,655 20, as above stated; for the Payment of which he has, on certain Terms, bound himself to Government, during the Residency of my Predecessor Mr. James Grant.

" Should the above Detail have proved tedious to your Lordship, I request it may be imputed to the Desire I have anxiously entertained of putting the British Government in India in Possession of what I consider and believe to be a true State of their Resources from this Part of the Company's Territories. No Part of it is founded on any other than authentic Documents, drawn from the direct and official Channels of Information; and if it be proved materially erroneous, I shall own myself very much deceived. Having thus submitted it to Government, I proceed to the Detail of the Settlement, and Collections of the present Year."

" With respect to the former, or the present Year's Settlement, the Government is already apprized of the few general Regulations I laid down to the Raja for his Guidance in making it, which, although he professed to make the general Rule of his Guidance, he did not invariably adhere to, from the following Circumstances:

" In the First Place, Kulb Ali Beg having a Three Years Lease of several Mehals or Pergunnahs, and having also a Claim to continue Security with the Charge of the Collections in another called Bowlie, in consequence of a Stipulation entered into between him and the late Resident, on his having engaged to make himself answerable for the Revenues of 1194, which were then in Jeopardy from the Failure of another Renter. The Rajah finding, on his First Suggestion of the Matter to me very shortly after my Arrival, that there might possibly prove Objections to his First Design of breaking through the Lease with Kulb Ali for his Third Year, which he did Once meditate, on Plea that the original Engagements for it had not been his voluntary Act, determined, suddenly and even without my Privy, on Reconciliation, in Appearance at least, with this Capital Farmer, between whom and himself there had long subsisted a strong Enmity, in consequence of which he not only continued to him all the Lands included in the Three Years Lease, but added some others, which he accounted for to me at the Time, and obtained my Consent to, on Plea that he had acted on Grounds of Expediency, as he could not, he confessed, have obtained equivalent Terms for all the Mehals thus rented to Kulb Ali Beg, had he let them separately; but he observed that Kulb Ali's Profits on the Whole would make up for the possible Deficiencies in some particular Districts, and as, both from my own Want of local Knowledge at that Time concerning the Affairs of this Country,

or the Responsibility of the Farmers, and with a View to promote the declared Object of Government in making the Raja his own Manager, I left the Formation of the Settlement entirely to him, only reserving my ultimate formal Confirmation of the Whole of it; I accordingly acquiesced in this Measure, although even at that Time with some Degree of Hesitation arising as well from the Magnitude of the Charge thus committed to Kulb Ali of about 10 Lacks of Rupees, as from my Apprehensions in regard to the Effects of the latent Enmity, and only apparent Friendship that existed between the contracting Parties.

"All the Rest of the Settlement was made in the usual Way,] § ("and I had no Complaints on the Subject at the Time of its being formed, excepting from Mehendy Ali Khan, a Persian Adventurer in this Country, who did say that the Rajah had exacted too high Terms from him, for the Two Pergunnahs of Ghazee-pore Proper and Shareabad, which he had also rented the Year before; but as there did not appear any material Difference between the Rental now exacted, and that of last Year 1194, I did not at that Period of the Settlement think necessary to interfere between the Rajah and this Renter, who thereupon proceeded into the Pergunnahs to make his own Settlement.")

§ ["It may be here remarked, that the Rajah was unable to find Renters for several of his Districts, owing to the known Defalcation that had taken place in the Funds, for paying their Rents. These, to the Amount of Rupees 4,13,075 2 0, according to the Jumma of 1194, he was reduced to keep Amancee, that is, to make the Collections of them by his own Officers."] §

§ ("For the Settlement thus made, I concerted with the Raja the Form of an Amleenama and Caboolat, which will be found in the Voucher N^o 20. The principal Alterations in which, from those of the preceding Year, consist, 1st, In the Aumils stipulating expressly to be answerable for all Thefts and Robberies committed within their respective Districts; 2dly, In their renouncing all Claim to any Deduction for the intended Abolition of the Duties on the Transportation of Grain, and other Articles of the interior Trade, which they had hitherto collected; and 3dly and lastly, To forfeit Three Times the Amount of any undue Exactions of Revenue that might be proved against them, on the Complaints of the Ryots.") §

§ ["The Settlement thus concluded, the first Accident that occurred respecting it, was at the Collection of the First Kist or Installment, when Mehendy Ali Khan, above-named, being called upon for the Payment of his Kist, which was wholly in Balance, and the Peons threatening to carry him to the Raja's Cutcherry, to answer for his Failure; his Pride suffered so severely at the Idea of Degradation, in being in this Manner subject to the Rajah's novel Authority, that combining, perhaps, with the Idea of the high Settlement he had entered into as above intimated, he, rather than submit to appear in the Cutcherry of Raja Mehipnarain, whither he was about to be carried, swallowed a considerable Dose of Arsenic, from the Effects of which he was, when reduced to a Condition the most hopeless, recovered by the medical Aid of Doctor Boyd, who then happened to be with me at Benares; and as this Circumstance led me to make a more particular Enquiry into his Situation, I made the Raja grant to him a Remission of Rupees 25,000 0 0, on his Farm of the Pergunnah of Shareabad, as that which was over-rated, whilst he relinquished the more equally assessed Pergunnah of Ghazeeapoor Proper to the Raja, who has since kept it Amancee throughout the Year. A separate Copy of my Proceedings on this Subject is sent herewith, N^o 21.

"This Accident was soon followed by very serious and alarming Pleas, set up by Kulb or Culb Ali Beg, who came and declared to me, that he had entered into Engagements with the Rajah so far beyond the Ability of his District to yield, that nothing but his involved Circumstances with the Bankers from the Transaction of the bye-past Year, or 1194, could have induced him to accede. To these Remonstrances, followed pretty closely the Affair of Mehendy Ali Khan, and the Raja strongly objecting to my attending to Culb Ali's Pleas, lest it should bring all the other Aumils upon him, I therefore, at first, temporized; about which Time the Rajah fell ill, and continued confined to his House for a Period of nearly Two Months, during which Culb Ali renewed and enforced his Protestations about his Inability to fulfil his Engagements; and I now found much to my Disquietude, that he was, in fact, or at least generally considered as, a Bankrupt, as to Personal Wealth, which he is supposed to have dissipated or mispent in Ways not easily to be accounted for; so that being at the Close of last Year greatly indebted to the Bankers, who had advanced Money for his Kists, they had, it seemed, urged him to enter into the Current Year's Engagements, in the View of extricating themselves in the Course of it from all Connection with him. When the Rajah had recovered from his Indisposition, I questioned him closely on his Motives for trusting so large an Amount of the Public Revenue in Hands so desperate; upon which he pleaded (as above noticed) partly the Three Years Lease, and partly the Circumstance of the decayed State of some of the Districts, which, from Policy, as he thought it, he had joined with those of which the Lease was unexpired, and thrown into Culb Ali's Hands; but when I asked him what he would do now that Culb Ali had publicly declared his Inability, he sometimes urged that Engagements were binding; and that, if I allowed those to be given up, all the other Contractors for the Revenue would make similar Pleas, in Hopes of obtaining Remissions; whilst, on other Occasions, when urged on the Subject, he used to say, he would, rather than allow Culb Ali any Remission, take the Mehals out of his Hands, although he should lose ever so much by so doing; and he then himself thought it possible, that by adopting such a Measure in the Middle of the Year, he might lose

more than Half a Lack, or about 60 Thousand Rupees; and as my Opinion agreed fully with the Rajah's in this Instance, I made out, for my own further Satisfaction, a State of Culb Ali's Receipts, from such of those Mehals as he had farmed for 1194; and after adding up the Gross Collections for the last Year, of all his Farms for the present, it appeared that there must, on that Footing, be a Deficiency of or about Forty thousand Rupees, as per Copy of the Account thus prepared, N^o 22. The principal Officers whom I consulted on this Occasion, were also of Opinion, that Culb Ali's Mehals were at least over-rated at about 30,000 Rupees, § (" as will appear in the Paper N^o 23; wherefore, with a View to prevent further Loss, and to apply the safest Remedy which the Case appeared to me to admit of, I authorized Ibrahim Ali Khan to settle with him in this Manner, either that he should immediately relinquish all his Farms, or be satisfied with a Remission in the Rent payable on the Whole of them, of R^y 25,000, which Amount I promised to secure to him out of the last Kist; provided, 1st, That he regularly paid the full Sum of all the others throughout the Year; and 2^{dly}, That he kept the Secret, which was only to be known to the Nabob himself and me, for I did not even judge it expedient that the Rajah should at that Time be apprized of it, both because he would not in all Probability have kept it sufficiently secret, and would thereby have attracted (what he affected so much to fear) many other Claims on him, as well as because of the old Ill-will between the Rajah and this Farmer, which had broke out afresh since the Period of the Settlement, and with such Violence, owing to the latter's present Remonstrances, that I really thought it essential for the Good of all, and therefore my Duty, however otherwise disagreeable, to act thus far without his Knowledge. After a good deal of Hesitation Culb Ali accepted of these Terms; and on the First of January the Nabob Ali Ibrahim Khan wrote me that he had done so; I accordingly considered myself bound to procure for him the stipulated Remission at the End of the Year from the Rajah, provided he performed the Two Conditions thus stipulated, through the Nabob, for Culb Ali and I had never any Conversation on the Subject. The general Settlement of the Government being thus made, stood as per Account N^o 24, which accompany this Address, as follows:

1 st , Amount of Revenue payable by the Renters, including supposed	
Amount to be received from the Amany Mehals, or those not rented,	38,16,980 18 0
2 ^d , Estimated Amount of Customs being according to the last Year	
1194,	4,49,273 2 3
3 ^d , Amount of Nuzerana, contracted to be paid by the Renters this	
Year along with their Settlement,	1,84,195 0 0
4 th , Buhray estimated at	42,000 0 0
5 th , Treasury Fees, or Ruffoom Rhazana, estimated at	26,000 0 0
Total Rupees	45,18,448 15 3
Deduct as follows:	
1 st , Charges of Sudder Clutcherry as already explained,	
estimated at	1,53,120 15 0
2 ^d , Reductions in the Customs R ^y 1,59,934 10 0	
for a whole Year, Six Months of which falling in this,	
make	79,967 5 0
Remains Rupees	42,85,360 11 3

" The above is the real expected Fund according to the present Year's Settlement for paying the Government's Revenue, and is certainly sufficient, provided it could have been fully realized, some of the Causes of the Deficiency in respect to which, shall be noticed in the Sequel of this Letter."

[" After proceeding thus far in regard to the Settlement, I thought it would prove highly beneficial to my future Views for the Benefit of the Country, to make a Circuit through it, in Company with the Rajah; on which we accordingly set out on the 18th January, and did not return till the 19th April, during which we visited most Part of the Zemindarry.

" This Tour was by no Means flattering to my Wishes, as in general wherever we proceeded, we met Complaints, and saw many of the Pergunnahs in a State of Decay, and some few of the largest and best of them, little better than a Waste, amongst which deserve to be particularly enumerated those of Kereed and Baleeah, Two of those Mehals which the Raja had, from Motives of Policy, as he conceived and declared, thrown into Culb Ali's Lease, together with the extensive Pergunnah of Secunderpore, One-fourth Part of which is certainly not cultivated; and this is also the Case with Khereed (as will appear more at large by the Extracts contained in the Paper N^o 25 of my Proceedings on this Circuit); and yet the former Revenue is kept up, by a Mode well known in this Country, and even avowed by its Raja as a Maxim of Finance, that whatever additional Aboabs or Taxes are laid on a District to equalize its Assessment by Government, is no Injustice to its Inhabitants, and does not (as he conceives) even fall properly under the Head

Head of Aboab : Thus the Bow is strained, till at length it snaps ; and thus no Doubt has been occasioned in a great Measure the great Decline of some of the once most productive and well-cultivated Pergunnahs in the Zemindarry, (besides those above mentioned,) such as Chowah, Zemaneah, and Nerwah, in each of which there has been a Necessity of lowering the Jumma for some Years past, as there will no Doubt be in the ensuing Settlement in many others : And to this Principle is also to be ascribed the Rajah's having been obliged this Year to keep so many of his Pergunnahs in his own Hands, as above noticed on the Subject of the General Settlement."

§ (" Whilst on this Circuit, Kulb Ali Beg advised both the Rajah and myself of a very severe Loss he had sustained by a Storm of Hail that happened in his Pergunnahs near to Juanpore ; but the Raja appeared by no Means inclined to listen to his Representations, on the former Plea, that his doing so would attract other Claimants on this Subject ; and thus the Affair rested till we arrived at Juanpore in March, where the Rajah informed me, that he had learnt Culb Ali was meditating his Escape from the Company's Dominions, after collecting the Rubby Crop then unreaped, and was besides in a Sort of Despair, which the Rajah of course attributed to the worst of Motives, such as Drunkenness, &c. whilst Culb Ali, who seemed to me deeply penetrated with a Sense of his forlorn State, with Tears in his Eyes declared to me, that his Despondency proceeded from his Knowledge of the Raja's and his Officers determined Resolution to ruin him at all Events : He now therefore declared that from these Circumstances, and the great Loss his Farms had suffered by the Hail, he was totally unable to fulfil his Engagements even (as he at that Time, viz. in March last, publicly announced to the Rajah and myself) to within the Amount perhaps of Two Lacks of Rupees ; upon which the Rajah, ascribing always bad Motives to Kulb Ali, declared to me, that it was now incumbent on him to take Measures to anticipate that Farmer's Intentions, by sending Sezawuls into all his Farms to secure the Produce of the Rubby Crop, if he (Kulb Ali) would not now give unexceptionable Security for the Payment of the Revenue throughout the Year. In this Stage of the Business finding myself, from Kulb Ali's present Declaration, made in consequence (as he said) of his subsequent Losses by the Hail, and of the Raja's Enmity towards him, freed from the Promise I have made to the Nabob in January, I left him and the Rajah to settle as they thought fit, for which there was yet Time, the principal Crop remaining still untouched ; and I accordingly assured the Rajah, that I would fully support all his Acts, whether he preferred sending Sezawuls to secure the Crops then upon the Ground, or to compromise with Culb Ali, by making him some adequate Allowance, in Consideration of the original high Terms of his Settlement, and of his subsequent acknowledged and considerable Losses by the Hail ; but as instead of 60,000 Rupees, for which Sum I believe I could have satisfied Culb Ali and the Bankers who supported him, the Raja would on both Accounts agree at most to only R^s 30,000, I declined all further Interference, even the most indirect, and this Second Negotiation indeed, by the Rajah's declining to send Sezawuls, and conferring a Khelaut on Kulb Ali, by Way of restoring Confidence to the Bankers, who had entered into Engagements to pay Kulb Ali's last Kist, which the Rajah feared they would not perform if he then proceeded to dispossess that Farmer, who proceeded with his Collections till shortly after my Return to Benares, when, in consequence no Doubt of Difficulties and Troubles excited between him and the Zemindars, from the Strictness he was obliged to use in his Collections, Mr. Neave was, on his Application to the Rajah, and the Rajah's to me, deputed with some Military Force, to secure the Peace of the Districts belonging to him in the Vicinity of Juanpore, and to assist in the Realization of the Revenue ; and Kulb Ali Beg being soon afterwards called into Benares for his Balances in the Pergunnahs of Khereed and Belceah, which lie in the Circar of Ghazipoor, and confined by the Raja on that Account to his own House, where he still remains, the Collections of the Juanpore Districts were thereby necessarily left to Mr. Neave, by whose unremitted Exertions, as long and as far as his Health would permit, the Sum of Two Lacks of Rupees have been realized, the greater Part of which would probably have been lost, but for our Interposition ; and upon this Occasion it is a Duty incumbent on me, to bear Testimony to the cheerful and able Assistance afforded to me by that Gentleman, whose Health I am sorry to add has severely suffered by the Commission which has thereby sooner terminated, by his indispensable Return to Benares, than either he or I could have wished, which may no Doubt so far lessen the beneficial Consequences of his local Inspection of that Part of the Country, during the Measures that have since been carried on for its Cultivation and Improvement.

" The Discussion which Culb Ali's Failure has led to of his Accounts having in the First Instance occasioned a Discovery that the Bankers had appropriated to themselves the Amount of Rupees 17,084 14, on Plea of repaying Kulb Ali's Debts to them on Account of the preceding Year ; I was thence induced at the earnest Entreaty of the Rajah to pass an Order, that they should refund this Amount to the Publick Revenue, because I believe it to be conformable to the Ideas and Practice of India in similar Cases to prevent all such unauthorized Appropriations of the Current Collections, more especially as in the present Instance, where the failing Renter is an avowed Bankrupt ; but how much soever I was in my own Mind satisfied as to the general Justice of such Resumption, yet it gave such Offence to the Bankers at Benares, through

• Sic in Orig.

" through whom all the Revenue of this Country passes from the Renters into the Rajah's
 " Treasury, that they combined not to give their Notes, called in this Country Dakhillas;
 " for the next Kist, until I agreed that the Amount thus taken from them should be deposited in
 " one of their own Houses, subject to such further Order as I might ultimately issue on the Subject;
 " and I am sorry to find that this first ordered Resumption constitutes but a small Part of
 " similar Misappropriations, since, from a later Discovery made by Kulb Ali Beg, he states the
 " Amount of them to exceed 70,000 Rupees, the Recovery of which will prove a Matter of
 " great Difficulty, because from the System hitherto established in this Country, the Shroffs or
 " Bankers can in Fact in a great Measure command the Raja and Government itself, with respect
 " to the Realization of the Revenue; the Custom being for each Kist to be realized not in Cash
 " but by their Dakhillas or Notes, payable in a certain Number of Days from the Dates thereof,
 " and as the Renters are generally in Arrears to them, they of course exact their own Terms
 " from the latter for these Dakhillas, as well as sometimes from Government, before they will
 " give in those of the ensuing Kists: After all which, the Realization of these Dakhillas becomes
 " sometimes a Second Difficulty to the Raja, or rather to myself, who am thus obliged to yield
 " constant Attention to reconcile as far as possible all the jarring Interests of Renters, Bankers,
 " and the Raja, to secure the Payment of each successive Kist between the Period of the Dakhillas
 " being delivered in, when my Towjee Account is also dispatched, and the End of the English
 " Month, by which Period the Dakhillas must be realized. From which short Description it must
 " appear sufficiently evident, that I have throughout the Whole of this troublesome Year been
 " forced to exert every Influence as if I had myself been the Collector, without however possessing
 " or being able to exercise that minute Inspection over the Aumils or Renters which the Success
 " of all Collections in this Country essentially requires; but these Inconveniences, however
 " embarrassing, I have not allowed myself seriously to register, in Hopes of promoting the grand
 " and declared Object of my Instructions, namely, the Restoration of the Raja to the fullest
 " possible Exercise of the Functions of his Station; yet such is the undignified Idea entertained
 " of him, owing perhaps to his former depressed State, and such the Unwillingness of People
 " in general to submit to, and still less to promote his Aggrandizement, or to place Reliance in
 " his Acts, that Time alone can, if ever, effectually confirm his Respectability or secure the
 " Collections made under his Authority; Truths which have been severely experienced during
 " the Course of the present Year, to the Risk of entailing upon myself the Odium of his
 " Failure; in respect to which I will however be candid enough here to own, that even the Effects
 " of my Interference may in some Instances have operated in a certain Degree to his Disadvantage,
 " from the Natives still wishing to adhere to the Residency in every thing, and to him in nothing,
 " and from the natural Consequences of a divided Authority, the Limits of which, on both Sides,
 " have during this Year remained unascertained and fluctuating, between my earnest Desire to
 " establish his Authority, and a very considerable Counteraction of the Natives to submit to
 " it."

" I have, however, never yet ultimately despaired of effecting the Board's Wishes, more espe-
 " cially in regard to the Regulation of the Country at large, so as, if possible, to establish such a
 " System as may leave but little to the Rajah's own Act, or even to those of the Resident; but to
 " render the Security of the Inhabitants depending on the Operation of permanent Regulations,
 " trusting as little as may be to the Will of the immediate Ruler: In this View, and as the Com-
 " mencement of a System of Law and Regularity, so essentially requisite to the Well-being of a Domi-
 " nion so distant even from the Seat of our own Indian Government, I originally proposed the In-
 " stitution of the Three new Courts of Justice; the future Extension, and further Regulation of
 " which, will form a subsequent Part of this Address. The Trade and Commerce of the Country
 " have been regulated by Government itself in a Manner which, though highly beneficial in other
 " Respects, has proved for the present Year an additional, and to the Raja a heavy and unexpected,
 " Curtailment of his Resources, and ought, perhaps, in Equity, to plead for a larger Remission in
 " the Payment of this Year's Revenue than he has yet obtained; but by far the most material Re-
 " formation remains to be effected, namely, that in the Collection of the Revenues. To obtain
 " Information into the real State of the Country in this Respect was the main Object of my Circuit,
 " and I now mean to submit the Result of my Investigations.

" It is proper to premise that there are Two general Modes for the Payment of the Revenue in
 " this Country; One, by a stipulated Rate of Money Rent; the other, called Bettay, which is also
 " generally paid in Cash, but the Amount whereof is rated according to the Market Price of the
 " actual Produce, ascertained by Measurement, and an Estimate of the Abundance or Deficiency of
 " the Crop. Some Articles, such as Sugar Cane, Opium, Tobacco, and Vegetables, are always
 " paid for according to the First Mode, which is called Nekdy, whilst the general Crops of Basley and
 " other common Grain are paid for in the Mode of Bettay; which last I have found to constitute,
 " in its present State, a fruitful Source of Contention throughout the Country in general, from the
 " Renters being tempted by their natural Avidity to over-reach the Ryots, by using short measuring
 " Rods, and otherwise over-valuing the Produce; and by the Ryots on their Part making use of every
 " Device, such as stealing the Grain and other Artifices, to enable them to cope with their Adversa-
 " ries the Renters. Nor are the Nekdy Lands free from equivalent Inconveniences, which princi-
 " pally arise from the additional Articles of Abwab, which the Renters have, since the Expulsion of

Cheyte Sing, been gradually accumulating under various Denominations upon the Rent as it then existed. A particular Account of all which additional Aboabs is herewith submitted, together with an Abstract, marked N^o 12 and 13, as already referred to in a former Part of this Address; of which Statements the Result is, that since Cheyte Sing's Expulsion, the Article of Aboabs has, on the Whole, encreased from the Sum of Rupees 1,33,310 15 9, at which they stood in 1187, to Rupees 2,53,258 1, at which they stood in 1194, making a real Increase of Rupees 1,19,947 1 3; to raise which Sum Taxes or Aboabs have been imposed under various new Denominations, not even supposed to be known at Benares, but very distressing to the Pergunnahs in which they exist, as much, perhaps, for their Uncertainty and Want of Limitation, as from the positive Burthen imposed by them; added to all which, the Mode prevalent in this Country, as above observed, of raising the Revenue assessed upon each Pergunnah by additional Aboabs upon the Lands that remain cultivated to make up for those which have become waste and deserted, has, with the preceding Causes, conspired to render the Situation of the Zemindarry of Benares in general extremely critical, and to make the Realization of the Public Revenue a constant Exertion over and upon almost all Ranks of the Society. The Truth of the preceding Remarks may, I think, appear evinced merely from considering that, although the Sum of the Rajah's annual Collections and the Cultivation of the Country have both most certainly continued in general to decline ever since the Period of Cheyte Sing's Expulsion, yet the Mofussil Rental, or the Sum of the annual Assessment for the Collections, and even the Collections as realized by the Aumils from the Zemindars and Ryots, have, on the Whole, encreased to nearly a Lack of Rupees beyond what was collected in the last Year of Cheyte Sing's Management, exclusive of the large Encrease that has taken place in the separate Article of Aboab.—How can such a Consequence flow from such Premises, except by the several Means of undue Exactions above pointed out, and by practising what is too well known in this Country by the Term of taking both Shares of the Crop, by which is, however, only meant the taking much more than its fair Moiety, the One Half being the public Due of the Aumil from the Ryot, though in some Pergunnahs somewhat more than this equal Proportion is, by Usage, authorizedly taken by the Aumil of Government, under the Denomination of Zabitanah or Precedent?—I do therefore believe that unless the present numerous Mofussil Irregularities be corrected, and a regular System be instituted as it were de novo, a very few Years, perhaps even the next, would discover the latent Inability and reduced State of the Country at large by an alarming Failure in the Receipt of the Government's Revenue. To shew that I have not adopted these Sentiments upon Hearsay, I have collected, in the Voucher N^o 20, a Series of the Complaints preferred to me during the Course of the present Year, which will, I think, fully justify the Means I have taken to remedy the Evils therein substantiated, of which Means I can, after this Introduction and Reference, hardly afford a more explicit Account, than by the following Insertion of the Paper of Instructions issued to the Rajah on that Head under Date the 25th June last.

“ Translation of a Perwannah to the Rajah.

“ With a View to promote the Cultivation which is to take place in this Month of Assar, for the Year 1196, and to begin to introduce such a Settlement of this Country as may remain permanent, it is proper, and this is now the Time, to put a Stop to all the Irregularities which have crept into the System of the Public Collections, more especially since the Time of Raja Cheyte Sing; and as it is necessary to begin with this Reformation, from the Period of the Cultivation of this Month of Assar, I have here inserted, in the under-mentioned Articles, several of the Irregularities thus referred to, with the Means of correcting them.

“ 1st, As in every Pergunnah, Pottahs are delivered to the Ryots in a Variety of Forms, and under such Specifications as the Aumil, for the Time being, thinks fit, it is necessary that a new Form of Pottah be established, and sent by the Rajah into every Pergunnah, with Orders, that whoever shall give Pottahs in a different Form, or with other Clauses than shall be therein specified, the same shall be binding neither on the Ryot or the Aumil, but be altogether invalid.

“ 2dly, In the said Pottah, when it is for Revenue Land that pays in Kind (Betray), let it specify by what Rod, and of what Length, such Betray Land is to be measured, when the Ryot's Crop comes at the proper Season to be ascertained by the Mode of Kunkoot, or the Estimate made thereof known under this Denomination; and it is essential that the Pottah specify the Name of the Rod, and its Length, whatever those may be.

“ 3dly, As in many Parts where the Revenue is paid in Kind, Disputes occur between the Ryot and Aumil about the Money Value to be put on the Ground or natural Produce of the Soil, let it be a Clause in the said Pottahs, that the Rates of the said Valuation shall be Twice in the Year, or for each Harvest, separately settled by the Rajah, with the Approbation of the Resident for each Pergunnah, and a Notification thereof issued accordingly, under the Raja's Seal, which will effectually put a Stop to the Objections both of Aumils and Ryots, and let it be specified in the said Pottah, that the Valuation or Rates of the Khereof Harvest shall be fixed in the Month of Maug, and those of the Rubby Harvest in Jeyte, according to the real Rates then current in the Country, which shall be adhered to on both Sides by the Aumil and the Ryot.

• Sic in Orig.

" 4th, Let not any Pottah authorize Agore Bettay, or * taking the Government Half of the Produce, after the Grain, &c. is reaped; but let all the Pottahs express that the Bettay Revenue shall be ascertained by Kunkoor, or Computation made with the Privy of the Canongoes, according to the Measurement to be made by the Rods that are to be specified in the Pottahs, and which shall for that Purpose be sent to the Canongoe of every Pergunnah.

" 5th, Let it be specified in the Pottahs for Land paying in Kind (Bettay), whether the Produce, or the Value thereof, is to be divided between the Aumil and the Ryot, according to the Custom of the Pergunnah, in exact Halves, or with what Difference.

" 6th, In the Pottahs for Land, paying according to a Nekdy, or ready Money Settlement, let the Name and Length of the Rod be also mentioned; and as, since the Time of the Expulsion of Cheyte Sing, fundry new Articles of Aboab and Charges have been introduced into every Pergunnah, according to the Discretion, or rather the Avidity of the Aumils, which have become a Burthen on the Ryots, and have reduced many Parts of the Country to its present State; it is therefore necessary to insert a Clause in the present Pottahs, that all new Aboabs and new Charges, introduced since the Fussuly Year 1187, shall, from 1196, be prohibited, and totally given up; and that whatever Mâl, or original Rent and Aboab, or subsidiary Taxes, existed in that Year, viz. 1187 Fussuly, shall be joined together; and that the Aboab being thus incorporated with the Mâl, and forming only One united Sum, shall become the united and single Rate which the Nekdy Ryots are to pay per Bigah, in such Manner, that over and above this united and single Sum, no other or farther Aboab or Charges shall be payable or demandable from the Ryots.

" 7th, In view to all the above Circumstances; and whereas, as appears from the Petitions of Complaint presented from many Places by the Ryots, their distressed Condition, and the probable Desolation of the Country, on account of the various Kinds of Pottahs, the Breach of the Stipulations therein contained, and the Addition of further Aboabs, and the Disputes about the Division in the Bettay Leases, &c. as practised by the Aumils Zemindars and Teeckadars, in the Mofussil, are impending; I have therefore prepared, and sent to you, the Draught of a Pottah, for the Encouragement of the Ryots, and to inspire them with Confidence, so as thereby to promote the Cultivation. It is necessary that you do publish the Draught of the said Pottah to the Chowdries, Canongoes, Zemindars, and Ryots of the Divisions under you, and to cause all Zemindars and Teeckadars to give Pottahs to the Ryots, in the Form under specified; and the Officers of the Aumil are also to give similar Pottahs to the Ryots of all those Villages which are Khaum; that is, where there are no Zemindars or Teeckadars. The Rates of cultivated Land to be according to the Fussuly Year 1187, to which is to be added the Aboab of that Year, which, being incorporated with the Mâl or Rent of that Year, is to constitute One Sum, or general Rate, per Begah, so as that the Pottah may contain no separate Aboab. The Rates of Waste Lands are to be settled on according as the Ryots may be willing to agree to the same; but to be all without Aboab; and if any Pottahs to a different Purport from the present be given to the Ryots, or any Breach be made in the Condition of the Pottahs, as here laid down, the Offender shall, on Proof, be punished." J

§

(" Draught of the Pottah.

" A Pottah, or Lease of Agreement, and Stipulation to _____ and _____ of the Mofussil or Village of _____ in the Tuppeh or Subdivision of _____ in the Pergunnah of _____ and Sirkar or grand Division of _____.

" Whatever is Nekdy, or ready Money Land, producing Koyraur (Opium and Vegetables) and Sugar Cane, and other Articles of the Khereof or Rebbay Harvest, as specified for One or Two Harvests from Going (Land near the Village), Meeana (Land situated further off), Pulo (or Land at a great Distance from the Village), and Balter (Sandy Land), according to the First, Second, and Third Kind thereof, the Particulars whereof are in the Zeyl or Statement hereunder mentioned, shall be measured by 20 Cottahs to a Bigah, according to the Rod of Three Derah Ilahée, such Rod having affixed to it the Cauzels Seal, and an English Mark: The Rate of Nekdy, or Revenue Lands, paying ready Money, shall be that of 1187 Fussuly, including, and having incorporated therewith the Aboab of that Year, as the same has been ascertained; so that now the Rate of the Revenue being thus fixed, is to be taken without Aboab, Bill Muktah, or in One Sum or Rate per Bigah; nor shall any Aboab be in any Respect demanded over and above the Jumma hereunder specified. The Bettay Revenue Lands being also measured by the same Rod, and the Produce thereof being ascertained by the Mode termed Kunkoor, through the Means of Salesan or Arbitrators, and the Canongoes, in the Manner directed by the Ray-ul-Mulk, or Custom of the Country, the same shall be divided and taken as hereunder mentioned, such Statement, including the Zabitanéh, or customary Due of Government; and besides that, no other Aboab shall be taken. The Nerkh, or Rate of Value, to be put on the Grain of the Khereof Harvest, shall be fixed in the Month of Maug, and that of the Rebbay Crop in the Month of Jeyte, according to the current Market Price of the Pergunnah, which shall be ascertained and fixed on at the Presence, with the Deduction of the established Zebitanéh of Government. The Rates of the Waste Lands, in Proportion to the Time the Lands have lain out of Cultivation, as under-mentioned, and the Measurement thereof is to take place, and be made with

" the

" the same Rod as afore-mentioned, and in no Respects shall there be any excessive Exaction or Departure from the same.

" It is necessary, that knowing the Stipulations in this Pottah to be precise and permanent, you (the Holders) are so to exert yourselves, as that not a Bigah or Cottah may lay fallow, but that the Whole be brought into Cultivation.

" Form of the Zeyl or under-mentioned Account, referred to in the Body of the Pottah.

" 1st, Nekdy, or ready Money Land.

" Sugar Cane, a R. $\frac{7}{8}$ Bigah, being that of 1187, makes R. — — — —

" Aboab of the said Year ascertained — — — — —

" Total $\frac{7}{8}$ Bigah of Mál, with Aboab — — — — — R. — — — —

" 2d, Bettay Lands, Bigah.

" After Kuntoor, Nís a Nís, or Half and Half, with the Zebitaneh of Government (if there be any in such Pergunnah) — as — — — — — Seers — — — — — and the Nerk, or Rate, being to be fixed according to the above Pottah, and without Aboab.

" 3d, Waste Land.

" According as the same shall be for Nekdy or Bettay Tenure, to be as above; but the Rates per Bigah to be as may be agreeable to the Ryots.

" 8th, You must, to carry the above Regulations into Execution, send Aumeens, Men fearing God and without Avidity, into every Pergunnah, (exclusive of the Pergunnahs now under the Superintendence of Mr. Neave), each of which is first to come to me to take his Leave; and let your Instructions to them direct, that wherever the Ryots desire, before receiving their new Pottahs, to have their Accounts settled for the Current Year, the said Aumeen is immediately, in Conjunction with the Canongoes and Aumil of the Pergunnah, to adjust the same on the Terms of the present Year's Pottahs, and according to the Rates thereof, after which he is to grant the Pottahs for the ensuing Year, on each of which the Attestation of the Aumil of the Current Year is to be affixed.

" 9th, Whereas there are certain Articles of Aboab current in the present Year's Settlement, to make good the Revenue of the Lands assigned for the Maintenance of the Canongoes, and there being no Articles of Aboab in this Country which have been imposed on the Country by the Sanction of the Company's Government, these Articles of Aboab are to be excused to the Ryots in the next Year's Settlement, or from 1196, when the Settlement of which is made a Provision for the Canongoes, will be concerted between you and Government in some other Mode, so as to relieve the Ryots from this Burthen.

" 10th, In respect to the Cultivation of Waste Lands, the Aumeens are to agree in fixing the Rates thereof, in whatever Manner the Ryots may be satisfied; since the Whole of such new Cultivation will be a Profit to you, and tend to your good Name. The Aumeens should therefore endeavour to annex to each Pottah as much waste Land as each Ryot can conveniently engage for so as that no waste Land may anywhere remain; and the Aumeens are to send to you a separate Account of all such waste Land as shall be thus engaged for in the Pottahs of the current Month of Affar for the Year 1196, that the same may become known to Government.

" 11th, Let all the Pottahs be made out in Conjunction with and under the Attestations of the Canongoes and of the Aumil for the Time being, and let Copies thereof be delivered into and registered in the Canongoes Registry, to which Effect Orders will be issued by me to the Canongoes.

" 12th, Let the Aumeens be ordered to ascertain and report the State of the Dues receivable by the Cauzees and Chowdries of each Pergunnah, and let them, before they return from the Mofussil, transmit Shookdars or Statements of the probable Cultivation for the next Year according to the Pottahs which they shall have delivered to the Ryots."

☞ [" These Regulations will I trust appear sufficiently explanatory of their Substance and Object without many further Observations on my Part. It is no Wonder that the Irregularities complained of have thus accumulated. Perhaps the Wonder is they have not hitherto had more baneful Effects than they have yet appeared to have produced. The Evil, however, though yet in a considerable Degree latent, has already in some Instance, and might soon in many others, burst forth; and that Reformation is required to prevent it, is what I have no Doubt of. S.c in Orig.

" The Difficulties experienced in the Course of this Year have no Doubt been considerably enhanced by the little Care that (from the Alterations which took place in the Residency at the Season of the Cultivation in July and August 1787) was taken by the Rajah and Naib, to promote so essential an Object to the following Year's Revenue; for while short or annual Leases exist, and the Aumils are left to assess their Jumma on the Country ad libitum, the most flattering Encouragement must be held out to the Ryots by Agents or Aumeens sent into the Pergunnahs, to make them heartily engage to put the Plows in the Ground, which Terms are as constantly and even in some Measure necessarily broke through during the Course of the Collections.

" 31st,

" 31st, I have fixed on the Fulsly Year 1187 as the Standard to which the Rates of the Rental of the Country is in general to be restored, because it was the last complete Year of Cheyte Sing's Management, and because it was on its general Amount (being nearly the same as that of 1184 and 1188, the Accounts of which were exhibited to Mr. Hastings) that the permanent Settlement was made for 40 Lacks with the present Raja. The Blending of the Aboab and subsidiary Taxes with the Mâl or original Rent, so as to constitute but One aggregate Rate per Biga, I consider as of the highest Importance to the Security of the Ryots; for it is the Opening thus left to the Native Collectors all over our Provinces, that enables them to tyrannize over the Ryots, because Government can never know, or enter into the numerous Devices practised by the Zemindars and Collectors to extend these Articles which they encrease, decrease, and alter every Year as they think fit."]

§ ("I need not add, that the System contained in the above Regulations appears to me well adapted for the Situation of this Country; but it is much more difficult to carry it into Effect than to propose it. The Interests or Prejudices of all Classes of Men employed in the Collections are against it, and the Difficulty is enhanced by the Necessity of my employing the Rajah and his Aumeens, to carry a Plan he certainly does not heartily wish well to into Effect: Considering all these Circumstances, I am sensible that I may incur the Imputation even of Temerity in the Undertaking, more especially as the periodical Rains having this Year been backward, some Parts of the Khoreof or First Crop of the ensuing Year will be lost, and the Funds for the future Revenue thereby so far diminished; but notwithstanding every Discouragement, whether arising from natural or artificial Causes, I was so strongly impressed, from a View of Things before me, with the Idea of the Necessity of beginning a Reformation that I have risked it; and, if present or future Good in any Degree result to the Country from the Attempt, I shall be fully requited for the Trouble, and even the Danger of Failure. It cannot be expected that Regulations of this Kind, can all at once be completely received in every Pergunnah and Subdivision; but by the Means hereafter proposed, and by an assiduous Attention on my own Part, I trust they may be prevalent throughout all the Country by the End of 1196; and when the great Body of the People come to be well acquainted with the System in all its Parts, it is I think impossible that it should not produce the happiest Effects, as well in regard to their own Ease as to the Cultivation of the Country, and the consequent future Security of the Government Revenues. *make good the Revenue of the Raja and the good of the Country* These Prospects had however no Effect on the Rajah, who made great Objections to these Regulations, upon Plea principally that his Collection of the Balances of this Year would be impeded thereby; and he continued so obstinately to object to them, that I at length thought it my Duty, if he would not consent, to resume the Management into my own Hands both of the Collections and the issuing of the new Pottahs; and I at length offered explicitly on that Condition, to take the Responsibility of this Year's Revenue on myself, if the Raja would not engage, both to carry the new Plan into Execution, and to be and remain fully answerable for the current Revenue, to both which Articles he at last gave his formal and repeated Assent, as will appear at length in the Papers contained in the Extract N° 27; yet I have but too much Reason to fear for his Realization of this Year's Revenue under his Collection, which I do not think there would have been Room for, had I taken the entire Management on myself, even at the late Period of the Year when I proposed it to him. The Ground for this Belief will appear in the Extract last referred to; it certainly implies that I depended much on my own Influence having happier Effects than his; and I have no Scruple to avow my Reliance, that it would, if singly exerted unincumbered by his Agency. Perhaps the more advisable Part would have been, on this Occasion, not to have left the Measure to the Rajah's Choice; but unwilling as I was to undo what I had done at the Beginning of the Year, in strict pursuance of so material a Part of my Instructions from Government, I left the Agency in both Branches; that is, the Collections and the issuing of the new Pottahs to the Rajah, thinking that, if both Objects could be obtained through him, even in somewhat a less beneficial Degree than by my own immediate and direct Agency, still the Degree of Defect might appear to be compensated by the Advantage of not dispossessing the Rajah from the Management, in which it is the public Wish to keep him if possible confirmed. *without any objection or delay* As the Second principal Objection of the Rajah to the issuing of the new Pottahs was founded on the Expence of the Aumeens, which the reduced State of his Means would not, he said, admit of his defraying out of the Current Year's Collections, and as levying it from the Ryots would have too much burthened, and tended to indispose them against the new Measures intended for their Advantage, I thought your Lordship, in Council, would approve of my agreeing to promise the Raja that the Expences which, as we calculate, cannot exceed 10,000 Rupees, if so much, should, as an extraordinary Measure, be defrayed by the Company, on the Condition that the Rajah faithfully caused the Aumeens (who, excepting the Districts lately under Mr. Neave's Superintendance, are all of his own Choice), to carry into Execution the true Spirit and Meaning of the Regulations; and that I should have Reason to be satisfied therewith, or otherwise, I formally declared to the Rajah (as will be seen in the Sequel of the Extract, N° 27) that both the Odium of Failure in the Measure, and its Expence, should fall upon him.

" I have

" I have ventured to put the Honble. Company, on this Occasion, to a further Expence, or rather Outlay, to promote the present Cultivation for the next Year, by advancing Takavy in some of the more desolate Pergunnahs, and where I believed it most wanted. I find the Whole will not exceed Thirty or Forty thousand Rupees, and probably not amount to so much; and as it will be received back in the Course of the ensuing Year 1196, with Interest at the Rate of 10 per Cent. per Annum, and as the Rajah could not himself afford these Advances, which are essential to the due Cultivation of 1196, I trust your Lordship will not disapprove of the Liberty I have thus taken, as it is evidently, and in Truth, an Outlay, for the Benefit of the Company's own Estate, and for the Security of their beneficial Interests in this Country.

" The 9th Article of the preceding Instructions to the Rajah, promising that some other Mode shall be established for the future Payment of the Canongoes, I submit that it should in future, if I can get the Canongoes to agree to it, be paid to them in ready Money from the Treasury, causing the Aumils to pay the Amount directly to the Resident, to be by him issued to the Parties. Till my Arrival here, they were paid by the Aumils, who collected, to reimburse themselves, certain Articles of Aboab from the Ryots; but as this kept them in a State of entire Dependence on the Aumils, over whom they are, in Fact, intended as constitutional Checks, I got, in the Course of this Year, Lands assigned to them in each Pergunnah equivalent to the total of their former Allowances arising from the Aboab, leaving to the Aumils to compensate the Alienation thus made from the Lands of their respective Rentals, by the Articles of Aboab, which still continued to them to realize. I think that for next Year such a Settlement may be made as will enable them to pay their Revenue, and also this additional Money Charge (in lieu of the Land now alienated), without the Aid of the Aboab in question, which is a new Burthen on the Country, in which, I confess, I wish to see all the Collections under that Denomination (that is, of Aboab) completely done away and abolished. It is a great Misfortune, that when Mr. Fowke restored the Canongoes, he, on the Principle of the Office being an hereditary one, admitted in general all the Descendants of the antient ones, and granted Sunnuds in their various Names, so that there are so many People and such numerous Families to be maintained from the Fund assigned to them, that those who are in the executive Part of the Business, have no adequate Reward for their Labour. I have discouraged as much as possible this Idea of the Canongoeship's being hereditary, or any Thing more than a Service liable to terminate at the Pleasure of the Ruler; and it is I think very essential for the due Execution of the Office, that this Idea should be confirmed, and even that a new Regulation and Appointment of Canongoes should take place all over the Country; for the Sum at present allotted for the general Support of the Establishment is inadequate to a Provision for such numerous Families many of whom cannot be usefully employed in the Duties thereof, and are rather in the Nature of Pensioners than of Officers. At the same Time the retrenching from the Establishment of so many Men, Women, and Children, who now each derive some Support from it, would no Doubt be productive of Clamor and Distress. The Error lies as above observed in the First Establishment or Restoration of this Body of Men in the Fulsly Year 1192, or 1784-5. If the Board are pleased to authorize it, I will proceed to issue new Sunnuds so as to render the Canongoes Establishment really efficient on the Footing of the general Outline pointed out, or with such Alterations as the Government may prefer to adopt."

§ " By the 12th Article of the Regulations, the Aumeens are directed to report on the Allowances to the Cauzees and Civil Judges, and to the Chowdries (a Kind of Revenue Officers, somewhat similar to the Canongoes), throughout the Country, that some Means may be adopted for regulating these Establishments in Time to come. These Officers are at present, especially the Cauzies, in the most forlorn Condition, having for many Years past had little more than a nominal official Authority, and many of them no settled Allowances whatever; I shall consider what is best to be done in respect to these Establishments, as soon as the Materials are collected, and my Time will admit.

" The Administration of Justice throughout the Country, excepting in the Four Towns of Benares, Gazepore, Juanpore, and Mizapore, is and has long been in a deplorable Condition, for the Rajah's Moolly Adalut is hardly adequate to the general Administration of Justice throughout the Country, were the Influence of the Rajah and his Officers over it propitious to that End: But this can never be the Case; and whilst it remains in its present Situation, it is of the least possible Use that any Court can be.

" Your Lordship having in my Instructions directed me to report my Opinion on the Circumstances and Character of the Nabob Ali Ibrahim Khan as Judge of the Adawlut of the City of Benares, I think it my Duty to observe that, as far as regards himself and his own Mind and Acts, he is, I believe, a highly worthy and just Magistrate and Judge: If he has any Fault, it is perhaps in a Want of sufficient Decision and Dispatch, and in leaving rather too much to the Officers under him. However, both these Circumstances are ascribable in a considerable Degree to others that do not entirely depend on him; for in this Country the Inhabitants have been so long habituated to settle all Causes by Arbitration, and to terminate all Disputes to what they call the mutual Satisfaction of both Parties, that I am persuaded our more decisive, and what they would think abrupt, Mode of administering Justice and executing Decisions so passed merely upon the Proofs exhibited, within a certain and fixed Time, perhaps by only One of the Parties, would

not suit the Way of thinking of the Majority of the Inhabitants of Benares." § (" They will no Doubt become gradually fitter to assimilate to our Policy in this Respect; but as the First Judge of our First established Court in this Country, I cannot but think that the Moderation (even if there be a little Excess in it) of Ibrahim Ali Khan's Conduct is happily adapted to the Situation he was placed in. As to the Second Circumstance above noticed, it is to be observed, that by the Constitution of the Court as framed by Mr. Hastings, the Nabob is himself only Chief Magistrate, having under him a Criminal and Civil Department, at the Head of which there are distinct Judges of his Appointment in Fact, and whose Acts he must sanction, and who indeed try all Causes under his Inspection and with his Approbation in the same House or Court where he himself resides; which Degree of Distinction or Delegation of Authority, may probably have given Rise and afforded some Cause to the Idea of his leaving too much to his Officers, who are certainly not so trust-worthy as himself. As far therefore as this may, and it must in some Degree be a Vice, it arises out of the Nature of the Institution of his Court; but on the Whole, I do not think it probable that a better, or perhaps in all Respects so good a native Magistrate could be provided in his Stead; and on the Footing his Adawlut now stands, subject to an Appeal, I trust the imputable Defects above intimated will be obviated, because the Idea of an Appeal will make the Magistrate pay stricter Attention to the Proceedings of the Court under him.")

§ [" The most material Defect in the general Administration of Justice in this Country, is in respect to Revenue Causes, for which there is properly no Court, the Rajah's Moolky Adawlut being principally for Causes of private Property, excepting that in some Instances he does refer the Causes of a Revenue Nature to it, when the Decision must of course be according to his Officers Good-will, but it is wholly inadequate to such a Task as the hearing and deciding on Revenue Causes. The Officers or Judges are Mussulmans, unacquainted with Matters of Revenue, and whose Habits and Studies bear no Affinity to such Disquisitions. The Ryots have therefore no regular Jurisdiction to apply to; and when they do complain, it is (as I have had abundant Experience of in the Course of this Year) with the greatest Difficulty that they obtain, after numerous Delays, References, and Half-enquiries, some Kind of qualified Relief, by an Order to the Aumil against whom they have complained; which Order in their Favour is, after all, hardly ever more than half carried into Execution, and the Whole is in Fact nugatory, and forms a complete State of Uncertainty and Confusion."]

§ (" To remedy these Evils in the Administration of Justice in regard to the Collection of the Revenues, and the Rajah's Moolky Adawlut, I submit the following Heads of Regulations to the Consideration of Government:

" 1st, That there be instituted from the Beginning of the Settlement of the Year 1196, a Court of Revenue Jurisdiction, whose sole Duty it shall be to hear and decide on the Disputes that arise in the Course of the Year, between the Ryots, Zemindars, and Aumils or Collectors, and to pass their Decisions thereon according to Justice, adopting for its Guidance the Principles of the Regulations in the Perwannah to the Rajah, contained in the Body of this Letter,—that this Court be composed of Two native Judges, One on the Part of the Resident; the other, on that of the Rajah; and that, to give Weight to their Decisions, they shall sit in the Resident's Office, and their Proceedings and Decisions shall be under his Controul, and all their Orders issued under his Official Seal and Signature for One Year at least; after which it may be considered, if thought necessary, how far they may be left to the Rajah; but for 1196 it is essential that this Court should be held under the Resident's immediate Inspection, were it only for the full and due Establishment of the new Porrah Regulations.

" The Institution of this new Court will no Doubt hurt the Rajah, whose Dignity, and even Prejudices, I am in all Cases as willing to support and consult as he can himself desire, where I think them at all compatible with our national Honour and Interest; but thus far I am free to own, that I deem them very irreconcilable.

" 2d, That the Name, Establishment, and Officers of the Rajah's Moolky Adawlut be continued, but liable to the Inspection of and Appeal from its Proceedings to the Resident, in like Manner as the other Courts now are throughout the Zemindarry: I own that my First Intention was to have proposed the entire Abolition of this Court, and to have suggested the Partition of its Duties among the Four Company's Courts of Benares, Gazeepore, Juanpore, and Mirzapore, which are very well situated for the Distribution of Justice throughout each of the Four Sirkars of Benares, Gazeepore, Juanpore, and Chunar, at the Capitals of each of which they are respectively placed; and with a very small Addition to the Establishments of the Three last-mentioned Courts, they would be adequate to all the additional Duty. I have however been deterred from stating this Arrangement as a Measure to be adopted, at least immediately, from my Belief that the Abolition of his Moolky Adawlut would greatly irritate the Rajah, who will perhaps be sufficiently indisposed, by the Establishment I have above proposed of a Court under myself for trying Matters of Revenue. It may therefore be most expedient to let the Moolky Adawlut remain under the Regulations above proposed for at least another Year, by which Time the Rajah, finding himself divested of any Influence over it, may, from a Wish to be relieved of the Expence of the Establishment, easily consent, if on further Experience the Measure be still deemed necessary to its entire Abolition.

" 3d, That

“ 3d, That the Settlement of 1196 be made under the Inspection and Approbation of the Resident on the Footing of the preceding Regulations, and with such further Circumstances of Improvement as may occur to him; but as the System of the new Pottahs, and the real Ascertainment of the Jumma thence arising, cannot be fully understood and ascertained till the Year 1196 be considerably advanced, that the Engagements with the Aumils be only for that Year; after which I would certainly recommend that the same be confirmed to such of them as behave well throughout the ensuing Year, either for a long Term of Years or for Life, or with a Clause that, during their Behaviour, they shall not be liable to be removed; meanwhile, if I can get the Rajah to agree to it, I may probably in the ensuing Settlement for 1196, find it advantageous to grant some Leases for particular Districts, where the Jumma is ascertained, upon Periods for a longer Term than One Year, which will be but the Beginning of a System that, I conclude, must sooner or later, be general throughout the Company's Dominions.”

§ [“ Before I close this Address, I think it proper to observe to your Lordship, that however desirous I have been of discontinuing the Use of Sepoys in the Collections, I have found it during the Course of this Year impracticable; though I believe so many have not been employed as in former Years. The Zemindars and Ryots of this Country have all a Military Spirit, and some of them, especially on the Borders, mix with it a Degree of Wildness and local Notions of what they call Hoormut or Honor, that makes them prone to resist the native Collectors on very slight Occasions; which they can the more effectually do, by their distinct Casts, living many of them together in One or more adjoining Villages, so that, being thus united, they of course adopt each others Quarrels, and can thus easily set the Aumils Peons at Defiance. Besides this, as it has been the constant Practice in this, and the neighbouring Country of the Nabob Vizier, to carry on the Collections by Military Aid, the Habit is so rooted, that if our Aumils have not a Party of Sepoys resident with them, the Zemindars and Ryots are inclined to contemn their Authority, as thinking that they have not the Support of the Presidency. In the so much praised Administration of Bulwunt Sing, he was nevertheless obliged to make frequent, or I may rather say constant, Use of both Horse and Foot to over-awe his turbulent Subjects and to realize his Collections, frequently going himself for that Purpose at their Head and making constant Circuits through his Territories. The happy Influence of the British Government has already operated a great Change in this Respect; in many Instances I have found a common Summons carried by a single Peon sufficient; but in others this has not been adequate, more particularly in the Case of a refractory Zemindar in the Districts lately under the Superintendence of Mr. Neave, who having had some Difference with Kulb Ali Beg, and had Recourse to open Resistance in consequence, which was One of the Causes of Mr. Neave's Deputation, we have hitherto found it impossible either to apprehend him, or to induce him to surrender himself, on a general Promise of Justice being fairly administered to him; for such is his Pride and Prejudice, that although I myself sent a Person to converse with him and bring him to Reason, with every Promise of kind Treatment if he would come in, that the Situation of his Case could admit of, and although he confessed in that Conference that he had been in Fault to have Recourse to Violence before he ever Once gave Notice of his Grievances, real or pretended; yet, upon no other Plea than that his Brethren would think meanly of him if he submitted at Discretion, he insisted on a safe Conduct, upon Condition that if he should not approve the Terms here offered to him, he must be allowed to return; and howsoever strange this may appear, I find it is a Mode not unknown to the native Government of this Part of the Country: It is however what (after all the Condescension I had shewn to this Man, in sending a Messenger to invite him to come in) I thought it improper to submit to under our Administration. This Zemindar, whose Name is Sheo Dyaul, and who belongs to the Pergunnah of Mongra, is charged with having committed, during the Course of his late mad Attacks upon different Parts of the Pergunnah, both Murder and several other Acts of Violence, being, from the Frontier Situation of the Pergunnah, protected in the adjoining District belonging to the Nabob Vizier, whence he occasionally issues with an armed Force or Banditti, and plunders and burns what comes in his Way. Mr. Neave, when on the Spot, employed every approvable Means of Force and Art to seize his Person, but in vain; as I was averie, though at last obliged to authorize the Sepoys to carry their Attempts to such Lengths as to risk the Loss of Lives on either Side. Before Mr. Neave returned, he wrote me that Sheo Dyaul was at last deserted by his Followers; so that, hoping his Distress would induce him to surrender, I lately recalled the Sepoys from Mongra, in common with all those stationed throughout the Zemindarry; since which, this Madman having removed his Depredations, I have been obliged to send a Company back into the Pergunnah, and must now take effectual Measures to seize his Person at all Risks.”]

§ [“ In the Course of this Year Two Attempts have been made by Parties of Zemindars and Ryots to resist the Sepoys by open Violence in the Execution of their Duty. I inclose in the N^o 28 and 29, Copies of the Proceedings held at length on these Occasions; and as I considered the Conduct of the Sepoys to be in both Instances praise-worthy, for their Moderation and Forbearance as long as the Safety of their own Lives would admit thereof, I determined as an Example to have those who resisted them in the First of the Two Instances regularly tried in the Adawlut of Benares, where they were convicted and sentenced to a slight Punishment, which I remitted, and dismissed them, hoping that this Example would alone produce the best Effects. The other Party similarly offending could not be prosecuted for Want of

Witnesses;

"Witnesses; but as they themselves acknowledged their Resistance, I kept them for some Time in Confinement, and then enlarged them, under an Engagement to behave better in Time to come; the Particulars of all which will be seen in the accompanying Extracts above noticed; nor are Cases of this Kind unprecedented in this Country, as I find from the former Correspondence of my Predecessors in the Office at this Place.

"I have therefore no real Cause to regret the Consequences of either of these Two Instances; for though the Sepoys acted in both without my Knowledge or direct Authority, yet as they were driven to fire in their own Defence after being attacked Sword in Hand, the Consequences are fully justifiable and even indispensable. I am in much greater Doubt that of a Party of Sepoys who, on the Complaint and at the Instance and Recommendation of the Magistrate of Shahabad, were sent some Time ago into the Pergunnah of Khereed and Beluah to seize the Thieves there, with which those Pergunnahs are particularly infested, in the Course of which they fired upon and killed a supposed Thief, whom they were in the Act of apprehending, without (as appears to me) any Necessity or Expediency, as he did not resist, but only attempted to escape; and as in all Cases I have inculcated it as a general Rule to every Party of Sepoys sent out, that Self-defence alone is to authorize their making use of their Arms, I have written on the Subject of this unfortunate Affair to the Commanding Officer, that the Sepoy who thus fired may be brought to a Trial, and acquitted or condemned as Military Law and Justice may direct; and in the mean Time I submit in the accompanying Extract N^o 30, all the Proceedings hitherto held on the Subject, as far as regards the Sepoys."

§ ["Whilst I am on this Subject, I may here add, that towards the Nabob Vizier's Frontier of Azim Ghurr, and particularly in the Districts between that and Juanpore, where Mr. Neave lately was employed, he found the greatest Difficulty in realizing the Collections from the Zemindars in those Parts, more especially being all still possessed of numerous Mud Forts to which they retire and bid Defiance to all Civil Authority. This is an Evil which ought not to exist under our Government; but perhaps it can be only gradually corrected. It is so far fortunate that these Mud Forts in Three-fourths of the Country were demolished by Bulwunt Sing; so that in all my Circuit which extended through that Proportion of the entire Zemindarry, I found hardly a Fort in the Possession of any Zemindar, but many evacuated and in a State of rapid Decay. Those that still remain are therefore mostly toward the Vizier's Frontier beyond Juanpore, and it would be well were they all levelled. The Two principal Jaguirdars of the Company, Beneram Pundit and Baboo Ouffan Sing, have indeed within these few Years each of them erected a Kind of Fort or Stronghold in the respective Jaghiers which adjoin to each other; a Circumstance that has very recently occasioned an open and hostile Contention between their respective Ryots about a Boundary Dispute, in which some Lives have been lost; and I found my Interference necessary to prevent more Blood being shed, as the Principals are exceedingly exasperated on both Sides. These Kinds of sudden Conflicts about Boundaries and disputed Ground are very frequent in this Country; the smallest imputable Offence will occasion them; and to my own Knowledge nothing more than a Cow breaking into a Sugar Cane Plantation, or the like, has been sufficient to arm Half a Village against another, and to occasion their proceeding on the Spot to open Hostilities, which not unfrequently end with the Loss of Lives, and always with the Effusion of Blood. Nor are such Onsets thought much of in this Country; their Frequency and Assimilation to the Habits of the People, making them be viewed in a considerable Degree as Matters of Course."]

§ ("I have, however, endeavoured, and shall of Course continue to endeavour, to check this Extravagance, which has no Doubt been fostered by the total Want of a regular Administration of Justice, or any Reliance on the Equity of their Rulers, joined to the very great Rashness of their own Dispositions, which Time alone can alter.

"Having now inserted in this Address the most material Heads of Information that appeared to me requisite for Government to be furnished with, both for the present and future Administration of Benares, I submit the Whole to your Lordship's Judgement, and remain with Respect,

"Benares,
the 12th Sept. 1788.

"My Lord, &c.
(Signed) "Jon^o Duncan, Resident."

"Agreed, that the following Answer be written to the Resident:

"To Mr. Jonathan Duncan, Resident at Benares.

"Sir,

"We have perused, with great Attention, your Address of the 12th Ultimo, and having referred to the several Papers and Accounts mentioned to accompany it, we now proceed to impart to you our Instructions upon the Whole.

"Considering the Agreement between the Company and Rajah of Benares to be conclusive as to the Amount which we are authorized to demand from him, our Attention has been directed to your Statements of the Revenues of this Province, principally with a View to ascertain whether they afford sufficient Funds to enable the Rajah to make good the Amount of his Engagements; for although he is bound by them to the Payment of a specifick Sum, we are fully convinced
"that

“ that it would be equally unjust and impolitick to exact with Rigor what he could not
 “ discharge without personal Distress, or Injury to the Country. His Attachment to us can only
 “ be sincere whilst he is treated with Moderation; and the Province can only derive Benefit from
 “ the English Administration, whilst the Inhabitants of it are secured from arbitrary and excessive
 “ Impositions.

“ As a Basis for this Consideration, we shall adopt the Account exhibiting the gross Mofussil
 “ Rental, Collections, and Balances of that Part of the Revenue Funds of Benares, applicable
 “ to the Payment of the Publick Rental to this Government, which you justly observe contains
 “ the Foundation of our Revenue Dependance from Benares, and comparing it with the
 “ Abstract of the Accounts N^o 16, 17, and 18, endeavour to deduce from them the just
 “ Conclusion.

“ The Clearness and Accuracy with which these Statements are drawn, renders it necessary
 “ only for us to state the Result, viz. That the Ways and Means for discharging the Sum of
 “ Rupees 38,42,689 14 6, payable by the Rajah to the Company, amount for the Year 1195
 “ ending in September 1788 to Rupees 40,11,076 11. The Difference in favor of the Rajah
 “ by this Statement is 1,68,386 12 6; some little Variation, though of no Consequence to the
 “ present Discussion, will take place, by assuming the actual Amount of his Engagements to the
 “ Company, instead of the Medium of the Payments for Five Years.

“ This Result being formed upon the actual Receipts, and providing for all Charges of Collec-
 “ tions, as well * for the Losses sustained by the Abolition of the Duties, the only Deduction to
 “ which it is further liable, arises from a Failure in the Mofussil Payments of Revenue, beyond
 “ the average Rate, the annual Balances * which form no Part of the present Computation. We
 “ have not omitted to observe, that this has already Once taken place, to the Amount of
 “ 1,88,256 13 3, but the Result is drawn exclusive of this Deficiency.

• Sic in Orig.

• Sic in Orig.

“ The Amount of the Rajah's Jaghires, by the Account N^o 14, is 342,358, including the Pro-
 “ fits upon them. This Sum added to the Surplus above stated, leaves to the Rajah an Income,
 “ for his Personal and Family Expences, of 4,80,474 12 6, supposing the Produce of his Jag-
 “ hire to be given clear of all Charges. In order, however, to ascertain the Amount as accu-
 “ rately as possible, we request you will transmit us a Statement, formed upon the same Princi-
 “ ples, and exhibiting only the actual Payments of the Rajah, instead of the medium Amount.

“ In the Account stated as the Foundation of the Settlement with the Rajah, we observe, that
 “ a Provision was made for him and his Dependants, in Jaghires and Salary, to the Amount of
 “ Rupees 9,02,741 15. This far exceeds the Sum which can now be appropriated to the same
 “ Purpose as above stated; possibly, however, some Part of the Dependants, meant to be provi-
 “ ded for in the above Allowance of 9,02,741 15, may be paid from the Sudder Charges of Col-
 “ lections; at all Events, the Inequality is inconsiderable.

“ Of the Nature of the Rajah's Expences, we cannot judge; his Station not only requires an
 “ ample Supply for Conveniences, but also for his Dignity; and something should be left after
 “ these are provided for, for the Accumulation of a Fund for such Exigencies as he must be liable
 “ to. We could wish to obtain your Opinion formed upon the best Estimate you can make of
 “ his actual Expences, without calling upon him for the Particulars, whether the Fund of
 “ 4,80,744 12 6, according to the Calculation here stated, affords a sufficient Supply for his
 “ Convenience and Dignity, and what Surplus may remain for Accumulation. We also wish to
 “ know whether the Style of his Expences may in general be deemed extravagant, or less than
 “ what is suitable to his Rank and Situation.

“ With Respect to the Settlement of the Year 1195, the Amount of it being 42,85,360 clear
 “ of all Charges of Collections, and allowing for the Reductions in the Customs, is certainly a
 “ sufficient Fund for providing the Government's Revenue, admitting even the medium Deficiency
 “ in the Collections of the Three preceding Years, estimated at 2,20,000 Rupees to take place.
 “ How far the Truth may exceed or fall short of this Estimate, we shall be better enabled to judge
 “ when we have received an Account of the Collections of the Year, and then decide upon the
 “ Propriety of affording the Rajah Relief; in the mean Time we do not wish you to urge him to
 “ the Payment of any Sums for the Discharge of which he must deduct from the Amount of the
 “ Fund for his own personal Expences.

“ It does not appear to us, from what available Resources the Rajah can discharge the Balances
 “ of 1191, 92, and 93, amounting in the Aggregate to 3,14,655 2—the Demand for those
 “ should be suspended; and we trust that the Court of Directors will, upon Consideration, be
 “ ultimately induced to relinquish them.

“ In the Estimate of the Rajah's Expences, we have not taken into Consideration the Charges of
 “ the Three newly-established Courts of Justice, as we have determined that, until the End of
 “ 1196, they shall be carried to the Company's Debit; after that Period, or when the Resources of
 “ the Rajah are improved by the Operation of the intended Regulations, we shall consider the
 “ Propriety of charging him with Establishments which are formed for the Advantage of his
 “ Zemindarry and Administration. We hope that our taking those Charges upon ourselves, will
 “ be esteemed by him a Proof of our Moderation.

“ We now advert to the other Parts of your Address, explanatory of the Measures which you
 “ have already adopted for the Regulation of the Country at large, and shew * which you propose
 “ for the future.

• Sic in Orig.

" It is certainly a great Disappointment to us, to find the Rajah so incapable of comprehending the Propriety and Necessity of a total Reform, and of carrying it into Execution. The Object is, however, of too great Importance to be sacrificed to Considerations of Delicacy; and it is a real Satisfaction to us, that under such Circumstances of Embarrassment, we can avail ourselves of your Zeal, Abilities, and Temper, for the Promotion of it. If the Security of the Inhabitants, and Prosperity of the Province, can be made to depend upon the Operation of permanent Regulations, the Rajah himself will benefit by the Effect, and be convinced, perhaps, of the Propriety of continuing the System; we do not, therefore, hesitate upon making the Experiment, convinced that, if it should be practicable, your Exertions will ensure its Success. The Disorders which now prevail are too many, and too serious, to be disregarded; if the Continuance of them be permitted, the Consequences must be highly prejudicial to the Company's Interests in Benares, and the Rajah be himself involved in that Distress which we wish to anticipate and guard against.

" We authorize you, therefore, to take upon yourself the entire Conduct and Formation of the new Settlement of 1196, availing yourself of the Rajah's Interposition no farther than you may think proper. We do not mean by this, to renounce the original Principle of the Instructions communicated to you for the Restoration of the Rajah, to the fullest possible Exercise of the Functions of his Station; on the contrary, we consider it as a leading Principle in our political Connection with the Rajah, which we shall ever be happy to revert to when he is capable of acting himself; but we so far agree to suspend the Operation of it in the Arrangements for 1196, which are to become the Basis of a permanent and regular System, as to leave the Adoption of it to your Discretion. As far as the Rajah can be usefully employed, either for the Execution of this System, or for his own Instruction, or with a View to the Preservation of his Consequence, we do not wish him to be excluded from a Share in the Executive Management; but we leave it to you to form your own Judgement upon these Points, and to carry into Effect your Arrangements, with or without his Interference, as you may think most proper and conducive to the proposed Object, that of the public Good.

" The Instructions which you communicated to the Rajah, under Date the 25th June last, have our entire Approbation, not only as relating to the past, but as a Foundation for a future System of Regularity; this Approbation extends also to the Principle and Form of the Pottah which you directed to be issued, as it appears essentially requisite for the Success of the Revenues, and the Security of those who discharge them. We are well aware of the Difficulties of carrying into Execution Regulations of this Nature; but we can never despair of Success whilst this Task rests with you. The Reasons which you assign for engaging that the Government should be answerable for the Expences of the Aumeens employed, are founded in Propriety, and we cannot hesitate a Moment to authorize you to carry those Expences to the Publick Account. This Circumstance, we trust, will have some Weight in convincing the Rajah, that we are more anxious for the Prosperity of his Country than solicitous in providing for the Charges intured in promoting this Object, by Means which would have retarded or defeated the End; on the same Principle we approve the Advance of Tuckavy which you made.

" The Idea of considering the Canongoe Office as hereditary, notwithstanding it may have originated in the Imperial Grants, decides at once, that these People are to be Pensioners of the State rather than its Servants; and if the Principle were confirmed by Authority, little Benefit would ever ensue from the Office, or from the Services of those Persons employed in it; we therefore approve your Rejection of the Idea, as well as your Intention to reform and re-establish the Canongoes, by issuing new Sunnuds to them. In the Situation of the Persons to be employed, you will admit the Plea of Inheritance so far only as to give Admission, and even a Preference, to such as are duly qualified for performing the Functions of the Office; and we believe that the ancient Government never admitted this Principle further. Their Continuance in Office must depend upon their good Behaviour and due Discharge of their allotted Duties. The least objectionable Mode of paying them is that proposed by you, of issuing their Salaries immediately from yourself. Hereafter their Pay may, in the same Manner, be defrayed by the Rajah: This is open to future Consideration; and, at all Events, they ought to be released from any Dependence upon the Aumils, over whom they stand as the natural and constitutional Checks.

" The Administration of Justice, in regard to the Collection of the Revenues, and the Rajah's Moolky Adawlut, is a Matter of great Importance, and appears to us essentially necessary for the full Establishment of all the other Parts of the proposed Reform. We approve the Institution of a Court of Revenue Jurisdiction, under the Regulations which you have proposed.

" The refractory Spirit of the Zemindars in some Parts of Benares, is an Evil which will in Time yield to the Prudence and Firmness which you have adopted for the Suppression of it. The Trial of Delinquents opposing the Authority of Government in the Fouzedarry Courts, from its Regularity and Formality, will contribute more to check this Evil, than the summary and arbitrary Infliction of Punishment practised heretofore by the Zemindars and Aumils of Benares. This Mode should therefore be resorted to upon all Occasions, and whenever a Proprietor of a Mud or other Fort is convicted of Resistance or Rebellion, it should be made a Rule to destroy it, for which Purpose the Assistance of the Troops of this Government shall be given as often as it may be necessary.

" With

" With Respect to the superior Zemindars or Jaghierdars, particularly Allawn Sing and Beneram Pundit, we desire you will acquaint them, that any Attempt to resort to Arms for terminating their own Disputes, shall be considered as a Breach of the publick Peace, punishable by the Confiscation of their Jaghiers, which they hold by the Indulgence of this Government.

" We are sensible that the Measures which we have now authorized cannot be agreeable to the Rajah, although his real Interests are consulted in them. If in the Formation of the new Settlement in consequence of the Abolition of Taxes, or with a View to the future Improvement of the Country, it should be necessary to allow Remissions in the present Rate of Assessment, we authorize you to grant them; and in this Case we shall be ready to make such Allowances to the Rajah for the Diminution of his Resources, as may be just and fair: This Assurance you may make to him, if the Necessity we have suggested should afford him any Room for the Plea. We see no Objection to entering into Leases for a Term of Years, with the Rajah's Consent, wherever the Revenues are sufficiently ascertained, in any other Circumstances, the Period should, we think, be limited to the End of 1196 Fuffilee.

" We cannot conclude without expressing our greatest Approbation at the clear and satisfactory Account which you have afforded us of the Revenues and State of Benares, and applaud the Zeal that suggested, and Affiduity employed in endeavouring to restore the Country to Order and Regularity. * Sic in Origin

" Fort William,

" We are, &c.

" 3d October 1788.

" Ordered, That the several Papers accompanying the Resident's Letter according to the List, be entered after this Day's Proceedings. Enclosures entered in the Appendix.

" Cornwallis,
" Chas. Stewart,
" J. Shore.

" List of Enclosures accompanying the Resident of Benares's Letter of the
" 12th September 1788.

" N^o. 1. Comparative View of the Revenue of the Zemindary of Benares, as given in Mr. Grant's Junior's Treatise, and as contained in the Canongoes Accounts.

" 2. Remarks on Mr. James Grant's State of the Revenue of Benares.

" 3. Particulars of the Rajah Cheyte Sing's Increase.

" 4. Account of Mofuffil Jumma Waffil Baukee, or Account of Settlement Collections and Balances of the Country for 1188 Fuffilee.

" 5. D^o D^o D^o D^o 1189.

" 6. D^o D^o D^o D^o 1190.

" 7. D^o D^o D^o D^o 1191.

" 8. D^o D^o D^o D^o 1192.

" 9. D^o D^o D^o D^o 1193.

" 10. D^o D^o D^o D^o 1194.

" 11. General D^o D^o D^o from 1188 to 1194, with Increase and Decrease during that Period for each Pergunnah.

" 12. Particulars of Aboabs in Benares.

" 13. Comparative View of D^o.

" 14. Mofuffil Produce of 1194, reconciled with the corrected State of Mr. James Grant's Account of the Revenue of Benares.

" 15. Mofuffil Collections and Balances of Benares from 1188 to 1194.

" 16. Encrease and Decrease of the Rajah's Settlement of Benares from 1188 to 1194.

" 16.^a D^o D^o for each Pergunnah.

" 17. Sudder, or Rajah's Settlement with the Renters of Benares from 1188 to 1194.

" 18. Sudder Rental Collections and Balances for the same Period.

" 19. Rajah's Explanation of Sudder Aboabs.

" 20. Form of the Cabooleat for 1195.

" 21. Proceedings on the Case of Mehendy Alli Khan.

" 22. Statement of the Jumma of Kulb Alli Khan's Farms.

" 23. Estimate of Profit and Loss in D^o.

" 24. General Settlement of the Rajah with his Renters for 1194 and 1195 Fuffilee.

" 25. Extract from the Proceedings of the Resident at Benares on a Circuit through that Zemindary in January, February, March, and April 1788.

" 26. Ryotts Complaints.

" 27. Proceedings about the new Pottahs and Cultivation for 1196 Fuffilee.

" 28. Proceedings about Meywa Reyers attacking the Sepoys.

" 29. D^o D^o in Respect to those of Kereemeddicupoor.

" 30. Proceedings about Thieves in Beeleah and Khereed.

(Signed) " Jonⁿ Duncan, Resident.

" N^o 11

" No 1: Comparative View of the Revenue Produce of the Zemindarry of Benares, as given in Mr. Grant Junior's Treatise, and as contained in the Canongoes Accounts.

		Amount stated in each Sircar in Mr. Grant's Account, exclusive of the Ezafa, which he afterwards adds separately.	Amount stated in Canongoes Accounts, inclusive of the Ezafa.	Deficiency in Mr. Grant's Accounts.	Deficiency in the Canongoes Accounts.
" 1.	Sircar of Benares	7,79,165 0 0	7,05,762 9 3	—	73,402 6 9
" 2.	D° of Chunar	7,58,355 0 0	7,17,325 12 9	—	41,029 3 3
" 3.	D° of Ghazepoor	11,87,700 0 0	9,99,876 15 9	—	1,87,823 0 3
" 4.	D° of Juanpoor	16,97,325 0 0	17,91,418 10 3	94,093 10 3	—
" 5.	D° of Allahabad, including Rajah's Jaghire of Budhooe	14,03,934 0 0	9,87,409 6 3	—	4,16,524 9 9
" 6.	D° of Shahabad, being the Rajah's Jaghire of Keramengrore	1,15,300 0 0	84,000 0 0	—	31,300 0 0
" 7.	Jaghires of Syedpoor and Bhareeabad, included by Mr. Grant in the Sirkar Statements	—	1,14,300 0 0	1,14,300 0 0	—
" 8.	Sayer, or Duties and Customs	—	4,49,273 2 0	4,49,273 2 0	—
" 9.	Articles of Remission taken from the above Articles by the Rajah	—	74,038 3 0	74,038 3 0	—
" 10.	Ezafa	9,00,000 0 0	—	—	9,00,000 0 0
" 11.	Aboab, Serf, and Hemdeawun	5,36,542 0 0	42,000 0 0	—	4,94,542 0 0
	" Total	73,78,321 0 0	59,65,404 11 3	7,31,704 15 3	21,44,621 4 0
	" Deduct the Deficiency in Mr. Grant's from that in the Canongoes Account	—	—	—	7,31,704 15 3
	" Ultimate Surplus Excess in Mr. Grant's Statement	—	—	—	14,12,916 4 9

" Errors excepted.
(Signed) " Jon^s Duncan, Resident.

" Benares,
" 12th September 1788.

N^o 2. REMARKS ON Mr. James Grant Junior's State of the Revenue of Benares, founded on the
Accounts of the Mofussil Collections of that Zemindarry.

1st, The Purgunnah of Buahsee is stated by Mr. Grant at	6,28,515	0	0	
" But the real Rental is, or was in 1190 Fuffillee —	4,15,000	0	0	
" Overrated by Mr. Grant —	—	—	—	2,13,515 0 0
2d, The Purgunnah of Kuntil is stated by Mr. Grant at	5,23,212	0	0	
" But the real Rental is —	3,04,300	0	0	
" Overrated by Mr. Grant —	—	—	—	2,21,912 0 0
3d, D ^o , Kheyraljheer is stated by Mr. Grant at	2,52,207	0	0	
" But the real Rental is —	2,23,046	0	0	
" Overrated by Mr. Grant —	—	—	—	29,161 0 0
4th, D ^o , Suigrory does not properly belong to the Zemindarry	—	—	—	4,109 0 0
" Vide Remark below.				
5th, The Purgunnah of Neypoora is stated by Mr. Grant at	1,03,000	0	0	
" But the real Rent is —	61,543	6	0	
" Overrated by Mr. Grant —	—	—	—	41,456 10 0
6th, The Purgunnahs of Kera Mungrore are stated by Mr.				
" Grant at —	1,15,300	0	0	
" But the real Rental is —	84,000	0	0	
				31,300 0 0
7th, Ezafa, or Encrease, stated by Mr. Grant to have taken				
" place after Cheyte Sing's Succession —	9,00,000	0	0	
" But the real Encrease, as per Account N ^o 3, is —	5,12,079	5	3	
" Overrated by Mr. Grant —	—	—	—	3,87,920 10 9
8th, Aboab in Sirf and Hoondean, as stated by Mr. Grant	5,36,542	0	0	
" The real Amount is no more, on account of				
" these Two Articles, than under the Head				
" of Bhurhay —	42,000	0	0	
" Overrated by Mr. Grant —	—	—	—	4,94,542 0 0
" Total overrated by Mr. Grant —	—	—	—	14,23,916 4 9
" Grand Total of Rental as stated by Mr. Grant	73,78,321	0	0	
" Deduct, overrated as above —	14,23,916	4	9	
" Remains producible Revenue —	—	—	—	59,54,404 11 3

Explanations.

- 1st, This Sum of 4,15,000, is taken from the personal Knowledge of Lalla Omrow Sing, who, in 1191 Fuffilly, took the Nine Years Accounts thereof, or from 1181 to 1190, both inclusive, being then the Servant of the Rajah; and, he assures me, that 4,15,000 Rupees turned out the medium Jumma, on that Investigation.
- 2d, The Mofussil Jumma of Kuntil is taken from the Accounts of the Gross Collections of 1180 and 1189.
- 3d, The Gross, or Mofussil Collections of Kheyra Ghur, are not known to the public Officers at Benares; the Jumma is therefore here put down according to the Sudder Accounts; as follows:
- 1st, Payable by the Zemindars at Benares to the Vizier,
- " whilst it continued annexed to this Zemindarry —
- " Estimated Profit of the Rajah —

1,98,046	14	0
25,000	0	0
2,23,046	14	0

" But whether this Estimate be accurate or not, is of no Consequence, since whatever Mr. Grant states as the Produce of or the Income from Kheyra Ghur to the Zemindarry

" of Benares, be the same more or less, must be wholly out of the Question, as it is now
 " no longer annexed to it.

" 4th, Singrooy only pays a Paiseeth, or Nuzarana, of 600 Rupees per Annum to the Ze-
 " mindarry, which is now included in, and makes Part of, the Company's Malikana
 " to the Subordinate Rajah of Bejeh-Ghur.

" 5th, Neypoora. This is only a Tuppah of the Pergunnah of Havily Juanpore, the
 " Error appears principally to arise from the Tuppah's being valued in Mr. Grant's
 " Account to include the entire Farm of Goolab Sing, who then held, not
 " only Neypoora (where his Dwelling was) but also Sereemo-Pissare in Pur-
 " gunnah.

" This will further appear as follows:

" 1st, Real Jumma of Kerakut, from 1184 to 1187, including " Neypoora, &c.	—	1,16,543	6	0
" 2d, Mr. Grant makes the Jumma of Keyrakut and Neypoora	—	1,58,000	0	0
" Excess	—	41,456	6	0

" 6th, Kera Maugpoor. It does not appear on what Ground Mr. Grant has stated this
 " Jumma at 1,15,300.

" 7th, Vide the separate Account N° 3, for the Particulars of the Encrease.

" 8th, Aboab—That is Sirf and Hoondeanwaun. I cannot learn that any Taxes under this
 " Denomination were ever levied from the Ryotts: That of Burhay, which is
 " stated in the above Account, is placed against the supposed Amount of Sirf and
 " Hoondeanwaun.

" Benares,

(Signed)

" Jonⁿ Duncan, Resident.

" 12th Sept. 1788.

" N° 3, PARTICULARS of the Encrease laid on by the Rajah Cheyte Sing, referred to in Mr.
 " Grant's Account, under the Head of Ezafa.

" 1st, In the Mehals, under Baboo Ram Jewan; viz. Bhugwant, Putaita, " Nerwun, and Kerowna	—	—	1,20,000	0	0
" 2d, In Havily Juanpoor, &c.	—	—	55,000	0	0
" 3d, In Beeleah, Khered, Puchoter, and Kopah, under Mser Ashruff Alli	—	—	30,000	0	0
" 4th, In Budohee	—	—	43,668	0	0
" 5th, In Muugrore or Kera Muugrore	—	—	40,000	0	0
" 6th, In Gurwara	—	—	10,000	0	0
" 7th, In Kola-Asta	—	—	8,000	0	0
" 8th, In Bursutty	—	—	6,340	14	0
" 9th, In Sreemo Pissarah	—	—	6,500	0	0
" 10th, In Munuahoo	—	—	16,000	0	0
" 11th, In Amanut and Foujadary, of the City of Benares	—	—	18,000	0	0
" 12th, In Goupaulapoor	—	—	11,722	9	0
" 13th, In Naraynpoor	—	—	1,600	0	0
" 14th, In Dhoos	—	—	3,000	0	0
" 15th, In Talooka of Mudhoopoor, in Pergunnah Mujewar	—	—	2,000	0	0
" 16th, In Unchahgawn, with Kerata, &c.	—	—	1,649	5	9
" 17th, In Kuntub, with Sayr, or Duties of Mirzapoor	—	—	54,100	0	0
" 18th, In Bhanpoor, in Kuteler	—	—	1,000	0	0
" 19th, In Gowra Mundwee, in Jaloopoor	—	—	1,500	0	0
" 20th, Sayer, or Duties of Ram Naghur	—	—	13,800	0	0
" 21st, Ghazeepoor	—	—	5,000	0	0
" 22d, In Pergunnah of Shahabad	—	—	5,000	0	0
" 23d, Mougra	—	—	8,000	0	0
" 24th, Rumlingpoor	—	—	1,050	5	0
" 25th, Terfawan Village, under Pergunnah Kusewar	—	—	1,500	0	0
" 26th, Burhur Bejehghur	—	—	1,300	0	0
" 27th, Rahloopoor	—	—	5,253	0	0
" 28th, Khyra Ghur	—	—	5,700	0	0
" 29th, Chowfah	—	—	11,578	1	0
" 30th, Zeemaneah	—	—	8,227	6	9
" 31st, Mutfurukut Villages	—	—	6,236	11	9
" Total	—	—	5,12,079	5	3

" N. B. The

N. B. The above Encrease was not laid on in One Year, but in several Years, gradually;
 " during the Period that Cheyte Sing was Rajah.

" Besides the above Encrease the Sum of 96,016 0 3 was laid as an Encrease
 " on Munyear Sing's Mehals in 1181, during Ouffaun Sing's Management
 " as Naib; but it was given up again before 1184, in Manner following:

" Total of the Encrease	—	—	136,016	0	3
" Of which still retained in Mungrore	—	—	40,000	0	0
" Remains Part given up	—	—	96,016	0	3

" So that the real Encrease made by Ouffaun Sing may be said to have been as
 " follows:

" 1st, As above, and now existing	—	5,12,079	5	3
" 2d, ——— and not now existing	—	96,016	0	3
" Total	—	6,08,095	5	6

" Benares,
 12 Sept. 1788.

" Errors excepted,
 (Signed)

" Jonⁿ Duncan, Resident.

1870

Received of the Treasurer of the County of ...

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Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

No 4.
Accompany-
ing Letter
from Resident
at Benares.
25th Septem-
ber.

" Mofuffil Jumma Waffil Baukee of the Mehals of the Zemindary of Benares for 1188 Fuffillee, specifying the Decrease and Increase of the Jummas of the respective Mehals in
" 1188 from those of 1187 Fuffillee; as also the Decrease and Increase of the Gros Collections of 1188 from those of 1187, &c. &c.; the Whole being extracted from the Records
" of the Canongoes.

" Names of the Purgunnahs.	Nº 1. Affil Jumma of 1187.	2. Kumme, or Decrease (of the Affil Jumma of 1187) in 118.	3. Baukee, or Balances.	4. Ezafa, or Increase in 1188.	5. Jumla Mál, or Total of the Land Revenue in 1188.	6. Aboabs of 1188.	7. Total of the Mál, or Land Revenue, and the Aboabs of 1188.	8. Waffool Kham, or Gros Collec- tions in 1187.	9. Menhahie Batta, or Deductions made by the Annals from the Collections from the Kyets for Batta on Tres and Gouhur Shahy Rupees, &c. &c.	10. Waffool Pokhd, or Net Collections in 1188.	11. Waffool Kham, or Gros Collec- tions of 1187.	12. Decrease of the Gros Collec- tions of 1188 from those of 1187.	13. Bakee or Balafur (this Balafur being added to the Beshee, or In- crease, in the next Column, will show the Gros Collections of 1188, as per Co- lumn, No. 8, and if added to the Kumer, or Decrease, No. 2, will exhibit the Gros Collections of 1187, as per Column, No. 11.	14. Beshee, or In- crease of 1188 beyond the A- mount collect- ed in 1187.	15. Bakee Jumma, or Balance of the Mofuffil Jumma.
" Sirkar of Benares, Havellee " Benares, in which there are " Three Talooks.															
" 1st Tikeree	27,694 14 6	162 6 6	27,532 8 0	593 10 0	28,126 2 0	—	28,126 2 0	25,729 13 6	—	25,729 13 6	27,549 10 6	1,819 13 0	25,729 13 6	—	2,396 4 6
" 2d Chittayepoor	10,360 14 0	2 14 6	10,357 15 6	1,645 9 9	12,003 9 3	—	12,003 9 3	11,651 4 3	—	11,651 4 3	11,493 3 0	—	11,493 3 0	158 1 3	352 5 0
" 3d Jalloopoor	38,656 7 3	332 12 0	33,323 11 3	408 12 0	33,732 7 3	—	33,732 7 3	30,760 5 0	—	30,760 5 0	30,534 8 0	—	30,534 8 0	225 13 0	2,972 2 3
" Shewpoor	43,115 11 6	755 6 0	42,360 5 6	1,420 10 0	43,780 15 6	1,132 10 6	44,913 10 0	41,540 4 6	—	41,540 4 6	38,424 12 0	—	38,424 12 0	3,115 8 6	3,373 5 6
" Talook of Llohtah	29,609 5 9	1,978 10 9	27,630 11 0	1,211 10 3	28,842 3 3	—	28,842 5 3	2,368 0 3	—	23,648 0 3	21,164 10 3	—	21,164 10 3	2,483 6 0	5,194 5 0
" Kufwar	95,677 14 3	1,053 4 0	94,624 10 3	—	94,624 10 3	1,086 8 0	95,711 2 3	80,746 0 0	—	80,746 0 0	91,705 3 9	10,959 3 9	80,746 0 0	—	14,965 2 3
" Kuvowna	66,544 6 9	1,050 9 9	65,493 13 0	866 3 9	66,360 0 9	371 4 3	66,731 5 0	54,949 5 9	—	54,949 5 9	53,204 0 6	—	53,204 0 6	1,745 5 3	11,781 15 3
" Jackenee (Talook of)	14,454 9 9	16 4 0	14,438 5 9	88 5 0	14,526 10 9	858 7 6	15,385 2 3	14,469 4 0	—	14,469 4 0	14,461 13 3	—	14,461 13 3	7 6 9	915 14 3
" Mujwah (D° of)	69,516 12 6	1,768 2 0	67,748 10 6	2,804 1 9	70,552 12 3	624 15 9	71,177 12 0	55,661 0 3	—	55,661 0 3	57,147 8 0	1,486 7 9	55,661 13 3	—	15,516 11 9
" Kutehur	96,523 6 6	6,014 6 9	90,508 15 9	3,477 14 0	93,986 13 9	1,340 5 6	95,327 3 3	89,907 3 3	184 14 9	89,722 4 6	68,884 4 6	—	68,884 4 6	21,022 4 9	5,604 14 9
" Afraad (the Villages of the Purgunnah of)	7,802 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	7,802 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	7,802 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	—	—
" Atgawan	59,200 10 0	1,014 15 0	58,185 11 0	1,186 2 0	59,371 13 0	924 3 0	60,296 0 0	58,609 10 3	24 4 9	58,585 5 6	56,951 1 4	—	56,951 1 9	1,658 8 6	1,710 10 6
" Bhileveh	45,770 0 0	—	45,770 0 0	—	45,770 0 0	677 2 6	46,447 2 6	43,835 13 9	—	43,835 13 9	44,016 10 9	180 13 0	43,835 13 9	—	2,611 4 9
" Pundrah	51,356 12 3	1,628 3 9	49,728 8 6	87 5 9	49,815 14 3	971 5 0	50,787 3 3	48,311 15 6	—	48,311 15 6	39,003 4 9	—	39,003 14 9	9,308 10 9	2,475 3 9
" Total of the Sirkar of Benares	6,51,283 13 0	15,777 15 0	6,35,505 14 0	13,890 4 3	6,49,296 2 3	7,986 14 0	6,57,283 0 3	5,87,622 0 3	209 3 6	5,87,412 12 9	5,62,342 11 0	14,446 5 6	5,47,896 5 6	39,725 10 9	69,870 3 6
" Sirkar of Chunar.															
" Havellee Chunar	49,439 13 0	451 1 0	48,988 12 0	2,511 14 3	51,500 10 3	728 5 0	52,228 15 3	42,394 14 9	—	42,394 14 9	41,577 13 3	—	41,577 13 3	817 1 6	9,834 0 6
" Bhuggnit	39,375 4 0	1,219 8 3	38,155 11 9	1,396 11 3	39,552 7 6	722 2 3	40,374 9 9	31,006 7 6	—	31,006 7 6	31,109 4 0	102 12 6	31,006 7 6	—	9,268 2 3
" Bhalloopoor	51,076 0 0	1,067 0 9	50,008 15 3	665 4 3	50,674 3 6	376 12 0	52,050 15 6	45,681 0 0	—	45,681 0 0	46,190 1 3	509 1 3	45,681 0 0	—	5,369 15 6
" Bhoelcé	84,531 5 0	3,066 9 9	81,464 11 3	4,167 11 0	85,632 6 3	1,953 1 0	87,585 7 3	74,870 15 0	—	74,876 15 0	78,879 2 0	4,008 3 0	74,870 15 0	—	12,714 8 3
" Agoree Burhur	58,583 0 0	—	58,583 0 0	7,121 0 0	65,704 0 0	351 15 0	66,055 15 0	49,693 0 9	—	49,693 0 9	56,460 2 6	6,767 1 9	49,693 0 9	—	16,362 14 3
" Bijy Ghurr	11,517 0 0	—	11,517 0 0	1,491 0 0	13,008 0 0	22 12 0	13,030 12 0	9,552 15 6	—	9,552 15 6	11,270 1 6	1,717 2 0	9,552 15 6	—	3,477 12 6
" Ahurowrah	19,027 4 0	560 13 6	18,466 6 6	402 3 9	18,868 10 3	—	18,868 10 3	17,304 14 9	—	17,304 14 9	18,181 0 6	876 1 9	17,304 14 9	—	1,563 11 6
" Mowaye	23,368 4 0	5 0 0	23,363 4 0	551 0 0	23,914 4 0	332 14 3	24,247 2 3	21,832 5 3	—	21,832 5 3	23,052 0 3	1,219 11 0	21,832 5 3	—	2,414 13 0
" Mowary	31,658 0 0	110 0 0	31,548 0 0	1,038 0 0	32,586 0 0	554 1 9	33,140 1 9	29,364 13 0	—	29,364 13 0	39,748 14 3	1,384 1 3	29,364 13 0	—	3,775 4 9
" Kureal Sekun	75,804 11 3	679 5 6	75,125 5 9	2,018 13 3	75,344 3 0	316 13 3	75,661 0 3	63,048 12 0	—	63,048 12 0	65,408 13 3	2,860 1 3	63,048 12 0	—	12,612 4 3
" Burwul	34,633 1 3	1,450 8 6	33,182 8 9	1,430 8 9	34,613 1 6	478 5 6	35,091 7 0	33,820 15 9	42 0 0	33,778 15 9	34,142 15 6	321 15 9	33,820 15 9	—	1,312 7 3
" Dhoos	34,779 6 3	662 9 6	34,116 12 9	99 9 6	34,216 6 3	1,457 9 6	35,673 15 9	33,122 11 3	15 0 0	33,107 11 3	34,488 2 9	1,365 7 6	33,122 11 3	—	2,566 4 6
" Nerwan	53,334 4 0	439 13 6	52,894 6 6	5,432 12 6	58,327 3 0	2,098 3 0	60,425 3 3	49,919 6 0	—	49,919 6 0	52,954 4 0	3,034 14 0	49,919 6 0	—	10,505 13 3
" Mujwar	49,567 13 0	—	49,567 13 0	—	49,567 13 0	680 7 6	50,248 4 6	46,670 1 9	62 9 0	46,607 8 9	47,174 2 3	504 0 6	46,670 1 9	—	3,640 11 9
" Mehaeeje	45,328 13 0	1,115 1 0	44,213 12 0	12,159 5 6	56,373 1 6	486 0 0	56,859 1 6	54,543 15 6	—	54,543 15 6	42,038 0 3	—	42,038 0 3	12,505 15 3	2,315 2 0
" Burrah	32,299 5 0	13 0 0	32,286 5 0	1,679 3 0	33,965 8 0	417 13 0	34,383 5 0	33,610 6 0	—	33,610 6 0	30,661 11 6	—	30,661 11 6	2,948 10 6	772 15 0
" Total of Sirkar of Chunar	6,94,323 3 9	10,840 7 3	6,83,482 12 6	40,365 1 6	7,23,847 14 0	10,977 0 3	7,34,824 14 3	6,36,437 10 9	119 9 0	6,36,318 1 9	6,44,836 9 0	24,670 9 6	6,20,165 11 3	16,271 11 3	98,506 12 6

Fort William, 3d October 1788.

N ^o 4. " Names of the Purgannahs.	N ^o 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
" Sircar of Gauzeepoor.															
" Havellee Gauzeepoor	91,469 6 0	653 13 9	90,815 8 3	3,758 3 6	94,573 11 9	791 9 3	95,365 5 0	87,716 5 9	2,954 11 9	84,761 10 0	90,793 3 0	3,022 13 3	87,716 5 9	—	10,803 11 0
" Mahommedabab	1,21,568 2 6	4,893 0 9	1,16,675 1 9	16,854 1 0	1,33,529 2 9	—	1,33,529 2 9	1,14,125 4 3	182 12 0	1,13,942 8 3	91,254 5 6	—	91,254 5 6	22,870 14 9	19,586 10 8
" Zeemaneah	1,55,364 11 3	9,745 7 6	1,45,619 3 9	5,506 1 9	1,51,125 5 6	12,238 2 0	1,63,363 7 6	1,40,478 7 6	625 9 6	1,34,212 14 0	1,43,144 11 3	2,666 3 9	1,40,478 7 6	—	29,150 9 8
" Chowfah	97,579 7 0	13,082 12 3	84,496 10 9	5,124 6 9	89,621 1 6	12,114 6 9	1,01,735 8 3	91,448 5 0	426 4 3	91,019 0 9	98,301 5 3	6,856 0 3	91,445 5 0	—	10,716 7 8
" Kundeah	48,427 6 9	564 4 0	47,863 2 9	419 15 3	48,283 2 0	—	48,283 2 0	46,764 15 0	95 3 0	46,699 12 0	46,718 6 9	—	46,718 6 9	46 8 6	1,613 6 0
" Khanpoor	17,917 5 0	—	17,917 5 0	2,325 13 3	20,243 2 3	—	20,243 2 3	19,631 5 0	—	19,631 5 0	17,760 3 0	—	17,760 3 0	1,871 2 0	611 13 3
" Shahabad	74,418 12 6	1,910 11 6	72,508 1 0	2,793 4 0	75,301 5 0	5,922 7 6	81,223 12 6	78,405 4 0	3,330 10 0	75,074 10 0	78,541 10 6	136 6 6	78,405 4 0	—	6,149 2 6
" Putchowtur	68,142 5 6	1,170 0 0	66,972 5 6	3,888 7 6	70,860 13 0	—	70,860 13 0	69,305 1 3	1,101 4 3	68,203 13 0	65,754 2 0	—	65,754 2 0	3,550 15 3	2,637 0 0
" Zehoorabad	83,560 12 6	10 0 0	83,550 12 6	2,181 1 0	85,731 13 6	—	85,731 13 6	83,435 9 6	—	83,435 9 6	80,349 8 6	—	80,349 8 6	3,086 1 0	2,296 4 0
" Behdawn	31,700 4 6	1,266 13 3	30,433 7 3	85 6 3	30,518 13 6	—	30,518 13 6	29,539 5 0	64 3 9	29,475 1 3	29,900 10 0	361 5 0	29,539 5 0	—	1,043 12 3
" Sekunderpoor	1,44,417 0 9	7,322 9 3	1,37,094 7 6	21,005 5 6	1,57,099 13 0	3,242 14 0	1,60,342 11 0	1,53,682 11 9	556 10 0	1,53,126 1 9	1,38,660 13 3	—	1,38,660 13 3	15,021 14 6	7,216 9 3
" Khureed	1,42,660 14 0	10,818 0 3	1,31,842 13 9	3,074 6 3	1,34,917 4 0	1,125 6 3	1,36,042 10 3	1,24,252 8 9	2,430 4 3	1,21,822 4 6	1,21,662 5 9	—	1,21,662 5 9	2,590 3 0	14,220 5 9
" Bulleah	1,40,015 11 6	12,055 3 9	1,27,960 8 9	7,793 0 9	1,35,755 9 6	3,509 11 0	1,39,265 4 6	1,21,727 2 6	1,362 3 6	1,20,364 15 0	1,29,937 13 3	8,210 10 9	1,21,727 2 6	—	18,900 3 6
" Gurrah	28,858 10 9	2,395 12 6	26,462 14 3	1,517 11 6	27,980 9 9	2,433 11 6	30,414 5 3	27,595 1 3	169 8 0	27,425 9 3	29,661 11 3	2,066 10 0	27,595 1 3	—	2,988 12 0
" Dehmah	9,355 1 0	490 4 3	8,864 12 9	224 11 9	9,089 8 6	898 9 6	6,988 2 0	9,246 4 6	109 9 0	9,136 11 6	9,742 15 0	496 10 6	9,246 4 6	—	851 6 6
" Kopah	58,924 4 6	3,809 0 9	55,115 3 9	6,368 13 3	61,484 1 0	3,000 6 3	64,484 7 3	60,423 1 3	—	60,423 1 3	59,555 9 0	—	59,555 9 0	867 8 3	4,061 6 0
" Cheet-ferozpoor	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	—	1,500 0 0
" Luckneffer	17,501 0 0	—	17,501 0 0	—	17,501 0 0	—	17,501 0 0	15,901 0 0	—	15,901 0 0	15,901 0 0	—	15,901 0 0	—	1,600 0 0
" Syedpoor	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	—
" Total of the Sircar of Gauzeepoor	13,62,607 15 0	70,187 12 9	12,92,420 2 3	82,922 13 3	13,75,342 15 6	44,277 4 0	14,19,620 3 6	13,02,901 7 6	19,048 13 6	12,83,852 10 0	12,76,813 0 3	23,816 12 6	12,52,996 4 3	49,905 3 3	1,35,767 9 6
" Sircar of Juanpoor.															
" Havellee Juanpoor	1,69,098 15 6	—	1,69,098 15 6	62 0 0	1,69,160 15 6	4,410 3 6	1,73,571 3 0	1,43,554 5 9	3,960 8 3	1,39,593 13 6	1,54,636 1 9	11,081 12 0	1,43,554 5 9	—	33,977 5 6
" Rarree	87,676 13 9	451 6 0	87,225 7 9	313 6 9	87,538 14 6	764 13 0	88,303 11 6	80,843 10 0	2,036 11 0	78,806 15 0	84,77 12 3	3,929 2 3	80,843 10 0	—	9,496 12 6
" Angolee	76,296 4 0	—	76,296 4 0	—	76,296 4 0	3,178 8 6	79,474 12 6	74,044 8 6	2,296 8 6	71,748 0 0	72,057 7 6	—	72,057 7 6	1,987 1 0	7,726 12 6
" Zuffarabad	18,410 15 9	—	18,410 15 9	—	18,410 15 9	—	18,410 15 9	18,369 6 0	—	18,369 6 0	16,554 6 0	—	16,554 6 0	1,815 0 0	41 9 9
" Meereeahoo	1,83,270 13 0	156 2 9	1,82,314 10 3	499 10 6	1,82,814 4 9	1,526 0 3	1,84,340 5 0	1,62,612 11 3	—	1,62,612 11 3	1,60,345 10 0	—	1,60,345 10 0	2,267 1 3	21,727 9 9
" Gopalapoor (Talook of)	60,063 15 0	174 13 0	59,889 2 0	623 10 0	60,512 12 0	1,096 15 0	62,609 11 0	60,359 8 9	—	60,359 8 9	60,349 13 9	—	60,349 13 9	9 11 0	1,250 2 3
" Burfatty	82,754 10 9	1,069 2 0	81,685 8 9	857 10 9	82,543 3 6	381 15 0	82,925 2 6	79,942 12 0	—	79,942 12 0	79,054 13 6	—	76,054 13 6	887 14 6	2,982 6 6
" Mongra	1,05,200 10 3	—	1,05,200 6 3	—	1,05,200 10 3	4,539 3 6	1,09,739 13 9	1,05,334 2 3	—	1,05,334 2 3	1,05,630 14 3	299 12 0	1,05,334 2 3	—	4,408 11 6
" Gurwara	1,09,045 7 0	1,050 5 9	1,07,994 1 3	708 8 6	1,08,702 9 9	5,263 10 3	1,13,966 4 0	99,577 14 3	435 10 9	99,142 3 6	1,11,243 1 3	11,665 3 0	99,577 14 3	—	14,824 0 6
" Kureat Doff	31,355 0 0	—	31,355 0 0	81 12 6	31,436 12 6	261 9 6	31,698 6 0	30,478 14 6	254 15 3	30,223 15 3	31,244 9 0	765 10 6	30,478 14 6	—	1,474 6 9
" Kureat Mehdah	20,356 14 3	50 0 0	20,306 14 3	453 8 0	20,760 6 3	126 9 0	20,886 15 3	20,737 11 9	286 4 0	20,451 7 9	20,249 13 0	—	20,249 13 0	487 14 9	435 7 6
" Kerakut	93,950 0 3	2,004 8 0	91,945 8 3	1,673 3 6	93,618 11 9	2,033 0 6	95,651 12 3	91,102 6 6	—	91,102 6 6	92,564 1 9	1,461 11 3	91,102 6 6	—	4,549 5 9
" Chiffowah	79,146 4 6	195 0 0	78,951 4 6	1,787 5 3	80,738 9 9	1,104 5 0	81,842 14 9	72,549 4 9	—	72,549 4 9	76,096 6 3	3,547 1 6	72,549 4 9	—	9,293 10 0
" Singramow (Talook of)	20,200 0 0	—	20,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	—	1,060 0 0
" Kola Allah	94,983 4 3	391 10 0	94,591 10 3	2,898 14 0	97,490 8 3	1,139 7 0	98,629 15 3	81,884 0 0	—	81,884 0 0	93,746 9 6	11,862 3 6	81,884 0 0	—	16,745 9 3
" Bukheat	39,819 1 6	332 8 0	39,486 9 6	169 0 0	39,655 9 6	1,453 9 9	41,109 3 3	41,330 1 0	563 7 9	40,766 9 3	37,218 11 6	—	37,218 11 6	4,111 5 6	342 10 0
" Total of the Juanpoor Sircar	12,71,628 1 9	6,675 7 6	12,64,952 10 3	11,128 9 9	12,76,081 4 0	27,279 13 9	13,03,361 1 9	11,82,858 11 3	7,834 1 6	11,73,024 9 9	12,15,908 11 6	44,615 8 3	11,71,292 11 3	11,566 0 0	1,30,336 8 0

Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N ^o 4.	N ^o 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
" Names of the Purgunnahs.														
" Sirkar of Terhar.														
" Kuntit - - -	2,77,103 3 6	462 2 3	2,76,641 1 3	2,004 4 3	2,78,645 5 6	—	2,78,645 5 6	2,71,030 5 9	—	2,71,030 5 9	2,68,833 12 3	—	2,68,833 12 3	2,196 9 6
" Suktels Ghurr - -	23,754 6 0	—	23,754 6 -	686 8 -	24,440 14 -	—	24,440 14 -	24,440 14 -	—	24,440 14 -	23,754 6 -	—	23,754 6 -	686 8 -
" Total of the Sirkar of Terhar	3,00,857 9 6	462 2 3	3,00,395 7 3	2,690 12 3	3,03,086 3 6	—	3,03,086 3 6	2,95,471 3 9	—	2,95,471 3 9	2,92,588 2 3	—	2,92,588 2 3	2,883 1 6
" Sirkar of Allahabad Budhoee (according to the Sudder Jumma) after deducting the Amount of the Rajah's Jag- hier; the Canongoes Re- cords of this Purgunnah not having been received by the Resident	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—

" ABSTRACT.														
" Sirkar of Benares -	6,51,283 13 -	15,777 13 -	6,35,595 14 -	13,790 4 3	6,49,296 2 3	7,986 14 -	6,57,283 - 3	5,87,622 - 3	209 3 6	5,87,412 12 9	5,62,242 11 -	14,446 5 6	5,47,896 5 6	39,725 10 9
" Ditto of Chunar -	6,94,323 3 9	10,840 7 3	6,83,482 12 6	40,365 1 6	7,23,847 14 -	10,977 - 3	7,34,824 14 3	6,36,437 10 9	119 9 -	6,36,318 1 9	6,44,836 9 -	24,670 9 6	6,20,165 15 6	16,271 11 3
" Ditto of Ghauzepoor -	13,62,607 15 -	70,187 12 9	12,92,420 2 3	82,922 13 3	13,75,342 15 6	44,277 4 -	14,19,620 3 6	13,02,901 2 6	19,048 13 6	12,83,582 10 -	12,76,813 - 3	23,816 12 -	12,52,996 4 3	49,905 3 3
" Ditto of Juanpoor -	12,71,628 1 9	6,675 7 6	12,64,952 10 3	11,128 9 9	12,76,081 4 -	27,279 13 9	13,03,361 1 9	11,82,858 11 3	9,834 1 6	11,73,021 9 9	12,15,908 3 6	44,615 8 3	11,71,292 11 3	11,566 - -
" Ditto of Terhar -	3,00,857 9 6	462 2 3	3,00,395 7 3	2,690 12 3	3,03,086 3 6	—	3,03,086 3 6	2,95,471 3 9	—	2,95,471 3 9	2,92,588 2 3	—	2,92,588 2 3	2,883 1 6
" Ditto of Allahabad -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—
" Total Rupees - -	44,56,359 11 -	1,03,943 12 9	43,52,425 14 3	1,50,897 9 -	4,50,323 7 3	90,521 - -	45,93,844 7 3	41,80,950 1 6	29,211 11 6	41,51,738 6 -	41,68,147 10 -	1,07,549 3 3	40,60,598 6 9	1,20,351 10 9

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

No. 5.
Accompanying
Letter
from Resident
at Benares.

" Mofuffil Jumma Waffil Baukee of the Mehals of the Zemindary of Benares for 1189 Fuffillee, specifying the Decrease and Increase of the Jumma of the respective Mehals in 1189 from those of 1188 Fuffillee; as also the Decrease and Increase of the Grofs Collections of 1189 from those of 1188, &c. &c.; the Whole being extracted from the Records of the Canongoes.

" Names of the Purgunnahs.	N ^o 1. Affil Jumma of 1188.	2. Kummee, or Decrease of the Affil Jumma of 1188 in 1189.	3. Baukee, or Balam.	4. Ezaffa, or Increase in 1189.	5. Jumla Mál, or Total of the Land Revenue in 1189.	6. Aboabs of 1189.	7. Total of the Mál, or Land Revenue, of the Aboabs of 1189.	8. Waffool Kham, or Grofs Collec- tions in 1189.	9. Minhakie Batta, or Deductions made by the Aumils from the Collections from the Ryots for Batta on Trefooly and Ger- shye Rupers, &c. &c.	10. Waffool Pokht, or Net Collections in 1189.	11. Waffool Kham, or Grofs Collec- tions of 1188.	12. Decrease of the Grofs Collec- tions of 1189 from those of 1188.	13. Baukee or Balam (this Balance being added to the Befhee, or In- crease, in the next Column, will show the Grofs Collections of 1189, as per Co- lumn, No. 8, and if added to the Kymee, or Decrease, No. 2, will exhibit the Grofs Collections of 1188, as per Column, No. 11.	14. Befhee, or In- crease of 1189 beyond the A- mount collect- ed in 1188.	15. Baukee Jumma, or Balam of the Mofuffil Jumma.
" Sirkar of Benares, Havellee " Benares, viz.															
" 1st Talook of Tickerec -	28,126 2 0	1,732 14 9	26,393 3 3	7 1 0	26,400 4 3	—	26,400 4 3	24,703 15 9	—	24,703 0 0	25,729 13 6	1,025 13 9	24,703 15 9	—	1,696 4 6
" 2d Do. of Chittayepoor -	12,003 9 3	—	12,003 9 3	—	12,003 9 3	—	12,003 9 3	11,651 4 3	—	11,651 4 3	11,651 4 3	—	11,651 4 3	—	352 5 0
" 3d Do. of Jaloopoor -	33,824 8 0	1,018 8 0	32,806 0 0	358 3 6	33,164 3 6	—	33,164 3 6	30,836 10 9	—	30,836 10 9	30,760 5 0	—	30,760 5 0	76 5 9	2,327 8 9
" Shewpoor -	41,447 13 9	4,325 10 3	37,122 3 6	1,071 3 3	38,193 6 9	1,058 13 9	39,252 4 6	39,184 10 6	—	39,184 10 6	41,540 4 6	2,355 10 0	39,184 10 6	—	67 10 0
" Llohtah (Talook of) -	27,445 12 0	816 13 9	26,628 14 3	1,425 10 0	28,054 8 3	406 5 0	28,460 13 2	25,268 9 6	—	25,268 9 6	23,648 0 3	—	23,648 0 3	1,620 9 3	3,192 3 9
" Kufwar -	1,01,521 5 3	1,764 7 0	99,756 14 3	4,594 3 9	1,04,351 2 0	778 10 0	1,05,129 12 0	97,259 4 0	—	97,259 4 0	80,746 0 0	—	80,746 0 0	16,513 4 0	7,870 8 0
" Kurowna -	66,360 0 9	3,614 5 9	62,745 11 0	2,611 2 3	65,356 13 3	401 6 9	65,758 4 0	60,985 3 6	—	60,985 3 6	54,949 5 9	—	54,949 5 9	6,035 13 9	4,773 6 6
" Jackenee (Talook of) -	15,294 5 9	—	15,294 5 0	—	15,294 5 0	310 14 9	15,605 3 9	15,527 12 9	—	15,527 12 9	14,469 4 0	—	14,469 4 0	1,058 8 9	77 7 0
" Mujwah (D ^o of) -	70,552 12 3	5,243 12 6	65,308 15 9	2,839 0 0	68,148 0 0	5,106 6 6	73,254 6 6	64,025 11 3	—	64,025 11 3	55,661 0 3	—	55,661 0 3	8,364 11 0	9,228 11 3
" Kutcher -	97,423 5 0	6,460 8 0	90,962 13 0	5,695 8 3	97,423 5 0	647 11 0	97,306 9 3	96,606 15 3	135 1 6	96,471 13 9	89,907 3 3	—	89,907 3 3	6,699 12 0	834 2 6
" Afraad -	7,802 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	7,802 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	7,802 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	—	—
" Algawan -	58,978 11 6	1,017 7 6	57,961 4 6	3,504 11 9	61,466 0 3	1,556 3 6	63,022 3 9	55,305 5 9	—	55,305 5 9	58,609 10 3	3,304 4 6	55,305 5 9	—	7,716 14 6
" Bhilerch -	44,672 0 0	141 0 0	44,531 0 0	2,862 0 0	47,393 0 0	762 11 3	48,155 11 3	41,758 11 6	—	41,758 11 6	43,835 13 9	2,077 2 3	41,758 11 6	—	6,396 15 9
" Pundrah -	50,082 5 9	905 14 6	49,176 7 3	1,090 3 0	50,266 10 3	1,074 10 0	51,341 4 3	47,024 8 0	—	47,024 8 0	48,311 15 6	1,287 7 6	47,024 8 0	—	4,316 12 3
" Total of the Sirkar of Benares	6,55,534 0 0	27,041 5 6	6,28,493 5 0	26,058 4 0	6,54,552 15 0	12,103 15 6	6,66,656 0 6	6,17,940 10 9	135 1 6	6,17,805 9 3	5,87,622 0 3	10,050 6 0	5,77,571 10 5	40,369 0 6	48,850 7 5
" Sirkar of Chunar.															
" Havellee Chunar -	51,500 10 3	6,517 1 6	44,983 8 9	1,775 6 9	46,758 15 6	346 10 3	47,105 9 9	41,585 10 9	—	41,585 10 9	42,394 14 9	809 4 0	41,585 10 9	—	5,519 15 0
" Bhugguit -	39,552 7 6	11,496 6 6	28,066 1 0	722 8 3	28,788 9 3	272 8 9	29,061 2 0	27,323 8 3	—	27,323 8 3	31,006 7 6	3,682 15 3	27,323 8 3	—	1,737 9 9
" Rhalloopoor -	50,674 3 6	2,136 6 0	48,537 13 6	1,547 0 3	50,084 13 9	1,008 12 6	51,093 10 3	38,179 12 9	—	38,179 12 9	45,681 0 0	7,501 3 3	38,179 12 9	—	12,913 13 6
" Bhoelee -	85,632 6 3	13,497 0 0	72,135 6 3	2,955 9 9	75,091 0 0	1,645 6 0	76,736 6 0	71,960 2 0	—	71,960 2 0	74,870 15 0	2,910 13 0	71,960 2 0	—	4,776 4 0
" Agowree Burhur -	65,704 0 0	4,563 0 0	61,141 0 0	3,591 0 0	64,732 0 0	3,542 14 9	68,274 14 9	59,138 14 6	—	59,138 14 6	49,693 0 9	—	49,693 0 9	9,445 13 9	9,136 0 3
" Bejy Ghur -	13,008 0 0	4,973 0 0	8,035 0 0	—	8,035 0 0	825 0 0	8,860 6 3	8,661 12 0	—	8,661 12 0	9,552 15 6	891 3 6	8,661 12 0	—	198 10 3
" Ahrourah -	18,868 10 3	1,115 0 9	17,753 9 6	494 13 6	18,248 7 0	26 0 0	18,274 7 0	13,438 10 3	—	13,438 10 3	17,304 14 9	3,866 4 6	13,438 10 3	—	4,835 12 9
" Mowaye -	23,914 4 0	670 4 0	23,244 0 0	946 7 0	24,190 7 0	419 10 3	24,610 1 3	20,930 2 6	—	20,930 2 6	21,832 5 3	902 2 9	20,930 2 6	—	7,679 14 9
" Mowarey -	32,586 0 0	1,511 0 0	31,075 0 0	2,944 0 0	34,019 0 0	507 8 0	34,526 8 0	29,773 9 9	—	29,773 9 9	29,364 13 0	—	29,364 13 0	408 12 9	4,752 14 3
" Hureat Sikhun -	75,385 8 6	2,421 2 0	72,964 6 6	8,719 4 9	81,683 11 3	20 15 6	81,704 10 9	68,132 11 6	—	68,132 11 6	63,048 12 0	—	63,048 12 0	5,083 15 6	13,571 15 3
" Burwall -	34,613 1 6	1,492 2 6	33,120 15 0	6,564 10 0	39,685 9 0	1,195 10 0	40,881 3 0	36,768 12 6	—	36,768 12 6	33,820 15 9	—	33,820 15 9	2,947 12 9	4,112 6 6
" Dhoofo -	34,216 6 3	1,426 4 3	32,790 2 6	259 15 9	33,050 2 3	1,154 10 0	34,204 12 3	30,334 8 9	19 0 0	30,315 8 9	33,122 11 3	2,788 2 6	30,334 8 9	—	3,889 3 6
" Mujwar -	49,567 13 0	3,133 6 0	46,434 7 0	1,879 11 3	48,314 2 3	—	48,314 2 3	39,212 14 0	—	39,212 14 0	46,670 1 9	7,457 3 9	39,212 14 0	—	9,101 4 3
" Mehaji -	56,373 1 6	8,435 15 0	47,937 2 6	4,299 11 0	52,236 13 6	522 0 0	52,758 13 6	45,511 3 3	—	45,511 3 3	54,543 15 6	9,632 12 3	45,511 3 3	—	7,247 10 3
" Birrah -	33,965 8 0	—	33,965 8 0	2,295 8 0	36,261 0 0	506 10 6	36,767 10 6	35,449 6 0	—	35,449 6 0	33,610 6 0	—	33,610 6 0	1,839 0 0	1,318 4 6
" Nirwan -	59,406 3 0	3,720 0 3	55,686 2 9	4,366 4 3	60,052 7 0	2,489 8 3	62,541 15 3	43,174 7 9	—	43,174 7 9	49,919 6 0	6,744 14 3	43,174 0 0	—	19,367 7 9
" Total of the Chunar Sirkar -	7,24,968 3 6	67,098 0 3	6,57,870 3 3	43,361 14 6	7,01,232 1 9	14,484 3 7	7,15,716 4 9	6,09,576 2 6	19 0 0	6,09,557 2 6	6,36,437 10 9	46,586 15 0	5,89,850 11 9	19,725 6 9	1,06,159 2 3

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N ^o 5.	N ^o 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
" Names of the Purgunnahs.															
" Sircar of Gauzeepoor.															
" Havilee Gauzeepoor	94,573 11 9	5,392 4 3	89,181 7 6	1,342 0 0	90,523 7 6	1,357 8 6	91,881 0 0	82,932 13 6	3,016 8 9	79,826 4 9	87,716 5 9	4,783 8 3	82,932 13 6	—	12,054 11 3
" Mahomedabad	1,34,665 15 0	8,587 6 0	1,26,078 9 0	8,194 15 0	1,34,273 8 0	10,028 1 6	1,44,301 9 6	1,10,671 0 9	1,109 0 9	1,09,562 0 0	1,14,125 4 3	3,454 3 6	1,10,671 0 9	—	34,739 9 6
" Zeemaneah	1,51,125 5 6	1,872 12 9	1,49,252 8 9	20,939 6 0	1,70,191 14 9	14,151 0 6	1,84,342 15 3	1,90,464 14 3	6,184 7 6	1,03,280 6 9	1,40,478 7 6	31,013 9 3	1,09,461 14 3	—	81,062 8 6
" Chowfah	89,621 1 6	9,452 14 0	80,167 3 6	16,425 10 0	96,592 13 6	14,405 14 6	1,10,998 11 0	89,933 4 6	—	89,933 4 6	91,445 5 0	1,512 0 6	89,433 4 6	—	21,065 6 6
" Hundah	48,283 2 0	3,327 7 0	44,955 11 0	6,369 2 0	51,314 13 0	—	51,314 13 0	45,594 15 0	105 15 0	45,489 0 0	46,764 15 3	1,170 0 3	45,594 15 0	—	5,825 13 0
" Khanpoor	20,243 2 3	1,022 4 3	19,220 14 0	2,281 0 0	21,501 14 0	—	21,501 14 0	21,003 13 0	—	21,003 13 0	19,631 5 0	—	19,631 5 0	1,372 8 0	4,981 1 0
" Shahabad	76,468 15 0	7,945 1 0	68,523 14 0	2,629 9 3	71,153 7 3	3,594 4 6	76,747 11 9	62,893 6 0	3,032 5 3	59,861 0 9	78,405 4 0	10,511 14 0	62,893 6 0	—	16,886 11 0
" Putchowter	70,860 13 0	3,709 2 0	67,151 11 0	3,965 5 0	71,115 0 0	—	71,115 0 0	55,481 4 0	797 3 6	54,684 0 6	69,305 1 8	13,823 13 3	55,481 4 0	—	16,430 15 6
" Zehoorabad	86,212 0 3	4,135 13 6	82,076 2 9	6,104 13 6	88,181 0 3	—	88,181 0 3	85,767 6 9	930 1 6	84,837 5 3	83,435 9 6	—	83,435 9 6	—	3,343 11 0
" Behdawn	30,058 10 9	3,330 13 9	26,827 13 0	2,804 14 3	29,632 11 3	—	29,632 11 3	28,377 10 0	140 15 6	28,236 10 6	29,539 5 0	1,161 11 0	28,377 10 0	—	1,396 0 9
" Sekunderpoor	1,58,099 13 0	11,514 11 3	1,46,585 1 9	6,830 2 0	1,53,415 3 9	3,755 0 0	1,57,170 3 9	1,39,845 8 6	2,505 2 6	1,37,340 6 0	1,53,682 11 9	13,837 3 3	1,39,845 8 6	—	19,829 13 9
" Khreed	1,24,916 4 0	5,424 3 9	1,19,492 0 3	14,873 15 6	1,34,365 15 9	852 11 0	1,35,218 10 9	1,00,097 10 6	504 12 0	99,592 14 6	1,24,252 8 9	24,154 14 3	1,00,097 10 6	—	35,625 12 3
" Bullerah	1,39,265 4 6	20,941 7 3	1,18,323 13 3	17,086 0 9	1,35,409 14 0	4,232 6 6	1,39,642 4 6	1,19,399 15 9	3,215 10 9	1,16,184 5 0	1,21,727 2 6	2,327 2 9	1,19,399 15 9	—	23,457 15 6
" Dehmah	9,089 8 6	242 10 9	8,846 13 9	1,386 11 6	10,233 9 3	964 4 3	11,197 13 6	8,690 8 6	94 11 3	8,595 13 3	9,246 4 6	555 12 0	8,690 8 6	—	2,602 0 3
" Gurrah	27,980 9 9	940 5 9	27,040 4 0	5,624 6 3	32,664 10 3	3,567 14 9	26,232 9 0	29,445 1 3	232 4 0	29,212 13 3	27,595 1 3	—	27,595 1 8	1,850 0 0	7,019 11 9
" Kopah	61,484 1 0	6,836 10 9	54,647 6 3	5,809 13 0	60,457 3 3	3,312 11 0	63,769 14 3	61,732 13 3	581 14 3	61,150 15 0	60,423 1 3	—	60,423 1 3	1,309 12 0	2,618 15 3
" Cheetferozpoor	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	—	1,500 0 0
" Luckenfer	17,501 0 0	—	17,501 0 0	3,000 0 0	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	15,901 0 0	—	15,901 0 0	3,000 0 0	1,600 0 0
" Lyedpoor	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	—
" Total of the Gauzeepoor Sircar	13,71,276 0 9	94,677 0 0	12,76,599 0 0	1,25,655 12 0	14,02,254 12 9	62,221 12 0	14,64,476 8 9	11,99,459 12 6	22,541 0 6	11,76,918 12 0	13,02,901 7 6	1,13,305 12 3	11,89,595 11 3	9,864 1 3	2,87,557 12 9
" Havelee Juanpoor	1,73,517 15 0	9,259 12 3	1,64,258 2 3	3,190 2 6	1,67,448 5 3	2,799 0 0	1,70,247 5 3	1,60,512 12 6	5,313 15 9	1,55,197 12 9	1,43,554 5 9	—	1,43,554 5 9	16,958 6 9	15,048 8 6
" Rarrèe	74,301 14 6	2,292 11 6	72,009 3 0	778 6 0	72,789 9 0	600 0 6	73,387 9 6	71,750 3 6	1,490 2 3	70,260 1 3	80,843 10 0	9,093 6 6	71,750 3 6	—	3,127 8 3
" Angoolèe	72,837 10 0	3,215 4 0	69,622 6 0	2,596 11 0	72,219 1 0	1,444 1 0	73,663 2 0	70,418 12 6	1,546 12 6	68,872 0 0	74,044 8 6	3,625 12 0	70,418 12 6	—	4,791 2 0
" Zufferabad	18,410 15 9	958 7 0	17,452 8 9	106 6 0	17,558 14 9	—	17,558 14 9	16,400 6 9	—	16,400 6 9	18,169 6 0	1,768 15 3	16,400 6 9	—	1,158 8 0
" Meereahoo	1,82,814 4 9	3,047 2 9	1,79,767 2 0	14,389 0 9	1,94,156 2 9	415 8 6	1,94,571 11 3	1,50,483 4 3	—	1,50,483 4 3	1,62,612 11 3	12,129 7 0	1,50,483 4 3	—	44,088 7 0
" Gopalapoor	60,512 12 0	1,110 7 0	59,402 5 0	1,371 10 0	60,773 15 0	992 10 3	61,766 9 3	60,031 14 6	—	60,031 14 6	60,359 8 9	327 10 3	60,031 14 6	—	1,738 10 9
" Burfatty	82,543 3 9	2,241 14 6	80,301 5 3	2,960 3 9	83,261 9 0	318 15 0	83,580 8 0	76,206 2 3	—	76,206 2 3	79,942 12 0	3,736 9 9	76,206 2 3	—	7,374 5 9
" Mongrah	1,05,200 10 3	641 10 0	1,04,559 0 3	—	1,04,559 0 3	4,632 6 6	1,09,191 6 9	1,05,341 9 0	—	1,05,341 9 0	1,05,331 2 3	—	1,05,331 2 3	10 6 9	3,849 13 9
" Gurwarah	1,08,702 9 9	1,058 11 9	1,07,643 14 0	7,603 13 0	1,15,247 11 0	8,675 1 9	1,23,922 12 9	1,12,836 8 3	566 2 6	1,12,270 5 9	99,577 14 3	—	99,577 14 3	13,258 10 0	11,652 7 0
" Kureat Doff	22,379 14 6	250 12 6	22,129 2 0	1,915 0 0	24,044 2 0	262 3 9	24,306 5 9	23,497 7 6	11 2 0	23,486 5 6	21,422 0 6	—	21,422 0 6	2,075 7 0	820 0 3
" Kureat Mehdahs	9,184 8 0	312 0 0	8,872 8 0	818 2 0	9,690 10 0	178 1 0	9,868 11 0	9,801 14 0	302 9 0	9,499 5 0	9,217 13 6	—	9,217 13 6	584 0 6	369 6 0
" Kerakut	79,406 8 0	17,072 13 9	62,333 10 3	10,313 12 0	72,647 6 3	2,991 0 3	75,658 6 6	64,168 7 0	—	64,168 7 0	76,890 2 9	12,721 11 9	64,168 7 0	—	11,469 15 6
" Ghiffowah	80,738 9 9	2,540 3 6	78,198 6 3	2,900 14 9	81,099 5 0	1,470 15 3	84,570 4 3	75,532 12 0	—	75,532 12 0	72,549 4 9	—	72,549 4 9	2,983 7 3	7,037 8 3
" Singramow	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	—	1,060 0 0
" Bukhtheat	39,655 9 6	184 0 0	39,471 9 6	2 0 0	39,473 10 0	1,197 11 3	40,671 5 3	36,991 0 3	482 3 9	36,508 12 6	41,330 1 0	4,339 0 9	36,991 0 3	—	4,162 8 9
" Kola-Allah	97,490 8 3	1,717 15 6	95,772 8 9	4,928 15 3	1,00,701 8 0	2,150 9 3	10,852 1 3	97,893 3 9	—	97,893 3 9	81,884 6 0	—	81,884 6 0	16,008 13 9	4,958 13 6
" Total of the Sircar of Juanpoor	12,28,897 9 9	45,905 14 0	11,82,993 11 9	53,875 1 6	12,36,868 13 3	28,128 4 3	12,64,997 1 6	11,52,006 6 0	9,712 15 9	11,42,293 6 3	11,47,869 11 3	47,742 9 3	11,00,127 2 0	51,879 4 0	1,22,703 11 3

(2520 3

* Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N ^o 5.	N ^o 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
" Names of the Purgunnahs.															
" Sirkar of Terhar.															
" Kuntal -	2,78,645 5 6	1,278 4 9	2,77,367 6 9	414 4 6	2,77,781 5 3	—	2,77,781 5 2	2,70,345 10 6	—	2,70,345 10 6	2,71,030 5 9	684 4 3	2,70,345 10 6	—	7,435 10 9
" Suktels Ghur -	24,440 14 -	2,302 14 -	22,138 - -	—	22,138 - -	—	22,138 - -	22,138 - -	—	22,138 - -	24,440 14 -	2,302 14 -	22,138 - -	—	—
" Total -	3,03,086 3 6	3,581 2 9	2,99,505 - 9	414 4 6	2,99,919 5 3	—	2,99,919 5 3	2,92,483 10 6	—	2,92,483 10 6	2,95,471 3 9	2,987 9 3	2,92,483 10 6	—	7,435 10 9
" Sirkar of Allahabad Budhoe (according to the Sudder Jumma) after deducting the Amount of the Rajah's Jag- hier; the Canongoes Re- cords of which have not been received -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	—

" ABSTRACT.															
" Sirkar of Benares -	6,55,534 10 6	27,041 5 6	6,28,493 5 -	26,058 15 -	6,54,552 4 -	12,103 12 6	6,66,656 - 6	6,17,940 10 9	135 1 6	6,17,805 9 3	5,87,622 - 3	10,050 6 0	5,77,571 10 3	40,369 - 6	48,850 7 3
" Ditto of Chunar -	7,24,968 3 6	67,093 3 -	6,57,870 3 3	43,361 14 6	7,01,232 1 9	14,484 3 -	7,15,716 4 9	6,09,576 2 6	19 - -	6,09,537 2 6	6,36,437 10 9	46,586 15 -	5,89,850 11 9	19,725 6 9	1,06,159 2 3
" Ditto of Ghauzeepoor -	13,71,276 - -	94,677 - -	12,76,599 - 9	1,25,655 12 -	14,02,254 12 9	62,221 12 -	14,64,476 8 9	11,99,459 12 6	22,541 - 6	11,76,918 12 -	13,02,901 7 6	1,13,305 12 3	11,89,595 11 3	9,864 1 3	2,87,557 12 9
" Ditto of Juanpoor -	12,28,897 9 9	45,903 14 -	11,82,993 11 9	53,875 1 6	12,36,868 13 3	28,128 4 3	12,64,997 1 6	11,52,006 4 -	9,712 15 9	11,42,293 6 3	11,47,869 11 3	47,742 9 3	11,00,127 2 -	51,879 4 -	1,22,703 11 3
" Ditto of Terhar -	3,03,086 3 6	3,581 2 9	2,99,505 - 9	414 4 6	2,99,919 5 3	—	2,99,919 5 3	2,92,483 10 6	—	2,92,483 10 6	2,95,471 3 3	2,987 9 3	2,92,483 10 6	—	7,435 10 9
" Ditto of Allahabad -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	—
" Total Rupees -	44,59,421 12 -	2,38,391 6 6	42,21,120 5 6	2,49,365 15 6	44,70,486 5 -	1,16,937 15 9	45,87,424 4 9	40,47,125 10 3	32,408 1 9	40,14,717 8 6	41,45,961 1 6	2,20,673 3 9	39,25,287 13 9	1,21,837 12 6	5,72,707 12 3

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

No 6.
Accompany-
ing Letter
from Resident
at Benares.

" Mofuffil Jumma Waffil Bakce of the Mehals of the Zemindarry of Benares for 1190 Fuffilee, specifying the Decrease and Increase of the Jumma of the respective Mehals in 1190 from those of 1189 Fuffilee; as also the Decrease and Increase of the Grofs Collections of 1190 from those of 1189, &c. &c.; the Whole being extracted from the Records of the Canongoes.

" Names of the Purgunnahs.	Nº 1. Affil Jumma of 1189.	2. Kummee, or Decrease of the Affil Jumma of 1189 in 1190.	3. Baukee, or Balance.	4. Ezaffa, or Increase in 1190.	5. Jumla Mál, or Total of the Land Revenue in 1190.	6. Aboabs of 1190.	7. Total of the Mál, or Land Revenue, of the Aboabs of 1190.	8. Waffool Kham, or Grofs Collec- tions in 1190.	9. Minhabie Batta, or Deductions made by the Annals from the Collections from the Ryots for Batta in Trefooly and Gor- shye Rupees, &c. &c. &c.	10. Woolfool Pakht, or Net Collections in 1190.	11. Waffool Kham, or Grofs Collec- tions of 1189.	12. Decrease of the Grofs Collec- tions of 1190 from those of 1189.	13. Bakce or Balance. This Balance being added to the Batta, or In- crease, in the next Column, will show the Grofs Collections of 1190, as per Co- lumn, No. 8, and if added to the Kummie, or Decrease, No. 2, will exhibit the Grofs Collections of 1189, as per Column, No. 11.	14. Beshie, or In- crease of 1190 beyond the A- mount collect- ed in 1189.	15. Bakie Jumma, or Balance of the Mofuffil Jumma.
" Sirkar of Benares, in Havellee " Benares.															
" 1st, The Talook of Tickeree	26,400 4 3	420 8 6	25,979 11 9	186 9 0	26,166 4 9	—	26,166 4 9	23,877 8 0	—	23,877 8 0	24,703 15 9	826 7 9	23,877 8 0	—	2,288 12 9
" 2d, The Do. of Chittayepoor	11,995 15 9	153 12 9	11,842 3 0	49 1 6	11,891 4 6	—	11,891 4 6	11,345 7 6	—	11,345 7 6	11,651 4 3	305 12 9	11,345 7 6	—	545 13 0
" 3d, The Do. of Jalloopoor	33,128 4 9	1,586 3 6	31,542 1 3	93 0 9	31,635 5 0	—	31,635 2 0	29,151 13 6	—	29,151 13 6	30,836 10 9	1,684 13 3	29,151 13 6	—	2,483 4 6
" Shiewpoor	40,171 11 3	1,878 10 9	38,293 0 6	444 9 3	38,737 9 9	133 9 3	38,871 3 0	38,733 3 3	—	38,733 3 3	39,184 10 6	451 7 3	38,733 3 3	—	137 15 9
" Llohtah	27,185 13 3	2,341 1 0	24,844 12 3	1,153 12 9	25,998 9 0	919 10 0	26,918 3 0	25,509 7 3	—	25,509 7 3	25,268 9 6	1,759 2 3	23,509 7 3	—	3,408 11 9
" Kufwar	1,04,486 0 9	1,621 14 6	1,02,864 2 3	1,181 15 3	1,04,046 1 6	687 15 9	1,04,735 1 3	98,730 4 9	266 1 6	98,464 3 3	97,259 4 0	—	97,259 4 0	1,471 0 9	6,269 14 0
" Kurowna (Talook of)	65,356 13 3	1,398 15 3	63,957 14 0	3,172 6 3	67,130 4 3	658 4 3	67,788 4 9	63,294 12 3	—	63,294 12 3	60,985 3 6	—	60,985 3 6	2,309 8 9	4,493 8 6
" Jackeney	15,294 5 0	742 10 3	14,551 10 9	—	14,551 10 9	854 4 0	15,405 14 9	14,893 5 6	—	14,893 5 6	15,527 12 9	634 7 3	14,893 5 6	—	512 9 3
" Mujwah	68,148 0 0	1,149 2 6	66,998 13 6	4,623 6 3	71,622 3 9	422 6 9	72,044 10 6	69,071 11 6	—	69,071 11 6	64,025 11 3	—	64,025 11 3	5,046 0 3	2,972 15 0
" Bhilesh	49,593 0 0	503 8 6	49,089 7 6	1,084 0 0	50,173 7 6	1,467 7 0	51,640 14 6	51,169 10 0	—	51,169 10 0	41,758 11 6	—	41,758 11 6	9,410 14 6	471 4 6
" Afráad	10,142 0 0	339 0 0	9,803 0 0	—	9,803 0 0	—	9,803 0 0	9,803 0 0	—	9,803 0 0	7,802 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	2,001 0 0	—
" Algaurin	61,619 8 6	1,767 11 3	59,853 13 3	3,559 1 6	63,410 14 9	2,215 14 0	65,626 12 9	57,349 11 6	386 4 9	56,963 6 9	55,305 5 9	—	55,305 5 9	2,044 5 9	8,663 6 0
" Kutcher	97,963 3 0	3,240 13 6	94,722 5 6	3,344 15 0	98,067 4 6	434 9 0	98,501 13 6	98,241 3 6	—	98,241 3 6	96,606 15 3	—	96,606 15 3	1,634 4 3	260 10 0
" Pundarah	49,622 14 3	476 6 3	49,146 8 0	1,296 0 0	50,442 8 0	1,804 2 6	52,246 10 6	40,215 4 6	—	40,215 4 6	47,024 8 0	6,809 3 6	40,215 4 6	—	12,031 6 0
" Total of the Sirkar of Benares	6,61,107 14 0	17,620 6 6	6,43,487 7 6	20,188 13 6	6,63,676 5 0	9,597 14 9	6,73,274 3 9	6,29,386 7 0	652 6 3	6,28,734 0 9	6,17,940 10 9	12,471 6 0	6,05,469 4 9	23,917 2 3	44,540 3 0
" Sirkar of Chunar.															
" Havellee Chunar	47,105 9 9	5,017 5 3	42,088 4 6	2,094 14 0	44,183 2 6	640 12 3	44,823 14 9	41,783 0 6	—	41,783 0 6	41,585 10 9	—	41,585 10 9	197 5 9	3,040 14 3
" Bhugghuit	32,012 7 3	—	32,012 7 3	—	32,012 7 3	817 15 3	32,830 6 6	32,130 2 6	—	32,130 2 6	27,323 8 3	—	27,323 8 3	486 10 3	700 4 0
" Rhalloopoor	45,999 13 0	—	45,999 13 0	—	45,999 13 0	468 7 6	46,468 4 6	38,381 0 0	—	38,385 14 6	38,179 12 9	—	38,179 12 9	206 1 9	8,082 6 0
" Bhoeley	66,779 0 0	—	66,779 0 0	—	66,779 0 0	1,836 10 0	68,615 10 0	53,152 15 6	—	53,152 15 6	71,960 2 0	18,807 2 6	53,152 15 6	—	15,462 10 6
" Agowree Burhur	56,731 0 0	3,786 0 0	52,945 0 0	1,961 0 0	54,906 0 0	4,270 3 0	59,176 3 0	55,837 8 9	—	55,838 8 9	59,137 14 6	3,301 5 9	55,837 8 9	—	3,338 10 3
" Bijy Ghur	8,035 0 0	—	8,035 0 0	5,210 0 0	13,245 0 0	786 6 0	14,031 6 0	13,956 1 9	—	13,956 1 9	8,661 12 0	—	8,661 12 0	5,294 5 9	75 4 3
" Ahurowrah	18,351 4 6	1,242 12 0	17,108 8 6	1,749 6 0	18,857 9 0	127 1 3	18,984 10 3	17,128 11 6	284 4 9	16,844 6 9	13,438 10 3	—	13,438 10 3	3,690 1 3	2,140 3 6
" Moway	24,190 7 0	434 0 0	23,756 7 0	348 9 0	24,105 0 0	1,441 2 6	25,546 2 6	21,323 13 3	—	21,323 13 3	20,930 2 6	—	20,930 2 6	393 10 9	4,222 5 3
" Mowarey	33,695 0 0	1,663 0 0	32,032 0 0	398 8 0	32,425 8 0	1,051 7 3	33,476 15 3	30,043 3 3	148 8 0	29,899 11 3	29,773 9 9	—	29,773 9 9	274 9 6	3,577 4 0
" Kurrecat	76,579 15 9	6,864 1 3	69,715 14 6	2,422 7 0	72,138 5 6	—	72,138 5 6	72,138 5 6	—	72,138 5 6	68,132 11 6	—	68,132 11 6	4,005 10 0	—
" Burwull	38,684 9 0	4,734 8 6	33,950 0 6	580 0 3	34,530 0 9	510 13 0	35,040 13 9	34,287 9 3	45 0 0	34,242 9 3	36,768 12 6	2,481 3 3	34,287 9 3	—	798 4 6
" Dhoofs	32,876 9 9	1,457 3 9	31,419 6 0	3,793 5 6	35,212 11 6	591 7 3	35,804 2 9	32,437 8 6	—	32,437 8 6	30,334 8 9	—	30,334 8 9	2,102 15 9	3,366 10 3
" Nirwan	60,287 7 0	8,689 4 9	51,598 2 3	2,532 13 0	54,130 15 3	2,196 15 6	56,327 15 9	51,028 3 9	304 8 0	50,723 11 9	43,174 7 9	—	43,174 7 9	7,853 12 0	5,604 3 6
" Mujwar	45,668 10 9	—	45,668 10 9	—	45,668 10 9	1,024 14 0	46,693 8 9	36,958 8 0	15 4 9	36,943 3 3	39,212 14 0	2,254 6 0	36,958 8 0	—	9,750 5 6
" Mehaji	52,233 11 6	6,761 11 0	45,472 0 6	5,065 10 6	50,537 11 0	977 15 3	51,515 10 3	50,663 8 6	—	50,663 8 6	45,511 3 3	—	45,511 3 3	5,152 5 3	852 1 9
" Burrah	35,946 10 0	—	35,946 10 0	1,921 5 0	37,867 15 0	377 10 0	38,245 9 0	35,991 9 3	—	35,991 9 3	35,449 6 0	—	35,449 6 0	542 3 3	2,253 15 9
" Total of the Sirkar of Chunar	6,75,177 3 3	40,649 14 6	6,34,527 4 9	28,072 8 9	6,62,599 13 6	17,119 12 0	6,79,719 9 6	6,17,251 12 3	797 9 6	6,16,454 2 9	6,09,576 2 6	26,844 1 6	5,82,732 1 0	34,519 11 3	63,265 6 9

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N ^o 6.	N ^o 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
" Names of the Purgunnahs.															
" Havelee Gauzeepoor	90,924 2 6	7,379 7 9	83,544 10 9	2,727 13 6	86,272 8 3	1,360 15 9	87,623 8 0	82,338 1 0	1,776 0 0	80,562 1 0	82,932 13 6	594 12 6	82,338 1 0	—	7,071 7 0
" Kurreat Pulkee and " Mahommedabab }	1,40,536 13 3	11,199 12 0	1,29,337 1 3	5,950 6 6	1,35,287 7 9	9,821 12 3	1,45,109 4 0	1,43,043 1 3	1,380 10 3	1,41,662 7 0	1,10,691 0 9	—	1,10,691 0 9	32,352 0 6	3,446 13 0
" Zeemaneah	1,51,125 13 6	12,003 1 6	1,39,122 2 0	5,577 9 9	1,44,699 11 9	10,263 3 9	1,54,862 15 6	1,36,296 11 3	9,775 8 3	1,26,521 3 0	1,09,464 14 3	—	1,09,464 14 3	26,831 13 0	28,441 12 6
" Chowfah	96,592 13 4	23,182 5 6	73,410 8 0	3,441 3 3	76,851 11 3	11,579 14 6	88,431 9 9	74,342 3 9	346 6 3	73,995 13 6	89,933 4 6	15,591 0 9	74,342 3 9	—	14,435 12 3
" Kundah	39,609 14 9	—	39,609 14 9	—	39,609 14 9	—	39,609 14 9	32,735 11 3	96 5 6	32,639 5 9	45,594 15 0	12,859 3 9	32,735 11 3	—	6,970 9 0
" Khanpoor	21,336 4 0	590 5 6	20,745 14 6	1,678 1 6	22,424 0 0	56 0 6	22,480 0 6	21,157 4 9	—	21,157 4 9	21,003 13 0	—	21,003 13 0	153 7 9	1,382 11 9
" Shahabad	77,047 10 3	4,713 9 9	72,334 0 6	4,506 2 9	76,840 3 3	6,228 0 0	83,069 0 3	82,249 12 9	3,454 4 6	78,795 8 3	62,893 6 0	—	62,893 6 0	19,356 6 9	4,273 8 0
" Putchowter	71,115 0 0	5,949 4 0	65,165 12 0	2,976 1 9	68,141 13 9	—	68,141 13 9	62,632 15 9	1,028 6 3	61,604 9 6	115 0 0	8,482 0 3	62,632 15 9	—	6,537 4 3
" Zehoorabad	87,475 13 0	—	87,475 13 0	—	87,475 13 0	9,096 11 0	96,572 8 0	94,463 11 0	—	94,463 11 0	85,767 6 9	—	85,767 6 9	8,696 4 3	2,108 13 0
" Behdawn	33,385 4 0	—	33,385 4 0	—	33,385 4 0	2,123 13 0	35,509 1 0	34,927 0 3	272 11 0	34,654 3 3	28,377 10 0	—	28,377 10 0	6,549 6 3	854 11 9
" Sekunderpoor	1,54,417 14 9	13,669 1 9	1,40,728 3 0	6,932 14 3	1,47,661 1 3	13,869 6 0	1,61,530 7 3	1,37,507 11 6	1,352 15 3	1,36,154 12 3	1,39,845 8 6	2,337 13 0	1,37,507 11 6	—	25,375 11 0
" Khureed	1,33,364 15 9	16,806 14 9	1,16,558 1 0	3,915 2 6	1,20,473 3 6	12,972 12 6	1,33,446 0 0	1,23,719 2 0	2,023 3 0	1,21,695 15 0	1,00,097 10 6	—	1,00,097 10 6	23,621 7 6	11,750 1 0
" Bullerah	1,39,642 4 6	30,593 7 0	1,09,048 13 6	4,467 11 6	1,13,516 9 0	10,816 7 6	1,24,333 0 6	1,14,946 4 6	364 10 6	1,14,581 10 0	1,19,399 15 9	4,453 11 3	1,14,946 4 6	—	9,751 6 6
" Gurrah or Gudhah	32,447 0 6	5,888 15 3	26,588 1 3	393 10 3	26,981 11 3	2,708 14 3	29,690 9 9	27,736 12 9	210 14 9	27,525 14 0	29,445 1 3	1,708 4 6	27,736 12 9	—	2,164 11 9
" Dehmar	10,233 9 3	2,038 9 3	8,195 0 0	7 0 0	8,202 0 0	881 10 6	9,083 10 6	8,804 14 0	48 9 8	8,756 5 0	8,690 8 6	—	8,690 8 6	114 5 6	327 5 6
" Kopah	6,456 0 0	1,865 12 6	58,599 6 3	6,925 14 9	65,516 5 0	6,227 0 6	71,743 5 6	66,533 8 3	875 9 6	65,657 14 9	61,732 13 3	—	61,732 13 3	4,811 0 0	6,085 6 9
" Cheetfuezpoor	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	—	1,500 0 0
" Luckneffer	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	—	1,600 0 0
" Syedpoor	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	—
" Total of the Ghazepoor Sircar	13,90,967 15 3	1,35,900 10 6	12,55,067 4 9	49,499 12 3	13,04,567 1 0	98,007 7 0	14,02,574 8 0	12,91,562 9 0	23,606 2 0	12,68,556 7 0	12,15,113 8 6	46,026 14 0	11,69,086 10 6	1,22,475 14 6	1,34,018 1 0
" Sircar Juanpoor.															
" Havelee Juanpoor,	1,64,228 7 9	3,203 6 9	1,61,025 1 0	1,509 6 6	1,62,534 7 6	2,209 14 6	1,64,744 6 0	1,60,913 0 3	5,413 7 9	1,55,499 8 6	1,60,512 12 6	4,599 12 3	1,55,913 0 3	5,000 0 0	9,244 13 6
" Rarree	74,407 5 0	66 9 9	74,340 11 3	622 11 6	74,963 6 9	569 14 6	75,533 5 3	74,150 15 6	925 5 0	73,225 10 6	71,750 3 6	—	71,750 3 6	2,400 12 0	2,307 10 9
" Angowley	77,014 13 0	781 11 6	76,233 1 6	1,537 12 3	77,770 13 9	1,299 15 6	79,070 13 3	75,410 4 9	751 0 9	74,659 4 0	70,418 12 6	—	70,418 12 6	4,991 8 3	4,411 9 3
" Zufferah	15,703 7 3	4 10 0	15,698 13 3	123 10 9	15,822 8 0	—	15,822 8 0	15,277 15 6	—	15,277 15 6	15,314 5 6	36 6 0	15,277 15 6	—	544 8 6
" Mereeahoo	1,88,066 0 0	—	1,88,066 0 0	—	1,88,066 0 0	1,339 5 3	1,89,405 5 3	1,77,326 5 9	—	1,77,326 5 9	1,50,483 4 3	—	1,50,483 4 3	21,843 1 6	17,078 15 6
" Gopalapoor	60,773 15 0	—	60,773 15 0	161 15 6	60,935 14 6	935 13 0	61,871 11 6	61,550 13 0	462 2 3	61,088 10 9	60,031 14 6	—	60,031 14 6	1,518 14 6	783 0 9
" Burfatty	83,261 9 3	6,720 12 6	76,540 12 9	—	76,540 12 9	582 7 0	77,123 3 9	73,618 8 6	725 11 6	72,891 13 0	76,204 2 3	2,587 9 9	73,618 8 6	—	4,230 6 9
" Mongrah	1,08,164 13 9	1,587 4 0	1,06,577 9 9	2,230 7 6	1,08,808 1 3	3,774 4 0	1,12,582 5 3	1,08,940 2 9	—	1,08,940 2 9	1,05,341 9 0	—	1,05,341 9 0	3,598 9 9	3,642 2 6
" Gurwarah	1,10,582 15 6	—	1,10,582 15 6	—	1,10,582 15 6	8,430 4 3	1,19,013 3 9	1,16,965 6 3	—	1,16,965 6 3	1,12,836 8 3	—	1,12,836 8 3	4,128 14 0	2,047 13 6
" Bukhheat	29,461 14 0	—	29,461 14 0	—	29,461 14 0	1,670 12 0	31,132 10 0	28,955 1 6	424 8 3	28,530 9 3	36,991 0 3	8,435 14 9	28,555 1 6	400 0 0	2,602 0 9
" Kola Allah	1,00,701 8 0	3,839 10 0	96,861 14 0	3,006 6 9	99,868 4 9	867 15 6	1,00,736 4 3	98,250 4 6	—	98,250 4 6	97,893 3 9	—	97,893 3 9	357 0 9	2,485 15 9
" Kureat Doff	24,044 2 0	2,163 2 9	21,880 15 3	—	21,880 15 3	89 12 0	21,970 11 3	20,495 15 9	281 1 9	20,214 14 0	23,497 7 6	3,001 7 9	20,495 15 9	—	1,755 13 3
" Kureat Mehdah	9,006 14 0	—	9,006 14 0	—	9,006 14 0	—	9,006 14 0	8,434 3 9	73 6 9	8,360 13 0	9,801 14 0	1,367 10 3	8,434 3 9	—	646 1 0
" Kerakut	1,18,611 2 6	—	1,18,611 2 6	—	1,18,611 2 6	1,076 4 3	1,19,887 6 9	1,17,021 15 6	—	1,17,021 15 6	1,16,168 7 0	—	1,16,168 7 0	853 8 6	2,865 7 3
" Ghiffowah	82,310 12 0	1,929 0 0	80,381 12 0	821 0 0	81,202 12 0	1,665 9 0	82,868 5 0	76,956 7 9	—	76,956 7 9	75,532 12 0	—	75,532 12 0	1,423 11 9	5,911 13 3
" Singramow	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	—	1,060 0 0
" Total of Juanpoor Sircar	12,67,539 11 0	20,296 3 3	12,47,243 7 9	10,013 6 9	12,57,256 14 6	24,712 2 9	12,81,969 1 3	12,29,407 9 0	9,056 12 0	12,20,350 13 0	12,01,920 4 9	20,028 12 9	11,81,891 8 0	47,516 1 0	61,618 4 3

(2523)

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

Nº 6.	Nº 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
" Names of the Purgunnahs.															
" Sirkar of Terhar.															
" Kunteel - -	2,77,928 6 6	1,228 6 -	2,76,700 - 6	9,236 15 3	2,85,936 15 9	—	2,85,936 15 9	2,72,807 2 3	—	2,72,807 2 3	2,70,345 1 6	—	2,70,345 1 6	2,462 - 9	13,129 1
" Suktels Ghur - -	22,138 10 -	5,922 - -	16,216 10 -	—	16,216 10 -	—	16,216 10 -	16,216 10 -	—	16,216 10 -	22,138 10 -	5,922 - -	16,216 10 -	—	—
" Total of the Sirkar of Terhar	3,00,067 0 6	7,150 6 -	2,92,916 10 6	9,236 15 3	3,02,153 9 9	—	3,02,153 9 9	2,89,023 12 3	—	2,89,023 12 3	2,92,483 11 6	5,922 - -	2,86,561 11 6	2,462 - 9	13,129 1
" Sirkar of Allahabad Budhoee according to the Sudder Jumma (and, after deducting the Amount of the Rajah's Jaghier), the Canongoe Records of which have not been received - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	—

" ABSTRACT.															
" Sirkar of Benares -	6,61,107 14 -	17,620 6 6	6,43,487 7 6	20,118 13 6	6,63,676 5 -	9,597 14 9	6,73,274 3 9	6,29,386 7 -	652 6 3	6,28,734 - 9	6,17,940 10 9	12,471 6 -	6,05,469 4 9	23,917 2 3	44,540
" Ditto of Chunar -	6,75,177 3 3	40,649 14 6	6,34,527 4 9	28,072 8 9	6,62,599 13 6	17,119 12 -	6,79,719 9 6	6,17,251 12 3	797 9 6	6,16,454 2 9	6,09,576 2 6	26,844 1 6	5,82,732 1 -	34,519 11 3	63,265
" Ditto of Gauzepoor -	13,90,967 15 3	1,35,900 10 6	12,55,067 4 9	49,499 12 3	13,04,567 1 -	98,007 7 -	14,02,574 8 -	12,91,562 9 -	23,006 2 -	12,68,556 7 -	12,15,113 8 6	46,026 14 -	11,69,086 10 6	1,22,475 14 6	1,34,018
" Ditto of Juanpoor -	12,67,539 11 -	20,296 3 3	12,47,243 7 9	10,013 6 9	12,57,256 14 6	24,712 2 9	12,81,969 1 3	12,29,407 9 -	9,056 12 -	12,20,350 13 -	12,01,920 4 9	20,028 12 9	11,81,891 8 -	47,516 1 -	61,618
" Ditto of Terhar -	3,00,067 - 6	7,150 6 -	2,92,916 10 6	9,236 15 3	3,02,153 9 9	—	3,02,153 9 9	2,89,023 12 3	—	2,89,023 12 3	2,92,483 11 6	5,922 - -	2,86,561 11 6	2,462 - 9	13,129
" Ditto of Allahabad -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	—
" Total Rupees - -	44,70,518 12 -	2,21,617 8 9	42,48,901 3 3	1,17,011 8 6	43,65,912 11 9	1,49,437 4 6	45,15,350 - 3	42,32,291 1 6	33,512 13 9	41,98,778 3 9	41,12,693 6 -	1,11,293 2 3	40,01,400 3 9	2,30,890 13 9	3,16,571

" Benares,

" the 12th September 1788.

" E. E.

(Signed) " Jon" Duncan, Resident.

Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N^o 7.
Accompanying
Letter from Resident
at Benares.

" Mofussil Jumma Waffil Baukee of the Mihals of the Zemindary of Benares for 1191 Fuffilee, specifying the Decrease and Increase of the Jumma of the respective Mehals in
" 1191 from those of 1190 Fuffilee; as also the Decrease and Increase of the Gross Collections of 1191 from those of 1190, &c. &c.; the Whole being extracted from the Records
" of the Canongoes.

" Names of the Purgunnahs.	N ^o 1. Affil Jumma of 1190.	2. Kummee, or Decrease of y ^e Affil Jumma of 1190 in 1191.	3. Baukee, or Balance.	4. Ezaffa, or Increase in 1191.	5. Jumla Mal, or Total of the Land Revenue in 1191.	6. Aboabs of 1191.	7. Total of the Mal, or Land Revenue, of the Aboabs of 1191.	8. Waffool Kham, or Gross Collec- tions in 1191.	9. Minhabie Batta, or Deduction made by the Annals from the Collections from the Ryots for Batta in Juffooly and Gor- the Rupees, &c. &c.	10. Waffool Pakht, or Net Collections in 1191.	11. Waffool Kham, or Gross Collec- tions of 1190.	12. Decrease of the Gross Collec- tions of 1191 from those of 1190.	13. Baukee or Balance. This Balance being added to the Baukee, or In- crease, in the next Column, will show the Gross Collections of 1191, as per Co- lumn, No. 8. and if added to the Kummee, or Decrease, No. 2, will exhibit the Gross Collections of 1190, as per Column, No. 11.	14. Befhie, or In- crease of 1191 beyond the A- mount collect- ed in 1190.	15. Baukee Jum- mah, or Balance of the Mofussil Jumma.
" Sirkar of Benares. " Havelee Benares, viz.															
" 1st, Tuckeree Talook	26,166 4 9	1,156 5 0	25,009 13 9	11 11 6	25,021 11 3	—	25,021 11 3	24,256 6 0	—	24,256 6 0	23,877 8 0	—	23,877 8 0	378 14 0	765 5 3
" 2d, Chittaypoor Do.	11,887 14 6	77 12 0	11,810 2 6	110 0 0	11,920 2 6	—	11,920 2 6	10,584 5 6	—	10,584 5 6	11,345 7 6	761 2 0	10,584 5 6	—	1,335 13 0
" 3d, Jalloopoor	31,673 5 6	714 3 4	30,959 2 0	1,735 10 9	32,694 12 9	—	32,694 11 9	29,943 8 9	—	29,943 8 9	29,151 13 6	—	29,151 13 6	791 11 3	2,751 4 0
" Shewpoor	39,967 14 0	906 4 9	39,061 9 3	1,335 4 9	40,396 14 0	—	40,396 14 0	40,181 9 9	—	40,181 9 9	38,733 3 3	—	38,733 3 3	1,448 6 6	215 4 3
" Lloptah	25,036 9 0	1,424 2 6	23,612 6 6	1,563 3 0	25,175 9 6	—	25,175 9 6	23,001 3 6	—	23,001 3 6	23,509 7 3	508 3 9	23,001 3 6	—	2,174 6 0
" Kufwar	1,04,046 1 6	1,015 10 6	1,03,030 7 0	2,365 10 9	1,05,396 1 9	501 3 6	1,05,897 5 3	1,04,324 10 3	851 4 3	1,03,473 6 0	98,730 4 9	—	98,730 4 9	5,594 5 6	2,423 15 3
" Kurownah	67,130 4 3	1,516 7 0	65,613 13 3	1,673 5 9	67,287 3 0	419 13 6	67,707 0 6	60,030 11 6	—	60,030 11 6	63,294 12 3	3,264 0 9	60,030 11 6	—	7,676 5 0
" Jacknee (Talook of)	14,551 10 9	—	14,551 10 9	—	14,551 10 9	854 4 0	15,405 14 9	14,948 10 3	—	14,948 10 3	14,893 5 6	—	14,893 5 6	55 4 9	457 4 6
" Mujiwah	71,899 8 0	1,254 4 9	70,645 3 3	13,043 14 6	83,689 1 9	1,204 11 6	84,893 13 3	84,503 4 6	—	82,503 4 6	69,071 11 8	—	69,071 11 6	13,431 9 0	2,390 8 9
" Kutcher	98,067 4 0	1,841 8 9	96,225 11 3	16,760 7 0	1,12,986 2 3	—	1,12,986 2 3	1,09,747 10 6	—	1,09,747 10 6	97,891 3 6	—	97,891 3 6	11,856 7 0	3,238 7 9
" Afraad	9,803 0 0	—	9,803 0 0	—	9,803 0 0	—	9,803 0 0	9,803 0 0	—	9,803 0 0	9,803 0 0	—	9,803 0 0	—	—
" Atgawan	63,845 3 6	4,462 12 3	59,382 7 3	2,084 12 3	61,467 3 6	256 9 6	61,723 13 0	59,852 5 6	—	59,852 5 6	57,349 11 6	—	57,349 11 6	2,502 10 0	1,871 7 6
" Bhilefeh	48,043 7 6	50 0 0	47,993 7 6	1,604 15 3	49,598 6 9	2,037 8 3	51,635 15 0	50,379 0 6	—	50,379 0 6	51,169 10 0	790 9 6	50,379 0 6	—	1,256 14 6
" Pundrah	50,472 8 0	—	50,472 8 0	7,583 3 0	58,055 11 0	1,804 2 6	59,859 13 6	59,031 13 6	—	59,031 13 6	40,215 4 6	—	40,215 4 0	18,816 9 0	828 0 0
" Total of the Sirkar of Benares	6,62,590 15 3	14,419 7 0	6,48,171 8 3	49,872 2 6	6,98,043 10 9	7,078 4 9	7,05,121 15 6	6,78,588 4 0	851 4 3	6,77,736 15 9	6,29,030 7 0	5,324 0 0	6,23,712 7 0	54,875 13 0	27,384 15 9
" Sirkar of Chunar.															
" Havalee Chunar	44,823 14 9	—	44,823 14 9	—	44,823 14 9	3,718 3 3	48,544 2 0	39,283 3 6	—	39,283 3 6	41,783 0 6	2,499 13 0	39,283 3 6	—	9,258 14 6
" Bhugghuit	32,012 7 3	1,691 4 3	30,321 3 0	1,263 7 6	31,584 10 6	3,408 4 9	34,992 15 3	27,309 0 3	—	27,309 0 3	32,130 2 6	4,821 2 3	27,309 0 3	—	7,683 15 0
" Rhalloopoor	31,765 7 6	2,731 15 3	29,033 8 3	10 0 0	29,043 8 3	866 8 9	29,910 1 0	25,133 4 3	256 13 3	24,876 7 0	38,385 14 6	13,252 10 3	25,133 4 3	—	5,033 10 6
" Bhoelce	68,369 0 0	4,505 0 0	63,864 0 0	8,716 0 0	72,580 0 0	1,000 1 0	73,580 1 0	65,692 10 0	—	65,692 10 0	53,152 15 6	—	53,152 15 6	12,539 10 6	7,887 7 0
" Agourey Burhur	54,966 0 0	7,066 0 0	47,840 0 0	6,640 0 0	54,480 0 0	1,775 13 6	56,255 13 6	48,268 4 3	—	48,268 4 3	55,837 8 9	7,569 4 6	48,268 4 3	—	7,987 9 3
" Bijy-Ghur	12,052 0 0	3,636 0 0	8,416 0 0	1,224 0 0	9,640 0 0	695 3 6	10,335 10 6	7,255 7 6	—	7,255 7 6	13,456 1 9	6,710 3 0	7,255 7 6	—	3,079 12 0
" Ahurrowra	15,912 13 0	814 11 0	15,098 2 0	740 1 9	15,838 3 9	—	15,838 3 9	14,032 2 9	—	14,032 2 9	17,128 11 6	3,096 8 9	14,032 2 9	—	1,866 1 0
" Moway	24,105 0 0	1,157 13 9	22,947 2 3	953 10 0	23,900 12 3	1 0	23,901 12 3	15,590 5 6	—	15,590 5 6	21,323 13 3	5,733 7 9	15,590 5 6	—	8,311 6 9
" Mowarey	32,425 8 0	1,317 0 0	31,108 8 0	1,430 3 9	32,538 11 9	965 9 6	33,504 5 3	29,079 1 3	—	29,079 1 3	30,048 3 3	969 2 0	29,079 1 3	—	4,425 4 0
" Kurreeat	80,997 1 6	1,776 2 6	79,220 15 0	14,466 7 6	93,687 6 6	—	93,687 6 6	84,492 9 0	—	84,492 9 0	72,138 5 6	—	72,138 5 6	12,354 3 6	9,194 13 6
" Burwull	35,531 0 9	1,969 11 0	33,561 5 9	8,850 15 0	42,412 4 9	1,136 12 0	43,549 0 9	40,085 10 3	111 0 0	39,974 10 3	34,287 9 3	—	34,287 9 3	5,798 1 0	3,574 6 6
" Dhoofs	34,037 11 6	4,240 9 0	29,797 2 6	416 11 3	30,213 13 6	272 14 9	30,486 12 6	25,918 2 3	—	25,918 2 3	32,437 8 6	6,519 4 3	25,918 2 3	—	4,568 10 3
" Nirwan	54,130 15 3	5,450 7 3	48,680 8 0	16,843 9 6	65,524 1 6	2,342 12 0	67,866 13 6	59,777 15 3	—	59,777 15 3	51,028 3 9	—	51,028 3 9	8,749 11 6	8,088 14 3
" Mujwar	45,350 3 9	1,296 2 3	44,054 1 6	6,105 10 3	50,159 11 9	1,287 3 3	51,446 15 0	37,032 0 6	—	37,032 0 6	36,958 8 0	—	36,958 8 0	73 8 6	14,414 14 8
" Mehaje	50,561 14 6	901 4 6	49,660 10 6	16,333 12 0	65,994 6 0	400 0 0	66,394 6 0	62,780 0 3	—	62,780 0 3	50,663 8 6	—	50,663 8 6	12,116 7 9	3,614 5 9
" Burrah	37,100 4 0	257 0 0	36,843 4 0	2,683 0 0	39,526 13 0	531 5 9	40,058 2 9	39,251 12 6	—	39,251 12 6	35,991 9 3	—	35,991 9 3	3,260 3 3	806 6 3
" Total of the Sirkar of Chunar	6,54,081 5 9	38,811 0 9	6,15,270 5 0	86,678 1 6	7,01,948 6 6	18,401 12 0	7,20,350 2 6	6,20,981 9 3	367 13 3	6,20,613 12 0	6,17,251 12 3	51,162 1 0	5,66,189 11 3	54,891 14 0	99,736 6 6

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N ^o 7. " Names of the Purgunnahs.	N ^o 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
" Sirkar of Gauzeepoor.															
" Havelee Gauzeepoor	86,272 8 3	2,383 3 9	83,889 4 6	3,090 10 9	86,979 15 3	3,806 6 9	90,786 6 0	84,421 13 0	1,133 9 6	83,288 3 6	82,338 1 0	—	82,338 1 0	2,083 12 0	7,498 2 6
" Mahomedabad	1,32,388 10 0	6,315 5 3	1,26,073 4 9	21,830 8 9	1,47,903 13 6	6,492 10 9	1,54,396 8 3	1,46,064 3 6	1,732 8 9	1,44,331 10 9	1,43,043 1 3	—	1,43,043 1 3	3,021 2 3	10,064 13 6
" Zemaneeh	1,44,699 14 0	18,618 5 0	1,26,081 9 0	24,329 11 3	1,50,411 4 3	12,318 12 0	1,62,730 0 3	1,52,694 10 6	10,835 13 6	1,41,858 13 0	1,36,298 11 3	—	1,36,298 11 3	16,397 15 3	20,871 3 3
" Chowfah	76,851 11 3	9,790 0 3	67,061 11 0	10,774 9 9	77,836 4 9	11,394 12 3	89,231 1 0	66,801 13 0	8 7 0	66,793 8 0	74,342 3 9	7,540 4 9	66,801 15 0	—	22,437 9 0
" Kundah	38,508 10 0	700 9 0	37,808 1 0	25,932 9 9	63,740 10 9	35 1 0	63,775 11 9	62,308 7 3	121 1 6	62,187 5 0	32,735 11 3	—	32,735 11 3	29,572 12 0	1,588 6 0
" Khanpoor	22,424 0 0	—	22,424 0 0	1,046 0 0	23,470 0 0	58 9 9	23,528 9 9	22,526 1 6	—	22,526 1 6	21,157 4 9	—	21,157 4 9	1,368 12 9	1,002 8 3
" Shahabad	75,898 1 3	612 14 9	75,285 2 6	8,595 9 6	83,880 12 0	6,236 0 0	90,116 12 0	87,556 3 6	3,442 2 6	84,114 1 0	82,249 12 9	—	82,249 12 9	5,306 6 9	6,002 11 0
" Putchowter	68,580 3 0	2,519 9 9	66,060 9 3	10,080 2 3	76,140 11 6	—	76,140 11 6	67,502 15 3	1,605 12 6	65,897 2 9	64,552 8 0	—	64,552 8 0	2,950 7 3	10,243 8 9
" Zehoorabad	95,294 7 3	4,956 1 6	90,338 5 9	3,771 14 6	94,110 4 3	—	94,110 4 3	92,207 13 9	—	92,207 13 9	94,463 11 0	2,255 13 3	92,207 13 9	—	1,902 6 6
" Behdawn	35,629 1 0	1,285 14 3	34,343 2 9	4,546 12 9	38,889 15 6	—	38,889 15 6	36,528 6 9	387 3 3	36,141 3 6	36,927 0 3	—	34,927 0 3	1,601 6 6	2,748 12 0
" Sekunderpoor	1,47,661 1 3	6,718 1 9	1,40,942 15 6	12,958 0 6	1,53,901 0 0	—	1,53,901 0 0	1,19,261 10 9	1,717 10 9	1,17,544 0 0	1,37,507 11 6	18,246 0 9	1,19,261 10 9	—	36,357 0 0
" Khureed	1,30,471 3 6	4,030 8 0	1,26,440 11 6	24,834 11 0	1,51,275 6 6	17,855 7 6	1,69,130 14 0	1,44,334 13 0	2,606 0 0	1,41,728 13 0	1,23,719 2 0	—	1,23,719 2 0	26,615 11 0	27,402 1 0
" Bulleeah	1,22,896 6 0	7,632 1 6	1,15,264 4 6	22,563 0 9	1,37,827 5 3	6,751 8 3	1,44,578 13 6	1,38,020 8 3	5,125 6 0	1,32,895 2 3	1,07,508 13 6	—	1,07,508 13 6	30,511 10 9	11,683 11 3
" Gurrah	26,981 11 6	1,407 13 0	25,573 14 6	4,113 6 9	29,687 5 3	1,625 0 9	31,312 6 0	28,851 2 6	166 15 9	28,684 2 9	27,736 12 9	—	27,736 12 9	1,114 5 9	2,628 3 3
" Dehmah	8,172 0 0	180 1 0	7,991 15 0	1,436 4 3	9,428 3 3	668 11 9	10,096 15 0	9,699 10 9	88 11 6	9,610 15 3	8,804 14 0	—	8,804 14 0	894 12 9	485 15 9
" Kopah	65,519 5 0	4,184 2 6	61,335 2 6	8,024 12 9	69,359 15 3	6,738 0 3	76,097 15 6	73,345 3 9	1,318 1 0	74,027 2 9	66,533 8 3	—	66,533 8 3	8,811 11 6	2,070 12 9
" Luckneffer	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	—	1,600 0 0
" Cheetferozpoor	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	—	1,500 0 0
" Syedpoor	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	—
" Total of the Sirkar of Gauzeepoor	13,29,476 8 3	71,334 11 3	12,58,141 13 0	1,87,928 13 3	14,46,070 10 3	73,981 1 0	15,20,051 11 3	13,82,253 6 0	30,289 7 6	13,51,963 14 6	12,86,044 10 3	28,042 2 9	12,58,002 7 6	1,24,250 14 6	1,68,087 12 9
" Sirkar of Juanpoor.															
" Havelee Juanpoor	1,56,355 0 3	477 13 0	1,55,877 3 3	3,959 8 9	1,59,836 12 0	1,517 5 3	1,61,354 1 3	1,61,559 4 0	4,967 6 9	1,56,591 13 3	1,55,913 0 3	—	1,55,913 0 3	5,646 3 9	4,762 4 0
" Rarree	89,087 6 3	9 11 0	89,077 11 3	682 5 3	89,760 0 6	688 1 3	90,448 1 9	87,268 2 9	965 8 6	86,302 10 3	74,150 15 6	—	74,150 15 6	13,117 3 3	4,145 7 6
" Angowlee	78,472 10 6	2,024 10 0	76,448 0 6	2,620 9 6	79,068 10 0	1,254 5 6	80,322 15 6	76,735 9 0	1,582 7 3	75,153 1 9	75,410 4 9	—	75,410 4 9	1,325 4 3	5,169 13 9
" Zuffabad	17,875 15 0	8 2 9	17,867 12 3	53 4 6	17,921 0 9	—	17,921 0 9	16,720 15 6	—	16,720 15 6	15,277 15 6	—	15,277 15 6	1,443 0 0	1,200 1 3
" Mereeahoo	1,88,066 0 0	4,309 3 9	1,83,756 12 3	3,366 1 0	1,87,122 13 3	1,818 9 6	1,88,941 6 9	1,65,354 12 6	—	1,65,354 12 6	1,72,326 5 9	6,971 9 3	1,65,354 12 6	—	23,586 10 3
" Zopalopoor	60,935 14 6	1,150 9 6	59,785 5 0	2,373 8 9	62,158 13 9	935 13 0	63,094 10 9	61,550 13 0	462 2 3	61,088 10 9	61,550 13 0	—	61,550 13 0	—	2,006 0 0
" Burfatty	76,540 12 6	—	76,540 12 6	—	76,540 12 6	582 7 0	77,123 3 6	70,618 8 6	725 11 6	69,892 13 0	73,618 8 6	3,000 0 0	70,618 8 6	—	7,230 6 6
" Mongrah	1,04,559 0 3	—	1,04,559 0 3	5,576 9 6	1,10,135 9 9	10,000 0 0	1,20,135 9 9	1,07,846 3 6	—	1,07,846 3 6	1,08,940 2 9	1,098 15 3	1,07,846 3 6	—	12,289 6 3
" Gurwarah	1,14,702 15 6	890 12 9	1,13,812 2 9	5,391 8 6	1,19,203 11 3	24,527 11 0	1,43,731 6 3	1,42,000 12 3	608 3 3	1,41,392 9 0	1,16,965 6 3	—	1,16,965 6 3	25,035 6 0	2,338 12 3
" Bukhshead	29,461 14 0	—	29,461 14 0	2,973 8 9	32,435 6 9	1,808 11 9	33,544 2 6	32,534 14 6	934 14 3	31,600 0 3	28,955 1 6	—	28,955 1 6	3,579 13 0	1,944 2 3
" Kolah Aflah	95,539 5 6	1,955 2 6	93,584 3 0	4,216 5 9	97,800 8 9	3,595 11 9	1,01,396 4 6	95,586 5 0	—	95,586 5 0	98,250 4 6	2,663 15 6	95,586 5 0	—	5,809 15 6
" Kurreeat Doff	21,880 15 3	1,692 8 6	20,188 6 9	61 0 0	20,249 6 9	89 12 0	20,339 2 9	20,495 15 9	281 1 9	20,214 14 0	20,495 15 9	—	20,495 15 9	—	124 4 9
" Kurreeat Madah	14,742 12 6	12 5 3	14,730 7 3	73 8 3	14,803 15 6	206 9 0	15,010 8 6	14,930 11 0	476 8 6	14,454 2 6	8,434 3 9	—	8,434 3 9	6,496 7 3	556 6 0
" Kerakut	86,532 10 6	1,177 2 6	85,355 8 0	24,987 5 3	1,10,342 13 3	1,017 3 6	1,11,360 0 9	1,09,214 2 3	—	1,09,214 2 3	1,17,021 15 6	7,807 13 3	1,09,214 2 3	—	2,145 14 6
" Ghiffowah	81,202 13 0	1,238 13 6	79,963 15 6	2,674 9 3	82,638 8 9	1,357 13 6	83,996 6 3	74,420 13 0	—	74,420 13 0	76,956 7 9	2,535 10 9	74,420 13 0	—	9,575 9 3
" Singramow (Talook of)	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	—	1,060 0 0
" Total of the Juanpoor Sirkar	12,37,156 1 6	14,946 15 0	12,22,209 2 6	59,009 13 0	12,81,218 15 6	48,700 2 0	13,29,919 1 6	12,56,977 14 6	11,004 0 0	12,45,973 14 6	12,24,407 9 0	24,073 0 0	12,00,334 9 0	56,643 5 6	83,945 3 0

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N ^o 7.	N ^o 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
" Names of the Purgunnahs.															
" Sirkar of Terhar.															
" Kuntal - -	2,85,936 15 9	2,109 6 3	2,83,827 9 6	19,724 4 -	3,03,551 13 6	922 9 3	3,04,474 6 9	2,85,091 3 3	—	2,58,091 3 3	2,72,807 2 3	—	2,72,807 2 3	12,284 1 -	19,383 3 0
" Suktela Ghur - -	20,216 10 -	3,799 4 -	16,417 6 -	111 8 3	16,528 14 3	—	16,528 14 3	16,528 14 3	—	16,528 14 3	16,216 10 -	—	16,216 10 -	312 4 3	—
" Total of the Sirkar of Terhar	3,06,153 9 9	5,908 10 3	3,00,244 15 6	19,835 12 3	3,20,080 11 9	922 9 3	3,21,003 5 -	3,01,620 1 6	—	3,01,620 1 6	2,89,023 12 3	—	2,89,023 12 3	12,596 5 3	19,383 3 0
" Sirkar of Allahabad. " Budhooe according to the Sud- der Jumma (after deducting the Amount of the Rajah's Jaghier), the Canongoe Re- cords of which have not been received - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	—	—

" ABSTRACT.															
" Sirkar of Benares -	6,62,590 15 8	14,419 7 -	6,48,171 8 3	49,872 2 6	6,98,043 10 9	7,078 4 9	7,05,121 15 6	6,78,588 4 -	851 4 3	6,77,736 15 9	6,29,036 7 -	5,324 - -	6,23,712 7 -	54,875 13 -	27,384 15 9
" Ditto of Chunar -	6,54,081 5 9	38,811 - 9	6,15,270 5 -	86,678 1 6	7,01,948 6 6	18,401 12 -	7,80,350 2 6	6,20,981 9 3	367 13 3	6,20,613 12 -	6,17,251 12 3	51,162 1 -	5,66,189 11 3	54,891 14 -	99,736 6 6
" Ditto of Gauzepoor -	13,29,476 8 3	71,334 11 3	12,58,141 13 -	1,87,928 13 3	14,46,070 10 3	73,981 1 -	15,20,051 11 3	13,82,253 6 -	30,289 7 6	13,51,963 14 6	12,86,044 10 3	28,042 2 9	12,58,002 7 6	1,24,250 14 6	1,68,087 12 9
" Ditto of Juanpoor -	12,37,156 1 6	14,946 15 -	12,22,209 2 6	59,009 13 -	12,81,218 15 6	48,700 2 -	13,29,919 1 6	12,56,977 14 6	11,004 - -	12,45,973 14 6	12,24,407 9 -	24,073 - -	12,00,334 9 -	56,643 5 6	83,945 3 -
" Ditto of Terhar -	3,06,153 9 9	5,908 10 3	3,00,244 15 6	19,835 12 3	3,20,080 11 9	922 9 3	3,21,003 5 -	3,01,620 1 6	—	3,01,620 1 6	2,89,023 12 3	—	2,89,023 12 3	12,596 5 3	19,383 3 0
" Ditto of Allahabad -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	—
" Total Rupees - -	43,65,117 8 6	1,45,420 12 3	42,19,696 12 3	4,03,324 10 6	46,23,021 6 9	1,49,083 13 -	47,72,105 3 9	44,16,080 3 3	42,512 9 -	43,73,567 10 3	42,21,423 2 9	1,08,601 3 9	41,12,821 15 -	3,03,258 4 3	3,98,537 9 6

" Benares,
" the 12th September 1788.

(Signed) " Jon^d Dunean, Resident.

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

No. 2.
Accompanying
Letter
from Resident
at Benares.

" Mofussil Jumma Waffil Baukee of the Mihals of the Zemindarry of Benares for 1192 Fuffily, specifying the Decrease and Increase of the Jummahs of the respective Mehals in
" 1192 from those of 1191 Fuffilee ; as also the Decrease and Increase of the Gross Collections of 1192 from those of 1191, &c. &c. ; the Whole being extracted from the Records
" of the Canongoes.

N ^o 1. Names of the Purgunnahs.	N ^o 1. Affil Jumma of 1191.	2. Kumme, or Decrease of y ^e Affil Jumma of 1191 in 1192.	3. Baukee, in Balance.	4. Ezaffa, or Increase in 1192.	5. Jumla Mal, or Total of the Land Revenue in 1192.	6. Aboabs of 1192.	7. Total of the Mal, or Land Revenue, of the Aboabs of 1192.	8. Waffool Kham, or Gross Collec- tions in 1192.	9. Minhabee Batta, or Deductions made by the Aumils from the Collections from the Ryots for Batta in Fuffooly and Gor- shye Rupees, &c. &c.	10. Waffool Pakht, or Net Collections in 1192.	11. Waffool Kham, or Gross Collec- tions in 1191.	12. Decrease of the Gross Collec- tions of 1192 from those of 1191.	13. Balance or Balance. This Balance being added to the Bette, or In- crease, in the next Column, will show the Gross Collections of 1192, as per Col- umn No. 8, and if added to the Kumme, or Decrease, No. 2, will exhibit the Gross Collections of 1191, as per Column No. 11.	14. Bette, or In- crease of 1192 beyond the A- mount collect- ed in 1191.	15. Baukee Jum- mah, or Balance of the Mofussil Jumma.
" Sirkar of Benares. " Havelee Benares, viz.															
" 1st, Talook of Tickerec -	25,021 11 3	389 7 9	24,632 3 6	797 8 6	25,429 12 0	—	25,429 12 0	24,097 1 0	—	24,097 1 0	24,256 6 0	159 5 0	24,097 1 0	—	19332 11 0
" 2d, Talook of Chittayepoor -	11,975 8 6	238 4 6	11,737 4 0	89 0 0	11,826 4 0	—	11,826 4 0	11,712 14 0	—	11,712 14 0	10,584 5 6	—	10,584 5 6	1,128 8 6	113 6 0
" 3d, D ^o of Jalloopoor -	33,127 5 3	781 3 6	32,346 1 9	745 7 9	33,091 9 6	—	33,091 9 6	31,858 9 0	—	31,858 9 0	29,943 8 9	—	29,943 8 9	1,915 0 3	1,233 0 0
" Shewpoor -	38,284 1 0	1,165 5 0	37,098 12 0	1,064 2 6	38,162 4 6	372 0 9	38,534 15 3	37,580 11 3	—	37,580 11 3	41,081 9 9	2,600 14 6	37,580 11 3	—	954 4 0
" Llohtah -	28,644 6 6	1,347 0 9	27,297 5 9	1,349 9 9	28,646 15 6	—	28,646 15 6	28,157 3 9	—	28,157 3 9	23,001 3 3	—	23,001 3 3	5,156 0 3	489 11 9
" Kufwar -	1,07,791 0 6	1,860 14 0	1,05,930 2 6	100 11 0	1,06,030 13 6	1,633 10 0	1,07,664 7 6	1,03,486 4 0	860 4 9	1,02,625 15 3	1,04,324 10 3	838 6 3	1,03,486 4 0	—	5,038 8 3
" Kurownah -	67,287 3 0	3,183 13 3	64,103 5 9	416 2 0	64,519 7 9	663 0 6	65,182 8 9	64,247 7 9	308 5 6	63,939 2 3	60,030 11 6	—	60,030 11 6	4,216 12 3	1,243 6 0
" Jackenee -	14,551 10 9	—	14,551 10 9	135 4 0	14,686 14 9	863 0 0	15,549 15 3	15,011 15 3	—	15,011 15 3	14,948 10 3	—	14,948 10 3	63 5 0	538 5 0
" Maywah -	83,689 10 9	11,027 1 9	72,662 9 0	985 7 0	73,648 0 0	55 0 0	73,703 2 0	72,023 1 9	—	70,225 1 9	82,503 4 6	12,278 2 9	70,225 1 9	—	3,488 0 3
" Kutcher -	1,11,783 0 0	6,205 1 9	1,05,577 14 3	6,509 2 0	1,12,087 0 3	636 0 0	1,12,723 11 9	1,02,042 4 9	—	1,02,042 4 9	1,09,747 10 6	7,705 5 9	1,02,042 4 9	—	10,881 7 0
" Afraad -	9,803 0 0	—	9,803 0 0	—	9,803 0 0	—	9,803 0 0	7,102 0 0	—	7,102 0 0	9,803 0 0	2,701 0 0	7,102 0 0	—	2,701 0 0
" Hurhooah -	61,467 3 6	1,288 1 9	60,178 10 3	3,260 11 3	63,439 5 6	692 13 9	64,132 3 3	62,455 14 6	—	62,455 14 6	59,853 5 6	—	59,853 5 6	2,593 9 0	1,686 4 9
" Bhilexh -	49,598 6 9	237 6 9	49,361 0 0	59 0 0	49,420 0 0	2,175 5 3	51,595 5 3	50,039 1 3	—	50,039 1 3	50,379 0 6	339 15 3	50,039 1 3	—	1,556 4 0
" Pundrah -	52,477 6 0	415 0 0	52,062 8 0	200 0 0	52,262 8 0	1,801 14 9	54,064 6 6	50,707 10 3	—	50,707 10 3	59,031 13 6	8,329 3 3	50,707 10 3	—	3,356 12 3
" Total of the Sirkar of Benares	6,95,501 2 9	28,159 4 3	6,67,342 14 6	15,712 10 9	6,83,054 9 3	9,093 10 9	6,92,146 4 0	6,58,714 2 6	1,168 10 3	6,57,545 8 3	6,78,588 4 0	34,947 4 9	6,43,640 15 3	15,073 3 3	34,602 11 9
" Sirkar of Chunar.															
" Havelee Chunar -	44,823 14 9	91 13 6	44,732 1 3	4,662 7 3	49,394 8 6	445 3 6	49,839 12 0	51,576 9 3	2,013 10 3	49,562 15 0	39,283 3 6	—	39,283 3 6	12,293 5 9	276 13 0
" Bhugghuit -	31,584 10 6	1,374 4 9	30,210 5 9	4,222 15 6	34,433 5 3	363 4 0	34,796 9 3	36,270 13 6	1,523 9 0	34,747 4 6	27,309 0 3	—	27,309 0 3	8,961 13 3	49 4 9
" Rhulloopoor -	34,707 8 3	2,224 11 9	22,545 12 6	1,521 13 9	34,067 10 6	1,026 10 9	35,094 5 0	32,350 3 9	397 3 6	31,953 0 3	25,133 4 3	—	25,133 4 0	7,216 15 6	3,141 4 9
" Boolee -	71,479 0 0	982 2 0	70,494 14 0	20,088 14 0	90,585 12 0	2,820 7 6	93,406 3 6	90,951 15 6	—	90,951 15 6	65,592 10 0	—	65,592 10 0	25,259 5 6	2,454 4 0
" Agowree Burhut -	60,080 0 0	3,864 0 0	56,216 0 0	8,772 0 0	64,988 0 0	7,403 1 9	72,391 1 9	66,775 5 3	—	66,775 5 3	48,268 4 3	—	48,268 4 3	18,507 1 0	5,615 12 6
" Bijy-Ghur -	11,141 0 0	1,284 0 0	9,857 0 0	2,060 0 0	11,917 0 0	1,564 12 3	13,483 12 3	11,287 13 0	—	11,287 13 0	7,255 7 6	—	7,255 7 6	4,033 5 6	2,192 15 2
" Ahurrowrah -	19,255 11 3	2,312 11 0	16,943 0 3	3,300 1 6	20,243 1 9	2,465 11 9	22,708 13 6	20,750 3 0	—	20,750 3 0	14,032 2 9	—	14,032 2 9	6,718 0 3	1,958 10 6
" Moway -	23,900 12 3	4,313 10 3	19,587 2 0	1,018 12 9	20,605 14 9	856 8 0	21,462 6 9	20,310 12 0	44 15 3	20,265 12 9	15,590 5 6	—	15,590 5 6	4,729 6 6	1,196 10 0
" Mohwarey -	32,538 12 0	829 4 0	31,709 8 0	5,574 12 3	37,284 4 3	2,013 9 6	39,297 13 9	37,545 13 6	—	37,545 13 6	29,079 1 3	—	29,079 1 3	8,466 12 3	1,752 0 3
" Kurecat Jekhun -	93,796 14 6	15,667 14 3	78,129 0 3	9,067 1 6	87,196 1 9	—	87,196 1 9	76,044 0 9	—	76,044 0 9	84,492 9 0	8,448 8 3	76,044 0 9	—	11,152 1 0
" Burwull -	38,976 13 3	8,346 9 0	30,630 6 3	1,195 10 3	31,826 0 6	1,415 2 0	33,241 2 6	29,380 12 9	1,051 8 6	28,339 14 3	40,085 10 3	10,744 13 6	29,380 12 9	—	4,911 14 3
" Dhoois -	31,408 13 9	182 0 0	31,226 13 9	63,036 6 6	37,565 4 3	2,345 0 3	39,908 7 9	36,787 2 9	621 13 3	36,165 5 6	25,918 2 3	—	25,918 2 3	10,869 0 6	3,741 1 9
" Mujuwar -	49,009 11 9	8,003 4 9	41,006 7 0	6,483 6 3	47,489 13 3	3,263 3 9	50,753 1 0	46,731 0 6	—	46,731 0 6	37,032 0 6	—	37,032 0 6	9,693 0 0	4,022 0 6
" Mehaje -	65,994 6 0	5,485 6 9	60,508 15 3	4,610 10 6	65,119 9 9	679 0 0	65,798 9 9	57,153 13 3	—	57,153 13 3	62,780 0 3	5,626 3 0	57,153 13 3	—	8,644 12 6
" Burrah -	39,526 13 0	810 0 0	38,716 13 0	3,562 11 0	42,279 8 0	601 1 0	42,880 9 0	40,964 7 3	—	40,964 7 3	39,251 12 6	—	39,251 12 6	1,712 10 9	1,916 1 9
" Nirwan -	65,524 1 6	7,088 0 3	58,436 1 3	7,851 8 9	66,287 10 0	2,859 2 0	69,126 12 0	57,003 13 6	2,598 11 6	54,405 2 0	59,777 15 3	2,774 1 9	57,003 13 3	—	14,721 10 0
" Total of the Sirkar of Chunar	7,13,812 0 9	62,859 12 3	6,50,952 4 6	90,329 3 9	7,41,281 8 3	30,102 0 9	7,03,639 4 3	7,11,885 11 6	8,251 7 3	7,03,639 4 0	36,20,981 9 3	27,553 10 6	5,93,427 14 9	1,18,457 12 5	67,043 4 9

Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N ^o 8.	N ^o 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
" Names of the Purgunnahs.														
" Sirkar of Gauzeepoor.														
" Havelee Gauzeepoor	90,786 6 0	4,172 13 6	86,613 8 6	5,030 9 6	91,644 2 0	999 7 9	62,643 9 9	90,939 8 6	806 10 3	90,132 14 3	84,421 13 0	—	84,421 13 0	6,517 11 6
" Mahomedabad	1,51,330 15 0	11,253 9 9	1,40,097 5 3	6,319 4 0	1,46,416 9 3	7,762 7 9	1,54,179 1 0	1,49,381 13 9	3,236 11 9	1,46,145 2 0	1,46,064 3 6	—	1,46,064 3 6	3,317 10 0
" Zemanah	1,50,411 4 3	2,992 12 6	1,47,418 7 9	13,506 6 6	1,60,924 14 3	5,576 8 6	1,68,448 7 0	1,54,038 1 3	5,570 8 6	1,48,467 8 9	1,52,694 10 6	—	1,52,694 10 6	1,343 6 9
" Chowfah	77,836 4 9	12,717 2 6	65,119 2 3	6,683 14 3	71,203 0 6	8,631 1 6	79,834 2 0	77,074 3 9	540 14 9	46,533 5 0	66,801 15 0	—	66,801 15 0	10,272 4 9
" Kundah	63,775 11 9	15,364 11 0	48,411 0 9	4,200 1 3	52,611 2 0	48 1 0	52,659 3 0	50,961 0 6	172 12 6	50,788 4 3	62,308 7 3	11,347 6 9	50,961 0 6	—
" Khaupoor	23,470 0 0	276 0 0	23,194 0 0	3,507 0 0	26,701 0 0	319 11 3	27,020 11 3	25,305 4 6	—	25,305 4 6	22,526 1 6	—	22,526 1 6	2,779 3 0
" Shadeabad	75,301 6 9	5,372 7 0	79,928 15 9	4,245 9 9	84,174 9 6	6,334 10 3	90,509 3 9	89,228 7 9	3,763 13 6	85,464 10 3	87,556 3 6	—	87,556 3 6	1,672 4 3
" Putchowter	76,351 9 6	6,052 8 0	70,299 1 6	2,857 15 9	73,157 1 3	—	73,157 1 3	71,928 14 0	3,801 5 3	68,127 8 6	67,502 15 3	—	67,502 15 3	4,425 14 9
" Zehoorabad	95,626 6 0	5,665 8 9	89,962 13 3	7,963 5 6	97,926 2 9	5,343 9 6	1,03,269 12 3	98,991 7 6	—	98,991 7 6	92,207 13 9	—	92,207 13 9	6,783 9 9
" Behdawn	37,370 10 3	4,257 3 6	33,113 6 9	1,169 8 9	34,283 15 6	1,347 14 3	35,630 13 9	33,467 1 0	—	33,467 1 0	36,528 6 9	3,061 5 9	33,467 1 0	—
" Sekunderpoor	1,53,901 0 0	33,069 9 9	1,20,831 6 3	14,655 9 6	1,35,486 15 9	1,810 2 3	1,37,297 2 0	1,32,709 13 6	4,269 0 0	1,28,440 13 6	1,19,261 10 9	—	1,19,261 10 9	13,448 2 9
" Khureed	1,51,275 6 6	15,988 10 0	1,35,286 12 6	444 6 6	1,35,831 3 0	12,820 3 9	1,48,551 6 9	1,28,080 13 3	2,791 1 6	1,25,289 11 9	1,44,334 13 0	16,253 15 9	1,20,080 13 3	—
" Bulleah	1,44,578 13 6	10,939 8 9	1,33,639 4 9	16,346 8 0	1,49,985 12 9	3,785 11 6	1,53,771 9 3	1,33,111 10 9	3,458 0 3	1,29,653 10 6	1,38,020 8 3	4,908 13 6	1,33,111 10 9	—
" Dehmah	9,428 3 3	1,805 11 0	7,622 8 3	314 10 6	7,936 9 9	322 5 3	8,258 15 0	7,624 10 0	327 3 3	7,297 6 9	9,699 10 9	2,075 0 9	7,624 10 0	—
" Gurrah	29,687 5 3	657 10 3	29,029 11 0	3,657 1 6	32,686 12 6	2,862 15 3	35,549 11 9	33,357 14 6	1,677 3 3	32,280 11 3	28,851 2 6	—	28,851 2 6	4,506 12 0
" Kopah	69,359 15 3	5,083 8 9	64,276 6 6	3,995 11 6	68,272 2 0	7,660 5 0	75,872 7 0	73,235 14 0	1,461 4 6	71,774 9 6	75,345 3 9	2,109 5 9	73,235 14 0	—
" Cheetferozpoor	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	—
" Syedpoor	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—
" Luckneffer	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	—
" Total of the Gauzeepoor Sirkar	14,61,741 1 0	1,35,669 7 0	13,26,071 10 0	94,297 1 9	14,20,368 11 9	67,512 3 0	14,87,880 14 9	13,97,564 5 6	* 31,276 9 3	13,66,287 12 3	13,82,352 6 0	* 39,855 0 3	13,42,497 5 9	55,066 15 9
" Sirkar of Juanpoor.														
" Havelee Juanpoor	1,59,219 4 0	1,868 11 9	1,57,350 8 3	2,456 0 9	1,59,806 9 0	7,177 9 0	1,66,984 2 0	1,54,301 9 0	4,778 14 6	1,49,522 10 6	1,61,559 4 0	7,254 11 0	1,54,301 9 0	—
" Rarree	81,594 0 6	31 8 0	81,562 8 6	542 9 3	82,105 1 9	1,151 11 0	83,256 12 9	79,750 11 6	2,104 12 3	77,645 14 9	87,268 2 9	7,517 7 3	79,750 11 6	—
" Angoolie	78,068 10 0	805 6 9	77,263 3 3	1,425 1 6	78,688 4 9	1,689 3 6	80,377 8 3	76,407 13 3	3,339 7 0	73,068 6 3	76,735 9 0	328 0 0	76,407 9 0	—
" Zufferabad	17,921 0 9	46 15 3	17,874 1 6	127 11 0	18,001 12 6	—	18,001 12 6	17,105 1 6	—	17,105 1 6	16,720 15 6	—	16,720 15 6	384 2 0
" Mereeahoo	1,87,122 13 3	1,498 9 3	1,85,621 3 6	4,317 1 3	1,89,941 4 9	2,504 7 0	1,92,445 11 9	1,70,896 3 0	—	1,70,896 3 0	1,65,354 12 6	—	1,65,354 12 6	5,941 6 6
" Gopalapoor	63,033 14 6	603 14 6	62,430 0 0	4,118 4 9	66,548 4 9	378 9 6	66,926 14 3	65,328 13 9	1,420 9 9	63,908 4 0	61,550 13 0	—	61,550 13 0	3,778 0 9
" Burfatty	76,540 12 6	1,147 11 6	75,393 1 0	4,232 4 0	79,625 0 0	2,338 9 3	81,963 14 3	73,969 12 3	2,226 5 0	71,743 7 3	70,618 8 6	—	70,618 8 6	3,351 3 9
" Mongrah	1,10,135 9 9	1,848 2 9	1,08,287 7 0	5,215 9 3	1,13,503 0 3	10,083 5 0	1,23,586 5 3	1,15,447 13 6	—	1,15,447 13 6	1,07,846 3 6	—	1,07,846 3 6	7,601 10 0
" Gurwarah	1,15,513 12 0	761 7 6	1,14,752 4 6	7,438 15 9	1,22,191 4 3	8,594 14 6	1,30,786 2 9	1,28,617 13 6	637 9 3	1,27,980 4 3	1,42,000 12 3	13,382 14 9	1,28,617 13 6	—
" Kurreeat Doff	30,388 1 3	908 13 3	29,479 4 0	966 14 0	30,446 2 0	826 10 3	31,272 12 3	30,790 12 0	348 7 6	30,443 3 6	20,495 15 9	—	20,495 15 9	10,295 12 2
" Kurreeat Mehdah	15,796 7 6	106 4 3	15,690 3 3	152 9 3	15,842 12 6	570 3 0	16,412 15 6	16,072 6 0	539 6 0	15,533 0 0	14,930 11 0	—	14,930 11 0	1,141 11 0
" Kerakut	1,10,342 13 3	8,902 0 6	1,01,440 12 6	5,187 11 9	1,06,628 8 6	1,141 1 0	1,07,769 9 6	1,65,823 11 9	—	1,05,823 11 9	1,09,214 2 3	3,398 6 6	1,05,823 11 9	—
" Ghiffowah	82,638 8 9	1,502 0 6	81,136 8 3	2,836 8 3	83,973 0 6	1,139 10 3	85,112 10 9	75,949 1 0	—	75,949 1 0	84,420 13 0	—	74,420 13 0	1,528 4 0
" Singramow (Talook of)	20,200 0 0	—	20,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	—
" Bukhsheat	32,435 6 9	—	32,435 6 9	—	32,435 6 9	1,108 11 9	33,544 2 6	30,534 14 6	934 14 3	29,600 0 3	30,534 14 6	—	30,534 14 6	—
" Kolah Aflah	97,800 8 9	1,917 14 6	95,882 10 3	6,685 8 3	1,02,568 2 6	1,246 5 3	1,03,814 7 9	98,686 7 0	—	98,686 7 0	95,586 5 0	—	95,586 5 0	3,100 2 0
" Total of the Sirkar of Juanpoor	12,78,751 11 6	21,949 8 9	12,56,802 2 9	46,702 13 0	13,03,504 15 9	39,950 14 3	13,43,455 14 0	12,59,822 15 6	16,329 7 0	12,43,493 8 6	11,54,977 14 6	31,876 7 6	12,23,301 11 3	36,722 4 3

(2529)

Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N ^o 8.	N ^o 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
" Names of the Purgunnahs.														
" Sirkar of Terhar.														
" Kuntill - -	3,03,551 13 6	11,844 8 -	2,91,707 5 6	21,811 8 9	3,13,518 14 3	922 9 3	3,14,441 7 6	3,02,353 1 -	—	3,02,353 1 -	2,85,091 3 3	—	2,85,091 3 3	17,261 13 9
" Suktels Ghur - -	16,528 14 3	449 11 9	16,079 2 6	4,315 - -	20,394 2 6	639 - 6	21,033 3 -	20,795 8 6	—	20,795 8 6	16,528 14 3	—	16,528 14 3	4,266 10 3
" Total of the Sirkar of Terhar	3,20,080 11 9	12,294 3 9	3,07,786 8 -	26,126 8 9	3,33,913 - 9	1,561 9 9	3,35,474 10 6	3,23,148 9 6	—	3,23,148 9 6	3,01,620 1 6	—	3,01,620 1 6	21,528 8 -
" Sirkar of Allahabad. " Budhooe according to the Sud- der Jumma (after deducting the Amount of the Rajah's Jaghier), the Canongoe Re- cords of which have not been received - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—

" ABSTRACT.														
" Sirkar of Benares -	6,95,501 2 9	28,159 4 3	6,67,341 14 6	15,712 10 9	6,83,054 9 3	9,093 10 9	6,92,148 4 -	6,58,714 2 6	1,168 10 3	6,57,545 8 3	6,78,588 4 -	34,947 4 9	6,43,640 15 3	15,073 3 3
" Ditto of Chunar -	7,13,812 - 9	62,859 12 3	6,50,952 4 6	90,329 3 9	7,41,281 8 3	30,102 - 9	7,71,383 9 -	7,11,875 11 6	8,251 7 3	7,03,634 4 3	6,20,981 9 3	27,553 10 6	5,93,427 14 9	1,18,457 12 9
" Ditto of Gauzeepoor -	14,61,741 1 -	1,35,669 7 -	13,26,071 10 -	94,297 1 9	14,20,368 11 9	67,512 3 -	14,87,880 14 9	13,97,564 5 6	31,276 9 3	13,66,287 12 3	13,82,352 6 -	39,855 - 3	13,42,497 5 9	55,066 15 9
" Ditto of Juanpoor -	12,78,751 11 6	21,949 8 9	12,56,802 2 9	46,702 13 -	13,03,504 15 9	39,950 14 3	13,43,455 14 -	12,59,822 15 6	16,329 7 -	12,43,493 8 6	11,54,977 14 6	31,866 3 3	12,23,101 11 3	36,722 4 3
" Ditto of Terhar -	3,02,080 11 9	12,294 3 9	3,07,784 8 -	26,126 8 9	3,33,913 - 9	1,561 9 9	3,35,474 10 6	3,23,148 9 6	—	3,23,148 9 6	3,01,620 1 6	—	3,01,620 1 6	21,528 8 -
" Ditto of Allahabad -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—
" Total Rupees - -	46,45,545 11 9	2,60,932 4 -	43,84,613 7 9	2,73,168 6 -	46,57,781 13 9	1,48,220 6 6	48,06,002 4 3	45,26,794 12 6	57,026 1 9	44,69,768 10 9	44,14,179 3 3	1,34,232 2 9	42,79,947 - 6	2,46,847 12 -

Benares,

the 22th September 1788.

Errors excepted,

(Signed) " Jon" Duncan, Resident.

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

No. 9.
Accompany-
ing Letter
from Resident
at Benares.

" Mofuffil Jumma Waffil Baukee of the Mehals of the Zemindarry of Benares for 1193 Fuffily, specifying the Decrease and Increase of the Jummahs of the respective Mehals in
" 1193 from those of 1192 Fuffily; as also the Decrease and Increase of the Gross Collections of 1193 from those of 1192, &c. &c.; the Whole being extracted from the Records
" of the Canongoes.

N ^o 1. Names of the Purgannahs.	2. Affil Jumma of 1192.	3. Kumree, or Decrease of y ^e Affil Jumma of 1192 in 1193.	4. Baukee, or Balance.	5. Ezaffa, or Increase in 1193.	6. Jumla Mal, or Total of the Land Revenue in 1193.	7. Aboabs of 1193.	8. Total of the Mal, or Land Revenue, of the Aboabs in 1193.	9. Waffool Kham, or Gross Collec- tions in 1193.	10. Minhabie Batta, or Deductions made by the Aumils from the Collections from the Ryots for Batta on Treffooly and Gor- shey Rupees, &c. &c. &c.	11. Waffool Pokht, or Net Collections in 1193.	12. Waffool Kham, or Gross Collec- tions in 1192.	13. Decrease of the Gross Collec- tions of 1193 from those of 1192.	14. Bakee or Balance, This Balance being added to the Bette, or In- crease, in the next Column, will show the Gross Collections of 1193, as per Col- umn No. 2. and if added to the Kumree, or Decrease, No. 3, will exhibit the Gross Collections of 1192, as per Column No. 11.	15. Bette, or In- crease of 1193 beyond the A- mount collect- ed in 1192.	16. Bakee Jum- mah, or Balance of the Mofuffil Jumma.
" Sirkar of Benares.															
" Havelee Benares.															
" 1st, Talook of Tickree -	25,419 12 0	406 9 3	25,023 2 9	506 14 9	25,530 1 6	119 7 9	25,649 9 3	22,692 6 6	—	22,692 6 6	24,079 1 0	1,404 10 6	22,692 6 6	—	2,957 2
" 2d, D ^o of Chittaypoor -	11,785 1 0	87 7 0	11,717 10 0	149 3 6	11,866 13 6	54 2 0	11,920 15 6	11,788 5 6	—	11,788 5 6	11,712 14 0	—	11,712 14 0	75 7 6	132 10
" 3d, D ^o of Jalloopoer -	32,675 8 6	2,270 6 9	30,405 1 9	542 6 9	30,947 8 6	154 11 9	31,102 4 3	28,938 8 9	—	28,938 8 9	31,858 0 9	2,920 0 3	28,938 8 9	—	2,163 11
" Shewpoor -	37,949 8 6	673 15 0	37,255 9 6	756 11 9	38,032 5 3	564 9 6	38,596 14 9	37,399 4 9	—	37,399 4 9	37,580 11 3	181 6 6	37,399 4 9	—	1,197 10
" Liothah (Talook of) -	28,646 15 6	1,234 14 6	27,412 1 0	1,233 8 0	28,645 9 0	1,371 11 3	30,017 4 3	28,091 13 6	—	28,091 13 6	28,157 3 9	65 6 3	28,091 13 6	—	1,925 6
" Kufwar -	95,119 11 6	315 0 0	94,804 11 6	264 2 0	95,068 13 6	1,252 15 9	96,321 13 3	92,262 13 6	732 8 6	91,530 5 0	92,575 2 0	312 4 6	92,268 13 6	—	4,791 8
" Kurownah -	44,106 2 3	500 0 0	43,606 2 3	100 0 0	43,706 2 3	629 11 9	44,335 13 6	40,386 11 3	159 5 6	40,227 5 9	46,314 1 0	5,927 5 9	40,386 11 3	—	4,108 7
" Jackeney (Talook of) -	14,686 14 9	—	14,686 14 9	35 0 0	14,721 14 9	938 9 0	15,660 7 9	15,393 3 6	—	15,393 3 6	15,011 13 3	—	15,011 13 3	381 4 3	267 4
" Meywah -	73,648 0 0	5,159 4 0	68,488 12 0	863 6 3	69,352 2 3	2,607 1 0	71,959 3 3	68,835 9 6	649 7 6	68,186 2 0	70,225 1 9	1,389 8 3	68,835 9 6	—	3,753 1
" Kutcher -	1,13,290 2 3	14,187 2 3	99,103 0 0	1,584 3 3	1,00,687 3 3	1,490 5 9	1,02,177 9 0	99,529 0 0	90 12 0	99,438 4 0	1,02,042 4 9	2,513 4 9	99,529 0 0	—	2,739 5
" Afraad -	38,647 8 9	25 0 0	38,622 8 9	18 12 6	38,641 5 3	582 1 6	49,223 6 9	38,170 12 6	374 1 9	37,796 12 9	35,946 8 9	—	35,946 8 9	2,224 5 0	1,426 10
" Algawaun -	63,439 5 6	1,546 5 6	61,893 0 0	47 0 0	61,940 0 0	793 9 9	62,733 9 9	61,778 9 3	—	61,778 9 3	62,445 14 6	667 5 3	61,778 9 3	—	955 0
" Bhilefed -	51,620 0 0	1,889 2 9	49,730 13 3	252 0 0	49,982 13 3	1,433 12 6	51,415 9 9	50,155 1 6	—	50,155 1 6	50,039 1 3	—	50,039 1 3	116 0 3	1,261 8
" Pundrah -	52,854 4 0	2,480 12 3	50,372 1 9	1,336 9 6	51,708 11 3	1,610 0 3	53,318 11 6	47,254 1 0	300 0 0	46,954 1 0	50,707 1 3	3,453 1 3	46,954 1 0	—	6,364 10
" Total of the Sirkar of Benares	6,83,897 10 6	30,755 15 3	6,53,141 9 3	7,689 14 3	6,60,831 7 6	13,602 13 0	6,74,434 4 6	6,42,676 7 0	2,306 3 3	6,40,370 3 9	6,58,714 2 6	18,834 13 3	6,39,879 5 3	2,797 1 9	34,064 0
" Sirkar of Chunari.															
" Havelee Chunari	49,394 8 6	191 9 6	49,202 15 0	534 9 6	49,737 8 6	663 12 6	50,401 5 0	51,184 14 0	1,662 1 0	49,522 13 0	51,576 9 3	391 11 3	51,184 14 0	—	878 8
" Buggait -	35,187 14 0	128 0 6	35,059 13 6	911 0 0	35,970 13 6	538 6 6	36,509 4 0	36,220 11 6	1,431 1 9	34,789 9 9	36,270 13 6	50 2 0	36,220 11 6	—	1,719 10
" Rhalloopoer -	42,340 4 3	1,774 2 0	40,566 2 3	1,459 5 6	42,025 7 9	1,542 13 6	43,568 5 3	32,384 15 9	444 5 3	31,920 10 6	32,350 3 9	—	32,350 3 9	14 12 0	11,637 10
" Bhooley -	91,686 12 0	6,697 14 0	84,988 14 0	2,113 0 0	87,101 14 0	3,163 11 0	90,265 9 0	87,089 3 9	—	87,089 3 9	90,951 15 6	3,862 11 9	87,089 3 9	—	3,186 5
" Agowrey Buhur -	64,988 0 0	1,014 14 0	63,973 2 0	564 0 0	64,537 2 0	8,014 12 9	72,551 14 9	67,594 10 3	—	67,594 10 3	66,775 5 3	—	66,775 5 3	819 5 0	4,957 4
" Bejy Ghur -	11,947 0 0	1,611 0 0	10,306 0 0	6 0 9	10,312 0 0	596 3 3	10,908 3 3	8,947 9 3	—	8,947 9 3	11,282 13 0	2,341 3 9	8,947 9 3	—	1,960 10
" Ahrowrah -	18,692 14 9	2,817 13 9	15,874 15 0	927 3 3	16,802 2 3	1,735 8 3	18,537 10 6	15,824 3 9	22 1 6	15,802 2 3	20,750 3 0	4,925 15 3	15,824 3 9	—	2,535 8
" Mowarje -	20,934 13 3	1,580 14 3	19,353 15 0	1,524 12 0	20,878 11 0	1,016 10 0	21,895 5 0	21,556 14 9	60 3 6	21,496 11 3	20,310 12 0	—	20,310 12 0	1,246 2 9	398 9
" Mowarey, exclusive of Kunkerah	28,188 4 3	5,658 13 6	22,529 6 9	589 8 0	23,118 14 9	243 13 3	23,362 12 0	22,404 7 0	—	22,404 7 0	37,545 13 6	15,141 6 6	22,404 7 0	—	958 5
" Kunkerah Sekhon -	87,401 12 9	13,128 4 9	74,273 8 0	6,780 3 9	81,053 11 9	7,197 7 0	81,777 2 9	58,505 9 9	—	58,505 9 9	76,044 0 9	17,538 7 0	58,505 9 9	—	23,271 9
" Burwal -	35,428 0 6	2,278 9 9	33,149 6 9	4,317 0 6	37,466 7 3	2,314 10 9	39,781 2 0	36,954 8 3	—	36,954 8 3	29,380 12 9	—	29,380 12 9	7,573 11 6	2,826 9
" Dhoois -	38,248 1 3	6,075 5 9	32,173 11 6	54 1 9	32,226 13 3	935 8 3	33,162 5 6	32,313 15 9	121 3 9	32,192 12 0	36,787 2 9	4,473 3 0	32,313 15 9	—	969 9
" Nirwan -	68,186 10 0	18,378 12 0	44,807 14 0	675 15 3	45,483 13 3	1,404 1 0	46,887 14 3	36,243 9 6	65 13 3	36,177 12 3	57,003 13 6	20,760 4 0	36,243 9 6	—	10,710 2
" Mujwar -	45,423 0 3	6,000 11 3	39,422 5 0	2,687 4 6	42,109 9 6	6,428 8 6	48,538 2 0	46,152 15 3	—	46,152 15 3	46,731 0 6	578 1 3	46,152 15 3	—	2,385 2
" Mehaje -	65,119 9 9	11,799 0 9	53,320 9 0	644 9 3	53,965 2 3	1,023 15 3	54,989 1 6	51,101 10 0	—	51,101 10 0	57,153 13 3	6,052 3 3	51,101 10 0	—	3,887 7
" Bhurrah -	42,279 8 0	3,764 9 0	38,514 15 0	700 0 0	39,214 15 0	723 3 6	39,938 2 6	38,205 2 6	—	38,205 2 6	40,964 7 3	2,759 4 9	38,205 2 6	—	1,733 0
" The Total of the Sirkar of Chunari	7,40,417 1 6	82,896 8 9	6,57,520 8 9	24,278 9 3	6,81,799 2 0	31,065 1 3	7,12,864 3 3	6,42,665 1 0	3,806 14 0	6,38,858 3 0	7,11,885 11 6	78,884 9 9	6,33,011 1 9	5,653 15 3	74,006 0

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N ^o 9.	N ^o 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
" Names of the Purgunnahs.															
" Sirkar of Gauzeepoor.															
" Havelee Gauzeepoor	91,644 2 0	4,716 6 6	86,927 11 6	583 10 3	87,511 5 9	2,473 6 9	89,984 12 6	85,477 13 9	291 12 6	85,186 1 3	90,939 8 6	5,461 10 9	85,477 13 9	—	4,798 11 3
" Mahomedabad and } " Kureat Puthie }	1,46,877 4 9	12,859 12 6	1,34,017 8 3	373 14 9	1,34,391 7 0	7,101 1 0	1,41,492 8 0	1,30,471 8 3	2,490 0 0	1,27,981 8 3	1,49,381 13 9	18,910 5 6	1,30,471 8 3	—	13,510 15 9
" Zemaneah	1,60,924 14 3	33,256 12 6	1,27,672 1 9	1,093 9 6	1,28,765 11 3	7,060 15 6	1,35,826 10 9	1,15,780 4 9	1,499 12 9	1,14,280 8 0	1,54,038 1 3	38,257 12 6	1,15,780 4 9	—	21,546 2 9
" Chowfah	67,908 13 6	9,634 10 0	58,274 3 6	1,829 0 0	60,103 3 6	5,683 15 9	65,787 3 3	62,699 9 6	253 6 0	62,446 3 0	88,074 3 9	14,374 10 3	62,699 9 6	—	3,341 0 3
" Kundah	52,611 2 0	17,318 6 0	35,292 12 0	166 14 6	35,459 0 6	205 9 3	35,664 9 9	32,639 15 9	143 12 3	32,497 3 6	50,961 0 6	18,321 0 9	32,639 15 9	—	3,167 6 3
" Khanpoor	26,701 0 0	2,448 4 9	24,252 11 3	4,076 12 0	28,329 7 3	490 7 6	28,819 14 9	25,547 6 0	—	25,547 6 0	25,305 4 6	—	25,305 4 6	242 1 6	3,272 8 9
" Shadeabad	84,120 10 9	2,599 12 3	81,520 14 6	1,382 5 0	82,903 3 6	6,297 15 6	89,201 3 0	75,266 10 9	3,100 15 6	82,165 11 3	89,228 7 9	3,961 13 0	85,266 10 9	—	7,035 7 9
" Putchowter	73,157 1 3	4,375 7 6	68,781 9 9	2,306 4 0	71,141 13 9	4,675 3 6	75,817 1 6	70,952 5 3	—	70,952 5 3	71,928 14 0	976 7 9	70,952 5 3	—	4,864 12 3
" Zehoorabad	97,873 2 9	6,393 6 3	91,479 12 6	1,266 2 3	92,745 14 9	6,121 1 0	98,866 15 9	93,190 0 0	—	93,190 0 3	98,991 7 6	5,801 7 3	93,190 0 3	—	5,676 15 6
" Behdawn	34,282 15 6	3,761 15 9	30,520 15 9	241 5 0	3,762 4 9	1,620 1 9	32,382 6 6	28,965 5 0	—	28,965 5 0	33,467 1 0	4,501 12 0	28,965 5 0	—	3,417 1 6
" Sekunderpoor	1,35,486 15 9	27,222 2 3	1,08,264 13 6	1,842 7 6	1,10,107 5 0	7,244 13 9	1,17,352 2 9	1,08,386 4 6	55 7 6	1,08,330 13 0	1,32,709 13 6	24,323 9 0	1,08,386 4 6	—	9,021 5 9
" Khureed	1,21,731 3 0	29,989 15 6	91,741 3 6	1,092 11 0	92,833 14 6	5,785 8 6	98,619 7 0	92,729 12 9	1,010 9 3	91,719 3 6	1,28,080 13 3	35,351 0 6	92,729 12 9	—	6,400 3 6
" Bulleeah	1,53,771 8 3	19,300 12 0	1,34,470 12 3	5,297 7 0	1,39,768 3 3	—	1,39,768 3 3	1,36,396 5 0	7,084 15 0	1,29,311 6 0	1,33,111 10 9	—	1,33,111 10 9	3,284 10 3	10,452 13 3
" Gurrah	32,686 12 6	2,507 6 3	30,179 6 3	562 12 3	30,742 2 6	2,569 1 6	33,311 4 0	31,198 2 6	1,119 9 3	30,078 9 3	33,357 14 6	2,159 12 0	31,198 2 6	—	3,232 10 9
" Dehmah	7,936 9 9	82 2 3	7,854 7 6	298 9 6	8,153 0 0	300 9	8,453 5 9	7,994 13 3	334 11 0	7,660 2 3	7,624 10 0	—	7,624 10 0	370 3 3	793 3 6
" Kopah	68,272 2 0	13,758 1 9	54,514 0 3	783 4 9	55,297 5 0	5,316 14 6	60,614 3 6	56,976 0 6	813 4 0	56,162 12 6	73,235 14 0	16,259 13 6	56,976 0 6	—	4,451 7 0
" Cheetferozpoor	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	—	1,500 0 0
" Luckneffer	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	—	1,600 0 0
" Syedpoor	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	—
" Total of the Sirkar of Gauzeepoor	14,07,214 1 0	1,90,221 6 6	12,16,992 11 0	23,250 6 3	12,40,243 1 3	62,946 9 9	13,43,189 11 0	12,12,800 0 9	18,197 3 6	11,94,602 13 3	13,97,564 5 6	1,88,661 3 9	12,08,903 1 9	3,896 15 0	1,08,586 13 9
" Sirkar of Juanpoor.															
" Havelee Juanpoor	1,58,387 9 6	11,730 4 0	1,46,657 5 6	2,050 6 0	1,48,707 11 6	7,923 9 6	1,56,631 5 0	1,54,075 7 6	3,646 4 6	1,50,429 3 0	1,54,301 9 0	226 0 0	1,54,075 7 6	—	6,202 2 0
" Rarree	84,217 6 9	565 5 0	83,652 1 9	2,996 0 0	86,648 1 9	1,737 14 9	88,386 0 6	87,678 15 6	1,390 1 6	86,288 4 0	79,750 11 6	—	79,750 11 6	7,928 4 0	2,097 2 6
" Angowlee	77,268 3 9	484 2 0	76,784 1 9	6,473 14 6	83,258 0 3	1,989 1 6	85,247 1 9	83,817 8 0	2,012 14 3	81,804 9 9	76,407 13 3	—	76,407 13 3	7,409 10 9	3,442 8 0
" Zufferabad	15,277 12 6	319 11 0	14,958 1 6	183 0 0	15,191 1 6	226 2 6	15,367 4 3	14,306 11 6	100 8 9	14,206 2 9	17,105 1 6	2,798 9 0	14,306 11 6	—	1,161 1 6
" Mereeahoo	1,89,941 4 9	3,215 4 6	1,86,726 0 3	1,196 3 0	1,87,922 3 3	3,161 12 6	1,91,083 15 9	1,80,332 0 6	—	1,80,332 6 0	1,70,896 3 0	—	1,70,896 3 0	9,445 13 6	2,751 15 3
" Gopalpoor	65,673 4 0	2,056 10 9	63,616 9 3	674 8 9	64,291 2 0	1,865 2 3	66,156 4 3	63,304 14 9	—	63,304 14 9	65,328 13 9	2,023 15 0	63,304 14 9	—	2,851 5 6
" Burfatty	80,425 5 0	1,807 3 6	78,618 1 6	4,963 9 3	83,581 10 9	2,073 8 9	85,655 3 6	84,350 7 3	91 10 9	84,258 12 6	73,967 12 3	—	73,969 12 3	10,380 11 0	1,396 7 0
" Mongrah	1,13,508 0 3	3,903 2 9	1,09,599 13 6	532 0 3	1,10,131 13 9	4,225 15 0	1,14,357 12 9	1,04,467 11 9	—	1,04,467 11 9	1,15,447 13 6	10,980 1 9	1,04,467 11 9	—	9,890 9 0
" Gurwarah	1,22,191 8 0	2,628 14 9	1,19,562 9 3	1,089 4 0	1,20,651 13 3	9,226 11 6	1,29,878 8 9	1,21,852 9 6	608 3 6	1,21,244 6 0	1,28,617 13 6	6,765 4 0	1,21,852 9 6	—	8,634 2 9
" Kurreat Doff	30,446 2 0	393 4 3	30,052 13 9	923 15 9	30,976 13 6	667 0 9	31,643 14 3	30,741 11 9	—	30,741 11 9	3,790 12 0	49 0 3	30,741 11 9	—	902 2 6
" Kurreat Mehdah	15,852 12 6	69 0 0	15,773 12 6	140 5 3	15,914 1 9	630 12 6	16,544 14 3	16,367 5 6	—	15,821 0 0	16,072 6 0	—	16,072 6 0	294 15 6	723 9 3
" Kerakut	1,06,628 8 6	19,768 4 3	86,910 4 3	1,315 6 0	88,211 3 9	2,991 4 6	91,202 8 3	82,393 9 0	—	82,393 9 0	1,05,832 11 9	23,430 2 9	82,393 9 0	—	8,808 15 3
" Giffowah	83,973 0 6	1,696 12 9	82,276 3 9	1,455 7 6	83,731 11 3	1,404 0 6	85,135 11 9	80,551 4 9	546 0 6	79,030 2 3	75,949 1 0	—	75,949 1 0	4,602 3 9	6,105 9 6
" Singramow	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	—	1,060 0 0
" Bukhsheat	32,547 14 9	—	32,547 14 9	—	32,547 14 9	1,131 0 0	33,678 14 9	26,004 13 9	859 13 3	25,145 0 6	30,534 14 6	4,530 0 9	26,004 13 9	—	8,533 14 3
" Kolah Aftah	1,02,568 2 6	6,972 2 6	95,596 0 0	116 0 0	95,712 0 0	2,243 0 0	97,955 10 0	94,030 4 9	—	94,030 0 0	98,686 7 0	4,656 2 3	94,030 4 9	—	3,925 5 3
" Total of the Sirkar of Juanpoor	13,00,091 15 3	55,560 2 0	12,44,531 13 3	24,095 9 9	12,68,627 7 0	41,497 10 9	13,10,125 1 9	12,44,415 7 9	10,776 11 6	12,33,638 12 3	12,59,828 15 6	55,459 2 3	12,04,363 13 3	40,051 10 6	76,486 5 6

(2532)

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N ^o 9.	N ^o 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
" Names of the Purgunnahs.															
" Sirkar of Terhar.															
" Kuntil - -	3,14,441 7 6	12,597 4 -	3,01,844 3 6	5,407 13 3	3,07,252 - 9	—	3,07,252 - 9	2,96,673 9 -	—	2,90,673 -	3,02,353 1 -	5,680 - 3	2,96,673 - 9	—	10,380 - -
" Suktels Ghur - -	20,394 2 6	300 15 9	20,093 2 9	1,730 3 6	21,823 6 3	597 13 6	22,421 3 9	22,210 - 9	—	22,210 9 -	20,795 8 6	—	20,795 8 6	1,415 - 6	210 10 9
" Total of Sirkar of Terhar -	3,34,835 10 0	12,898 3 9	3,21,937 6 3	7,138 9 -	3,29,075 7 -	597 13 6	3,29,673 4 6	3,18,883 9 9	—	3,18,883 9 -	3,23,148 9 6	5,680 - 3	3,17,468 9 3	1,415 - 6	10,790 10 9
" Sirkar of Allahabad. " Budhoe according to the Sud- der Jumma (after deducting the Amount of the Rajah's Jaghier), the Canongoe Re- cords of which have not been received - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	—

" ABSTRACT.															
" Sirkar of Benares -	6,83,897 8 6	30,775 15 3	6,53,141 9 3	7,689 14 3	6,60,831 7 6	13,602 13 -	6,74,434 4 6	6,42,676 7 -	2,306 3 3	6,40,370 3 9	6,58,714 2 6	18,834 13 3	6,39,879 5 3	2,797 1 9	34,064 - 9
" Ditto of Chunar -	7,40,417 1 6	82,896 8 9	6,57,520 8 9	24,288 9 3	6,81,799 2 -	31,065 1 3	7,12,864 3 3	6,42,665 1 -	3,806 14 -	6,38,858 3 -	7,11,885 11 6	78,874 9 9	6,33,011 1 9	9,653 15 3	74,006 - 3
" Ditto of Gauzeepoor -	14,07,214 1 -	1,90,221 6 6	12,16,990 11 -	23,250 6 3	12,40,243 1 3	62,946 9 9	13,03,189 11 -	12,12,809 - -	18,197 3 6	11,94,602 13 3	13,97,564 5 6	1,88,661 3 9	12,08,903 1 3	3,898 15 -	1,08,586 13 9
" Ditto of Juanpoor -	13,00,091 15 3	55,560 2 -	12,44,531 13 3	24,095 9 9	12,68,627 7 -	41,497 10 9	13,10,125 1 9	12,44,415 7 9	10,776 11 6	12,33,638 12 3	12,59,822 15 6	55,459 2 3	12,04,363 13 3	40,951 10 6	76,486 5 6
" Ditto of Terhar -	3,34,835 10 -	12,898 3 9	3,21,937 6 3	7,138 - 9	3,29,075 7 -	597 13 6	3,29,673 4 6	3,18,883 9 9	—	3,18,883 9 9	3,23,148 9 6	5,680 - 3	3,17,468 9 3	1,415 - 6	10,790 10 9
" Ditto of Allahabad -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	—
" Total Rupees - -	46,42,115 4 3	3,72,332 3 9	42,69,783 - 6	86,452 8 3	43,56,235 8 9	1,49,710 - 3	45,05,945 9 -	42,37,099 10 3	35,087 - 3	42,02,012 10 -	45,26,794 12 6	3,47,509 13 3	41,79,284 15 3	57,814 11 -	3,03,932 15 -

" Benares,
" the 12th September 1788.

" Errors excepted,

(Signed) " Jon^s Duncan, Resident.

Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N^o 10.
Accompany-
ing Letter
from Resident
at Benares.

" Mofuffil Jumma Waffil Baukee of the Mehals of the Zemindarry of Benares for 1194 Fussily, specifying the Decrease and Increase of the Jummahs of the respective Mehals in 1194 from those of 1193 Fussily; as also the Decrease and Increase of the Gross Collections of 1194 from those of 1193, &c. &c.; the Whole being extracted from the Records of the Canongoes.

" Names of the Purgunnahs.	N ^o 1. Affil Jumma of 1193.	2. Kumme, or Decrease of y ^e Affil Jumma of 1193 in 1194.	3. Baukee, or Balance.	4. Ezaffa, or Increase in 1194.	5. Jumla Mál, or Total of the Land Revenue in 1194.	6. Aboabs of 1194.	7. Total of the Mál, or Land Revenue, of the Aboabs in 1194.	8. Waffool Kham, or Gross Collec- tions in 1194.	9. Minhabie Batta, or Deductions made by the Aumils from the Collections from the Ryots for Batta on Treffooly and Gor- shey Rupees, &c. &c. &c.	10. Waffool Pokht, or Net Collections in 1194.	11. Waffool Kham, or Gross Collec- tions in 1193.	12. Decrease of the Gross Collec- tions of 1194 from those of 1193.	13. Bakee or Balance. This Balance being added to the Beshie, or In- crease, in the next Column, will show the Gross Collections of 1194, as per Co- lumn No. 8. and if added to the Kumme, or Decrease, No. 2, will exhibit the Gross Collections of 1193, as per Column No. 12.	14. Beshie, or In- crease of 1194 beyond the A- mount collect- ed in 1193.	15. Bakee Jum- mah, or Balance of the Mofuffil Jumma.
" Sirkar of Benares.															
" Havelee Benares.															
" 1st, Talooke of Tickeree -	25,505 1 6	602 8 3	24,920 9 3	218 11 3	25,121 4 6	178 2 6	25,299 7 0	21,604 8 0	—	21,604 8 0	22,692 6 6	1,087 14 6	21,604 8 0	—	3,694 15 0
" 2d, Chittaypoor -	12,667 13 6	280 2 0	12,387 11 6	614 5 6	13,002 1 0	116 1 3	13,118 2 3	12,484 1 3	—	12,484 1 3	11,788 5 6	—	11,788 5 6	695 11 9	634 1 0
" 3d, Jalloopoer -	30,283 14 3	76 15 3	30,206 15 0	3,651 2 6	33,858 1 6	227 4 9	34,085 6 3	32,376 4 9	—	32,376 4 9	28,938 8 9	—	28,938 8 9	3,437 12 0	1,709 1 6
" Shewpoor -	39,202 5 3	242 6 9	38,959 14 6	916 0 0	39,875 14 6	926 7 6	40,802 6 0	40,215 6 3	—	40,215 6 3	37,399 4 9	—	37,399 4 9	2,816 1 6	586 15 9
" Llothah -	25,656 12 0	274 12 0	25,382 0 0	814 6 0	26,196 6 0	1,895 7 6	28,091 13 6	27,616 0 0	—	27,616 0 0	28,091 13 6	475 13 6	27,616 0 0	—	475 13 6
" Kufwar -	86,026 13 6	497 9 0	85,429 4 6	400 0 0	85,929 4 6	1,167 3 9	87,096 8 3	83,354 10 0	637 13 0	82,716 13 0	92,262 13 6	8,903 3 6	83,354 10 0	—	4,379 11 3
" Kurownah (Talook of) -	43,706 2 3	600 0 0	43,106 2 3	875 0 0	43,981 2 3	634 3 3	44,615 5 6	40,243 13 3	261 9 0	39,982 4 2	40,386 11 3	142 14 0	40,243 13 3	—	4,633 1 3
" Jackuenece -	14,721 14 9	532 4 0	14,189 10 9	1,325 14 0	15,515 8 9	459 15 0	15,975 7 9	15,710 14 6	127 8 0	15,583 6 6	15,393 3 6	—	15,393 3 6	317 11 0	392 1 3
" Meijwah (Talook of) -	69,352 2 3	1,333 6 3	68,018 12 0	4,832 2 6	72,850 14 6	415 11 3	73,266 9 9	69,122 6 9	506 3 9	68,616 3 0	68,835 9 6	—	68,835 9 6	286 13 3	4,650 6 9
" Kutcher -	1,22,600 15 6	150 12 0	1,22,450 3 6	6,621 15 9	1,29,072 3 3	2,522 0 9	1,31,594 4 0	1,30,730 0 0	165 0 3	1,30,564 15 9	99,529 0 0	—	99,529 0 0	31,201 0 0	1,029 4 3
" Afraad -	43,099 5 3	—	43,099 5 3	400 0 0	43,499 5 3	740 13 6	44,240 2 9	39,041 7 6	365 11 3	38,675 12 3	38,170 14 6	—	38,170 14 6	870 9 0	5,564 6 6
" Algawaun -	61,940 0 0	202 0 0	61,738 0 0	2,637 3 6	46,375 3 6	2,381 13 3	66,757 0 9	64,709 5 9	215 3 6	64,494 2 3	61,778 9 3	—	61,778 9 3	2,930 12 6	2,262 14 6
" Bhileth -	48,283 13 3	1,238 3 9	47,045 9 6	221 0 0	47,266 9 6	2,388 6 6	49,655 0 0	44,481 1 0	—	44,481 1 0	50,155 1 6	5,674 0 6	44,481 1 0	—	5,173 15 0
" Pundrah -	48,430 0 3	1,301 8 9	47,128 7 6	499 8 9	47,628 0 3	3,536 15 0	51,164 15 3	47,712 11 6	—	47,712 11 6	47,254 1 0	—	47,254 1 0	458 10 6	3,452 3 9
" Total of the Sirkar of Benares	6,71,477 1 6	7,332 8 0	6,64,144 9 7	24,027 5 9	6,88,171 15 3	17,590 9 9	7,05,762 9 0	6,69,402 10 6	2,279 0 0	6,67,123 9 6	6,42,676 7 0	16,288 14 0	6,26,387 9 0	43,015 1 6	38,638 15 3
" Sirkar of Chunar.															
" Havelee Chunar	48,261 11 0	4 0 0	48,257 11 0	1,867 7 0	50,125 2 0	754 7 9	50,879 9 9	49,866 1 6	1,643 11 3	48,223 6 3	51,184 14 0	1,318 12 6	49,866 1 6	—	2,657 3 0
" Buggurit -	35,982 7 9	563 5 6	35,419 2 3	751 14 3	36,171 0 6	1,041 13 3	37,212 13 9	33,884 0 9	1,153 0 0	32,731 0 9	36,220 11 6	2,336 10 9	33,884 0 9	—	4,481 13 0
" Rhalloopoer -	41,984 9 9	2,571 5 6	39,413 4 3	1,234 8 6	40,647 12 9	1,405 1 3	42,052 14 0	41,679 2 9	847 0 0	40,832 2 9	32,364 15 9	—	32,364 15 9	9,314 3 0	1,220 11 3
" Bhoeelee -	87,201 14 0	5,689 0 0	81,512 14 0	5,901 11 0	87,414 9 0	5,900 14 3	93,315 7 3	89,610 12 6	—	89,610 12 6	87,089 3 6	—	87,089 3 6	2,521 9 0	3,704 10 0
" Agowree Burhur -	66,438 2 0	4,174 6 0	62,263 12 0	2,024 0 0	64,287 12 0	7,700 6 3	71,988 2 3	66,907 9 3	416 8 6	66,491 0 3	67,594 10 3	687 1 0	66,907 9 3	—	5,197 1 0
" Bijy Ghur -	11,188 0 0	546 12 0	10,633 4 0	1,200 8 0	11,833 12 0	976 4 9	12,810 0 9	12,198 10 0	105 9 3	12,093 0 9	9,949 9 3	—	9,949 9 3	2,249 0 9	717 0 0
" Ahrowrah -	18,097 3 6	1,262 3 3	16,830 0 3	643 3 0	17,473 3 3	1,656 14 3	19,130 1 6	17,978 11 0	—	17,978 11 0	15,824 3 9	—	15,824 3 9	2,154 7 3	1,151 6 0
" Mowaye -	21,700 9 6	1,018 12 3	20,681 13 3	62 2 9	20,744 0 0	352 5 0	21,096 5 0	19,980 6 3	27 11 0	19,952 11 3	21,566 14 9	1,576 8 6	19,980 6 3	—	1,143 9 0
" Mowaree -	22,617 13 9	496 2 3	22,121 11 6	2,919 12 6	25,041 8 0	440 11 0	25,482 3 0	23,231 11 0	261 9 6	23,015 1 6	22,404 7 0	—	22,404 7 0	827 4 0	2,167 1 0
" Kurreeat Sikhur -	81,341 15 3	3,422 14 0	77,919 1 3	1,969 7 9	79,888 9 0	570 5 6	80,458 14 6	56,598 4 6	90 2 0	56,508 2 6	58,505 9 9	1,907 5 3	56,598 4 6	—	23,950 12 0
" Burwul -	31,802 8 9	691 13 0	31,110 11 9	2,782 9 0	33,893 4 9	1,900 7 0	35,793 11 9	35,689 14 9	636 15 0	35,052 15 9	36,954 8 3	1,264 9 6	35,689 14 9	—	740 12 0
" Dhoofs -	28,937 10 6	918 12 9	28,018 13 9	2,799 1 9	30,817 15 6	1,348 0 6	32,166 0 0	31,730 14 6	798 14 9	30,931 15 9	32,313 15 9	583 1 3	31,730 14 6	—	1,234 0 0
" Nerwun -	45,913 13 6	4,927 4 9	40,986 8 9	7,893 3 0	48,879 11 9	3,185 9 3	52,065 5 0	37,000 5 3	67 15 3	36,932 6 0	36,243 9 6	—	36,243 9 6	756 11 9	15,132 15 0
" Meijwar -	42,109 9 6	2,446 15 3	39,662 10 3	3,122 4 9	42,784 15 0	1,040 7 9	43,825 6 9	41,762 4 9	416 4 6	41,346 0 3	46,152 15 3	4,390 10 6	41,762 4 9	—	2,479 6 0
" Mohayeh -	53,665 2 3	2,118 3 6	51,546 14 9	4,853 11 6	56,700 10 3	1,394 10 3	58,095 4 6	54,339 2 3	—	54,339 2 3	51,101 10 0	—	51,101 10 0	3,237 8 3	3,756 2 0
" Bhurrah -	39,214 15 0	620 0 0	38,594 15 0	1,539 9 0	40,134 8 0	819 1 0	40,953 9 0	38,106 15 0	—	38,106 15 0	38,205 2 6	98 3 6	38,106 15 0	—	2,844 10 0
" Total of the Sirkar of Chunar	6,76,553 2 0	31,479 14 0	6,45,273 4 0	41,565 1 9	6,86,838 5 9	30,487 7 0	7,17,325 12 9	6,50,564 14 0	6,420 5 0	6,44,144 9 0	6,43,667 0 9	14,162 14 9	6,29,504 2 0	21,060 12 0	73,181 3 0

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N ^o 10. " Names of the Purgunnahs.	N ^o 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
" Sirkar of Gauzepoor.															
" Havelee Gauzepoor	87,521 10 3	1,460 7 0	86,061 3 3	3,026 3 9	89,087 7 0	1,487 10 3	90,575 1 3	86,968 12 9	441 2 3	86,527 10 6	85,477 13 9	—	85,477 13 9	1,490 15 0	4,647 6 9
" Mahomedabad	1,34,391 7 0	10,767 0 9	1,23,624 6 3	3,913 3 0	1,27,537 9 3	6,839 1 9	1,34,376 11 0	1,20,835 11 0	2,372 9 9	1,18,462 1 3	1,30,471 8 3	9,635 13 3	1,20,835 11 0	—	15,913 9 9
" Zemaneah	1,23,764 9 0	1,436 10 0	1,22,327 15 0	24,882 11 3	1,47,210 10 3	10,223 8 0	1,57,434 2 3	1,53,394 3 0	370 0 3	1,53,024 2 3	1,15,780 4 9	—	1,15,780 4 9	37,613 14 3	4,410 0 0
" Chowfah	44,213 3 6	2,119 11 3	42,093 8 3	5,024 13 0	47,118 5 3	6,288 12 3	53,407 1 6	52,508 13 6	1,416 11 9	51,092 1 9	51,699 9 6	—	51,699 9 6	809 4 0	2,314 15 9
" Kundah	35,484 0 0	651 15 6	34,832 0 6	9,494 7 0	41,326 7 6	2,909 14 3	47,236 5 9	45,844 11 6	97 12 6	45,746 15 0	32,639 15 9	—	32,639 15 9	13,204 11 9	1,489 6 9
" Khanpoor	28,329 7 3	965 9 0	27,363 14 3	2,527 14 9	29,891 13 0	723 3 9	30,615 9 0	25,869 15 6	—	25,869 15 6	25,547 6 0	—	25,547 6 0	322 9 6	4,743 1 3
" Shadabad	82,302 1 0	2,084 9 9	80,217 7 3	6,028 9 0	86,246 0 3	8,011 4 6	94,257 4 9	91,371 10 9	3,879 1 9	87,492 9 0	85,266 10 9	—	85,266 10 9	6,104 0 0	6,764 11 9
" Putchowter	71,141 13 9	2,168 1 0	68,973 12 9	1,601 4 9	70,575 1 6	7,988 3 6	78,663 5 0	73,888 0 6	—	73,888 0 6	70,952 5 3	—	70,952 5 0	2,935 11 3	4,673 4 6
" Zehoorabad	95,158 15 0	1,817 6 3	93,341 8 9	6,115 14 3	99,457 7 0	7,329 13 6	1,06,787 4 6	99,965 5 9	—	99,965 5 9	93,190 0 3	—	93,190 0 3	6,775 5 6	6,821 14 9
" Abdulla Gunge	4,501 0 0	320 2 9	4,180 13 3	134 1 9	4,314 15 0	308 11 9	4,623 10 9	4,398 9 9	—	4,398 9 9	4,398 9 9	—	4,398 9 9	—	225 1 0
" Behdawn	30,249 12 0	188 9 0	30,061 3 0	1,500 2 3	31,561 5 3	2,413 8 6	33,974 13 9	31,722 5 6	—	31,722 5 6	28,965 5 0	—	28,965 5 0	2,757 0 6	2,292 8 3
" Sekunderpoor	1,10,471 4 6	1,335 8 0	1,09,135 12 6	13,960 6 6	1,23,096 3 0	7,471 6 9	1,30,567 9 9	21,240 15 9	3,523 15 6	1,17,717 0 3	1,08,386 4 6	—	1,08,386 4 6	12,854 11 3	12,850 9 6
" Khureed	1,06,191 8 6	5,036 13 0	1,01,154 11 6	10,509 9 9	1,11,664 5 3	2,666 0 9	1,14,330 6 0	1,05,088 2 3	1,002 8 0	1,04,085 10 3	92,729 12 9	—	92,729 12 7	12,358 5 6	10,244 11 9
" Bulleeah	1,40,891 3 3	7,361 4 6	1,33,529 14 9	7,381 12 9	1,40,911 11 6	13,863 15 3	1,54,775 10 9	1,34,812 7 0	2,220 0 3	1,32,592 6 9	1,36,396 5 0	1,583 14 0	1,34,812 7 0	—	22,183 4 0
" Gurrah	31,298 2 6	581 0 0	30,717 2 6	3,036 13 6	33,754 0 0	2,084 11 6	35,838 11 6	30,993 2 6	852 2 3	30,141 0 3	31,198 2 6	205 0 0	30,992 2 6	—	5,697 11 3
" Dehmah	8,153 0 0	14 0 0	8,139 0 0	—	8,139 0 0	452 10 6	8,591 10 6	7,736 7 0	276 2 6	7,460 3 6	7,994 13 6	258 7 3	7,736 6 0	—	1,131 7 0
" Kopah	55,297 5 6	1,240 7 9	54,056 13 3	5,563 12 3	59,620 9 6	5,819 0 6	65,439 10 0	62,570 8 9	2,235 13 3	60,536 11 6	56,976 0 6	—	56,976 0 6	5,594 8 3	4,904 14 6
" Luckneffer	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	—	1,600 0 0
" Cheetferozpoor	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	—	1,500 0 0
" Syedpoor	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	—
" Total of the Sirkar of Gauzepoor	12,40,588 1 6	39,549 3 6	12,01,038 14 0	1,04,701 11 6	13,05,740 9 6	86,881 9 3	13,92,622 2 9	12,97,337 8 9	18,488 0 6	12,78,849 8 3	12,06,198 10 6	11,683 2 6	11,94,515 8 0	1,02,822 0 9	1,13,774 10 6
" Sirkar of Juanpoor.															
" Havelee Juanpoor	1,54,509 7 3	3,042 10 6	1,51,466 12 9	5,948 2 9	1,57,414 15 6	2,539 7 0	1,59,954 6 6	1,55,583 12 9	2,801 5 6	1,52,782 7 0	1,54,075 7 6	—	1,54,075 7 6	1,508 5 0	7,171 15 0
" Rarree	92,356 7 9	19 2 0	92,337 5 9	2,506 0 6	94,843 3 0	3,699 11 9	98,543 2 0	90,620 3 9	255 13 9	95,947 6 0	87,678 15 6	—	87,678 15 6	8,524 4 3	2,599 12 0
" Angowlee	90,979 0 3	595 7 0	90,383 9 3	5,696 0 0	96,079 9 3	5,283 11 6	1,01,363 4 9	98,105 9 3	146 9 9	97,958 15 6	83,817 8 0	—	83,817 8 0	14,288 1 3	3,404 5 3
" Zuffarabad	15,111 1 6	133 14 9	14,977 2 9	960 14 9	15,938 1 6	215 6 0	16,153 7 6	15,632 6 6	54 10 3	15,577 12 3	14,306 11 6	—	14,306 11 6	1,325 11 0	575 11 3
" Mereeahoe	1,87,922 3 3	633 4 9	1,87,288 14 6	4,984 1 9	1,92,273 3 3	3,173 2 6	1,95,446 2 9	1,86,416 6 0	—	1,86,416 6 0	1,80,332 0 6	—	1,80,332 0 6	6,084 5 6	9,029 12 9
" Gopalapoor	64,291 2 0	822 1 9	63,469 0 3	800 9 4	64,269 9 9	1,690 7 0	65,960 0 9	63,551 15 9	—	63,551 15 9	63,304 14 9	—	63,304 14 9	247 1 0	2,408 1 0
" Burfutte	83,581 10 9	854 14 0	82,726 12 9	5,414 8 3	88,141 5 0	1,759 3 6	89,900 8 6	84,853 7 3	1,627 5 9	83,226 1 6	84,350 7 3	—	84,350 7 3	503 0 0	6,674 7 0
" Mongrah	1,05,131 13 9	1,028 7 0	1,04,103 4 9	10,437 1 0	1,14,40 7 9	4,259 9 9	1,18,800 1 6	1,13,943 15 9	—	1,13,943 15 9	1,04,467 11 9	—	1,04,467 11 9	9,476 4 0	4,856 1 9
" Gurwarah	1,29,878 8 9	4,230 1 3	1,25,648 7 6	6,269 9 0	1,31,918 0 6	2,505 11 9	1,34,423 12 3	1,17,767 15 9	417 0 9	1,17,350 15 0	1,21,852 9 6	4,084 9 9	1,17,767 15 9	—	17,072 13 3
" Bukhsheut	28,087 12 0	718 5 3	27,369 6 9	4,598 2 9	31,967 9 6	3,281 7 6	25,249 1 0	31,323 9 3	130 14 0	31,192 11 3	26,004 13 9	—	26,004 13 9	5,318 11 6	4,056 5 9
" Kurreeat Doff	30,976 13 6	230 0 6	30,746 13 0	650 6 9	31,397 3 9	923 15 0	32,321 2 9	31,299 13 9	—	31,299 13 9	30,741 11 9	—	30,741 11 9	558 2 0	1,021 5 0
" Kurreeat Mehdah	21,848 13 6	321 6 3	21,527 7 3	11 9 6	21,539 0 9	667 7 6	22,206 8 3	21,417 0 3	155 5 6	21,261 10 9	16,367 5 6	—	16,367 5 6	5,049 10 9	944 13 6
" Kerakut	99,957 11 6	2,721 2 0	95,236 9 6	12,870 4 6	1,08,106 14 0	5,032 10 6	1,13,139 8 6	1,09,341 13 0	91 5 0	1,09,250 8 0	82,393 9 0	—	82,393 9 0	26,948 4 0	3,889 0 6
" Giffowah	83,731 11 3	506 8 9	83,225 2 6	989 0 6	84,214 3 0	1,872 12 3	86,086 15 3	80,579 4 9	1,620 0 0	78,959 4 3	80,551 4 9	—	80,551 4 9	28 0 0	7,127 11 0
" Singramow	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	—	1,000 0 0
" Kolah Allah	95,712 0 0	1,620 15 6	94,091 0 6	373 0 9	94,464 1 3	3,039 8 0	97,503 9 3	91,128 7 6	—	91,128 7 6	90,543 14 0	—	90,543 14 0	548 9 6	6,275 1 9
" Total of the Sirkar of Juanpoor	13,05,276 5 0	19,478 5 3	12,85,797 15 9	62,509 8 3	13,48,307 8 0	39,944 3 6	13,88,251 11 6	13,17,288 13 0	7,300 6 9	13,09,988 6 3	12,40,929 1 0	4,084 9 9	12,36,844 7 3	80,444 5 9	78,263 5 3

(2535)

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N ^o 10.	N ^o 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
" Names of the Purgunnahs.															
" Sirkar of Terhar.															
" Kuntil - -	3,24,940 4 3	9,532 14 3	3,15,407 6 -	14,612 5 6	3,30,019 11 6	8,657 12 9	3,88,677 8 3	3,18,930 11 9	2,218 15 9	3,16,711 12 -	2,96,673 - 9	—	2,96,673 - 9	22,257 11 -	21,965 12 3
" Suktefs Ghur - -	25,249 10 9	4,248 10 9	21,001 - -	250 - -	21,251 - -	417 - -	21,668 - -	21,115 14 -	—	21,165 14 -	22,210 9 -	1,044 11 -	21,165 14 -	—	502 2 -
" Total - -	3,50,189 15 10	13,781 9 -	3,36,408 - -	14,862 5 6	3,51,270 11 6	9,074 12 9	3,60,345 8 3	3,40,096 9 9	2,218 15 9	3,37,877 10 -	3,18,883 9 9	1,044 11 -	3,17,838 14 9	22,257 11 -	22,467 14 3
" Sirkar of Allahabad. " Budhoe according to the Sud- der Jumma (after deducting the Amount of the Rajah's Jaghier), the Canongoe Re- cords of which have not been received - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	—

" ABSTRACT.															
" Sirkar of Benares -	6,71,477 1 6	7,332 8 -	6,64,144 9 6	24,027 5 9	6,88,171 15 3	17,590 9 9	7,05,762 9 -	6,69,402 10 6	2,279 - 9	6,67,123 9 9	6,42,676 7 -	16,238 14 -	6,26,387 9 -	43,015 1 6	38,638 15 3
" Ditto of Chunar -	6,76,753 2 -	31,479 14 -	6,45,273 4 -	41,565 1 9	6,86,838 5 9	30,487 7 -	7,17,325 12 9	6,50,564 14 -	6,420 5 -	6,44,144 9 -	6,43,667 9 9	14,162 14 9	6,29,504 2 -	21,060 12 -	73,181 3 9
" Ditto of Gauzeepoor -	12,40,588 1 6	39,549 3 6	12,01,038 14 -	1,04,701 11 6	13,05,740 9 6	86,881 9 3	13,92,622 2 9	12,97,337 8 9	18,488 - 6	12,78,849 8 3	12,06,198 10 6	11,683 2 6	11,94,515 8 -	1,02,822 - 9	1,13,772 10 6
" Ditto of Juanpoor -	13,05,276 5 -	19,478 5 3	12,85,797 15 9	62,509 8 3	1,34,807 8 -	39,944 3 6	13,88,251 11 6	13,17,288 13 -	7,300 6 9	13,09,988 6 3	12,40,929 1 -	4,084 9 9	12,36,844 7 3	80,444 5 9	78,263 5 3
" Ditto of Terhar -	3,50,189 15 -	13,781 9 -	3,36,408 6 -	14,862 5 6	3,51,270 11 6	9,074 12 9	3,60,345 8 3	3,40,096 9 9	2,218 15 9	3,37,887 10 -	3,18,883 9 9	1,044 11 -	3,17,838 14 9	22,257 11 -	22,467 14 3
" Ditto of Allahabad -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	—
" Total Rupees - -	44,19,943 - -	1,11,621 7 9	43,08,322 1 3	2,47,666 - 9	45,55,988 2 -	1,83,978 10 3	47,39,966 12 3	44,50,349 8 -	30,706 12 9	44,13,642 11 3	42,28,013 13 -	47,264 4 -	41,80,749 9 -	2,69,599 15 -	3,26,324 1 -

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

No. 11.
Accompany-
ing Letter
from Resident
at Benares.

“ PARTICULARS of the Mofuffil Jumma, or Grofs Rental of the Purgunnahs compofing the Zemindarry of Benares from 1187, or 1780, to 1194, or 1787, both inclusive; and exhibiting in feparate Columns the Decreafe and Encreafe
“ in each Purgunnah for each Year fucceffively.

Canongoes Statement.		Difference in Canongoes Accounts.																								
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.		
Affil Jumma of 1187, according to the Canongoes Accounts.	Excess in the Canongoes Statement from the Canongoes respectively, including Lands in the Accounts not belonging to their Division.	Remains after Excess.	Deficiency in the Canongoes Statement from the Canongoes respectively, not including Lands in the Accounts which they ought to have done, together with such Parts of the Abos as have since 1185 been annexed to the Mal, or Quit Rent.	Remains real Affil Jumma of 1187, after correcting the Canongoes Mistakes.	Decrease in the Settlement of 1188.	Ditto in 1189.	Ditto in 1190.	Ditto in 1191.	Ditto in 1192.	Ditto in 1193.	Ditto in 1194.	Total Decrease from 1188 to 1194, both inclusive.	Remains of Affil Jumma of 1187 after allowing for the preceding Decrease.	Increase in Settlement of 1188.	Ditto in 1189.	Ditto in 1190.	Ditto in 1191.	Ditto in 1192.	Ditto in 1193.	Ditto in 1194.	Total Increase from 1187 to 1194, both inclusive, including in 1187 those brought to Account.	Mal, or Real Rental, up to 1194, being the Aggregate of the 22 and 23 Columns.	Abos, or Taxation, up to 1194, exclusive of what is annexed to the Mal.	Total Jumma.		
" Sirkar of Benares, &c.																										
" Sirkar of Benares.																										
" Talook Tickree	27,694 14 6	25 0 3	27,666 14 3	27,666 14 3	164 6 6	1,733 14 9	450 2 6	1,156 5 0	389 7 9	406 9 3	602 8 0	4,870 12 0	22,799 2 3	393 10 0	7 1 0	186 9 0	11 11 6	797 8 6	506 18 0	118 11 6	2,123 2 3	25,721 4 6	178 2 6	25,899 7 2		
" Do Chittaypoor	20,360 14 0		20,360 14 0	20,360 14 0	1 14 6		153 12 9	77 12 0	238 4 6	67 7 0	220 2 0	820 4 9	10,344 12 9	1,645 9 9		48 1 6	110 0 0	89 0 0	149 13 6	614 5 6	2,657 4 3	12,001 1 0	116 1 3	12,117 2 3		
" Do Jallopoor	33,653 7 3	553 0 3	33,103 7 0	33,103 7 0	332 12 0	1,028 8 0	1,386 3 6	714 3 6	781 3 6	2,270 3 9	76 15 3	6,780 2 6	26,323 5 6	408 12 0	358 3 6	93 0 9	1,133 10 9	745 7 9	342 6 9	3,651 2 6	7,324 12 0	33,838 1 6	937 4 9	34,775 6 3		
" Purgannah Shewpoor	43,115 11 6	280 12 0	42,834 15 6	42,834 15 6	755 6 0	4,385 10 3	1,278 10 9	906 4 9	1,285 5 0	673 15 0	242 6 9	9,967 10 6	32,867 5 0	3,420 10 0	1,071 3 3	444 9 3	1,335 4 9	1,064 2 6	756 11 9	916 0 0	7,008 9 6	39,875 14 6	936 7 6	40,812 0 0		
" Talook Lloothah	29,609 5 9	2,747 4 3	26,862 1 6	26,862 1 6	1,978 10 9	816 13 9	2,341 1 0	1,242 2 6	1,347 0 9	1,234 12 6	274 12 0	9,417 7 3	17,444 10 3	1,211 10 3	1,485 10 0	1,153 12 9	1,563 3 0	1,349 9 9	1,233 8 0	814 6 0	8,751 11 9	26,196 6 0	1,295 7 6	27,491 13 6		
" Purgannah Kufwar	95,677 14 3	20,526 9 6	85,151 4 9	85,151 4 9	1,053 4 0	1,764 7 0	1,621 12 6	1,025 10 6	1,860 14 0	315 0 0	497 9 0	11,228 11 0	77,022 9 0	4,594 3 9	1,121 15 3	2,365 10 9	1,00 11 0	264 2 0	400 0 0	8,906 10 9	85,929 4 6	1,167 3 9	87,096 8 3			
" Korownah	66,544 6 9	20,413 5 6	46,131 1 3	46,131 1 3	2,050 9 9	1,614 5 9	1,516 7 0	3,213 15 3	500 10 0		600 0 0	11,264 3 0	64,266 14 3	866 3 9	2,611 2 3	3,172 6 3	1,673 5 9	416 2 0	100 0 0	875 0 0	9,714 4 0	43,081 2 3	634 3 3	44,715 5 6		
" Talook Jeeknee	14,454 9 0		14,454 9 0	14,454 9 0	16 4 0		742 10 3				33 4 0	1,291 2 3	1,291 2 3	88 5 0			135 4 0	35 0 0	1,325 14 0	1,284 7 0	15,151 8 9	459 15 0	15,610 3 9			
" Purgannah Mujiwah	69,516 12 6		69,516 12 6	69,516 12 6	1,768 2 0	5,243 12 6	2,149 2 6	1,254 4 9	11,027 1 9	515 9 4	1,233 6 3	26,935 1 9	42,259 8 0	2,204 1 9	2,239 0 3	4,623 6 3	15,043 14 6	985 7 0	863 6 3	4,232 1 6	29,991 6 6	72,850 14 6	415 11 3	73,265 7 9		
" Kutcher	96,523 6 6		96,523 6 6	96,523 6 6	6,024 6 9	6,460 8 0	3,240 13 6	1,841 8 9	6,205 1 9	14,189 2 3	150 12 0	38,700 5 0	85,078 2 0	3,477 14 0	5,695 8 3	3,344 13 0	16,760 7 0	6,509 2 0	1,284 3 3	6,621 15 9	43,994 1 3	1,29,073 3 3	2,212 0 0	1,31,285 3 3		
" Afhaad	7,802 0 0		7,802 0 0	7,802 0 0																						
" Algaawaun	59,200 10 0		59,200 10 0	59,200 10 0																						
" Byalfeh	45,770 0 0	537 0 0	45,233 0 0	45,233 0 0																						
" Pundrah	51,356 12 3	8,613 12 6	42,743 15 9	42,743 15 9	1,688 3 9	905 14 6	476 6 3																			
" Total of Benares	6,51,283 13 0	43,686 12 3	6,07,597 0 9	6,07,597 0 9	15,777 15 0	27,041 5 6	17,620 6 6	14,419 7 0	29,159 4 3	30,755 12 3	7,332 8 0	1,41,106 10 6	5,30,832 6 6	13,790 4 3	26,038 15 0	20,188 13 6	49,872 2 6	25,712 10 9	7,689 14 0	24,027 5 9	1,57,439 8 9	6,88,171 15 3	17,189 15 9	7,05,360 15 0		
" Sirkar of Chunar.																										
" Havelce Chunar	49,439 13 0	688 7 0	48,751 6 0	48,751 6 0	451 1 0	6,517 1 6	5,017 5 3																			
" Purgannah Bhugwat	39,375 4 0		39,375 0 0	39,375 0 0	1,219 8 3	11,486 6 6		1,691 4 3	1,374 4 9	128 0 6	583 5 6	16,462 13 9	26,902 7 3	2,396 11 9	722 8 3		1,263 7 6	4,222 15 6	921 0 0	751 14 3	9,268 9 3	36,171 0 6	1,041 13 3	37,212 13 9		
" Rallopoor	51,076 0 0	4,350 10 3	46,726 5 9	46,726 5 9	1,067 0 9	2,136 4 0		1,731 15 3	2,224 11 9	1,774 2 0	2,571 5 6	22,505 9 3	34,219 12 6	665 4 3	1,547 0 3		10 0 0	1,521 13 9	1,449 5 6	1,234 8 6	6,228 0 3	40,647 12 9	1,205 1 3	41,852 13 0		
" Bhoilee	84,531 5 0	6,622 0 0	77,909 5 0	77,909 5 0	3,066 9 9	13,497 0 0		4,505 0 0	982 2 0	6,697 14 0	5,689 0 0	34,437 9 9	43,471 11 3	4,167 11 6	2,925 9 9		8,716 0 0	20,088 12 0	2,113 0 0	5,901 11 0	43,941 13 9	72,714 9 0	5,600 14 3	49,541 7 3		
" Agoree Burhur	58,583 0 0	500 0 0	58,083 0 0	58,083 0 0																						
" Bigy Ghur	11,517 0 0		11,517 0 0	11,517 0 0																						
" Ahereorah	19,027 4 0		19,027 4 0	19,027 4 0	520 7 3	19,547 11 3	560 13 3	1,115 0 9	1,242 12 0	812 11 0	2,213 11 0	3,217 15 9	1,267 3 3	10,131 3 3	9,416 8 0	402 3 9	494 13 6	1,749 0 6	740 1 9	3,300 1 6	723 3 3	643 3 0	8,056 11 3	17,473 3 3		
" Moway	23,368 4 0		23,368 4 0	23,368 4 0	1,150 13 0	24,519 1 0	5 0 0	670 4 0	434 0 0	1,157 13 9	4,131 10 3	1,580 14 3	1,028 12 3	9,180 6 6	15,338 10 6	331 0 0	946 7 0	348 9 0	953 10 0	1,012 12 9	1,224 12 0	62 2 9	5,405 5 6	20,744 0 0		
" Mowarg	31,658 0 0	9,921 0 9	21,736 15 3	21,736 15 3	210 0 0	1,511 0 0	829 4 0	1,317 0 0	865 13 6	496 2 3	11,585 3 0	20,151 11 6	1,038 0 0	2,944 0 0	393 8 0	1,430 3 9	5,574 12 3	589 8 0	8,919 12 6	14,879 12 6	25,011 8 0	440 11 0	25,451 8 0			
" Kurraet Sekhur	75,804 12 3		75,804 12 3	75,804 12 3	4,195 12 6	80,000 7 9	679 5 6	2,221 2 0	8,264 1 3	1,776 2 6	15,667 14 3	13,124 4 9	3,222 14 0	43,255 12 3	26,244 11 6	218 13 3	8,719 4 9	2,222 7 6	9,067 1 6	6,780 3 9	1,969 7 9	43,643 13 6	79,888 9 0	570 5 6	80,458 12 6	
" Burwell	34,633 1 3	5,498 4 0	29,135 13 3	29,135 13 3	1,450 8 6	1,492 2 6	4,734 8 6	1,969 11 0	8,346 9 0	2,278 9 9	691 13 0	20,963 14 3	8,171 15 0	1,430 8 9	6,624 10 0	380 0 3	8,850 15 0	1,195 10 3	4,317 0 6	2,782 9 9	35,721 5 9	33,923 4 9	1,900 7 0	35,793 11 9		
" Dhoofs	34,779 6 3	2,755 14 3	32,023 8 0	32,023 8 0	662 9 6	1,426 3 9	1,457 3 9	4,249 9 0	122 0 0	6,075 5 9	918 12 9	14,062 12 6	17,060 11 6	99 9 6	259 15 9	3,793 5 6	416 11 3	6,336 6 6	34 1 9	2,799 1 9	13,757 4 0	30,817 15 9	1,248 0 6	32,066 0 0		
" Nerwun	53,334 4 0	2,356 15 9	51,977 4 3	51,977 4 3	439 13 6	3,720 0 3	3,689 4 9	5,450 7 3	7,088 0 3	12,378 12 0	4,927 4 9	48,693 10 9	3,283 9 6	5,432 12 6	4,366 4 3	2,532 15 0	16,243 9 6	7,281 8 9	675 15 3	7,893 3 0	45,596 2 3	48,879 11 9	1,185 9 3	47,065 5 0		
" Mujiwar	49,567 13 0	6,180 11 6	43,387 1 6	43,387 1 6																						
" Mahach	45,328 13 0		45,328 13 0	45,328 13 0																						
" Burra	32,299 5 0	9,976 9 0	22,322 12 0	22,322 12 0																						
" Total of Sirkar of Chunar	6,94,213 3 9	38,849 8 6	6,55,363 11 3	6,55,363 11 3	10,078 3 3	6,65,441 14 6	10,840 7 3	67,098 9 3	40,649 14 6	3,811 0 9	62,859 12 3	82,896 8 9	31,479 14 0	33,288 13 9	3,314,553 0 9	40,365 1 6	43,661 14 6	28,072 8 9	86,678 1 6	90,219 3 9	24,278 9 3	41,565 1 9	3,54,653 9 0	6,86,218 5 9	30,487 7 0	7,17,705 12 9
" Sirkar of Gauzeepoor.																										
" Havelce Gauzeepoor	91,469 6 0		91,469 6 0	91,469 6 0	4,227 6 3	95,696 12 3	653 13 9	5,392 4 3	7,179 7 9	2,523 3 9	4,172 13 6	4,716 6 6	1,460 7 0	26,158 8 6	69,538 3 9	3,728 3 8	1,122 0 0	2,727 13 6	3,090 10 9	5,030 9 6	583 10 3	3,026 3 9	19,549 3 3	89,087 7 0	1,28,700 3 3	
" Purgannah Mahomedabad	1,21,568 2 6		1,21,568 2 6	1,21,568 2 6	8,409 0 9	1,29,977 3 3	4,893 0 9	8,287 6 0	11,199 12 0	6,315 5 3	11,253 9 9	12,857 12 6	10,767 0 9	65,872 15 0	64,201 4 3	16,824 1 0	8,192 15 0	8,950 6 6	21,230 8 9	6,319 4 0	373 14 9	3 9 13 0	63,436 5 0	1,29,537 9 3	6,839 1 9	1,36,376 12 0
" Ditto Zemanuah	1,55,364 11 3	24,067 11 3	1,31,297 0 0	1,31,297 0 0	9,745 7 6	1,27,042 7 6	12,203 1 6	18,618 5 0	2,992 12 6	3,252 12 6	2,436 10 0	79,923 13 9	51,375 2 3	5,506 1 9	20,939 6 0	3,577 9 9	24,329 11 3	12,566 6 6	1,093 9 6	24,882 11 3	95,835 8 0	1,47,110 10 3	10,223 8 0	1,57,333 8 3		
" Chowrah	97,579 7 0	2,122 3 0	89,395 4 0	89,395 4 0	13,082 12 3	9,453 14 0	23,182 5 6	9,790 0 3	12,717 2 6	9,634 10 0	2,219 11 3	79,980 7 9	9,414 12 3	5,122 8 9	16,435 10 0	3,441 3 3	10,774 9 9	6,283 14 3	1,269 0 0	1,024 12 0	48,703 9 0	32,118 5 3	6,282 12 3	61,028 1 6		
" Kuranda	48,227 6 9	1,122 4 3	47,105 2 6	47,105 2 6	564 4 0																					
" Khunpoor	17,917 5 0	165 10 0	17,752 11 0	17,752 11 0																						
" Shadeabad	74,418 12 3		74,418 12 3	74,418 12 3	7,425 4 9	81,843 7 2	1,910 11 6	7,925 1 0	4,713 9 9	612 14 5	5,372 7 0	2,599 12 3	2,024 9 9	25,239 2 0	26,682 13 0	2,792 4 0	2,629 9 3	4,506 2 9	8,595 9 6	4,223 9 9	1,38					

Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

No. 11.
Accompany-
ing Letter
from Resident
at Benares.

" PARTICULARS of the Mofussil Jumma, or Gross Rental of the Purgunnahs composing the Zemindarry of Benares from 1187, or 1780, to 1194, or 1787, both inclusive; and exhibiting in separate Columns the Decrease and Encrease in each Purgunnah for each Year successively.

	Canongoes Statement.	Difference in Canongoes Accounts.																							
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
	Amil Jumma of 1187, according to the Canongoes Accounts.	Excess in the Canongoes Statement from the Canongoes respectively, including Lands in Accounts not belonging to their Division.	Remains after Excess.	Deficiency in the Canongoes Statement from the Canongoes respectively, including Lands in the Accounts which they ought to have done, together with such Parts of the Aboas as have since 1187 been annexed to the Mal, or Quit Rent.	Remains real A.C. of 1187, after correcting the Canongoes Mistakes.	Decrease in the Settlement of 1188.	Ditto in 1189.	Ditto in 1190.	Ditto in 1191.	Ditto in 1192.	Ditto in 1193.	Ditto in 1194.	Total Decrease from 1188 to 1194, both inclusive.	Remains of Amil Jumma of 1187 after allowing for the 7 preceding Years Decrease.	Increase in Settlement of 1188.	Ditto in 1189.	Ditto in 1190.	Ditto in 1191.	Ditto in 1192.	Ditto in 1193.	Ditto in 1194.	Total Increase from 1187 to 1194, both inclusive, including in 1187 those brought to Account.	Mal, or Real Rental, up to 1194, being the Aggregate of the 23 and 24 Columns.	Aboas, or Taxes, as existing separately, exclusive of what is annexed to the Mal.	Total Jumma.
" Names of the Sirkars.																									
" Sirkar of Juanpoor.																									
" Havelee Juanpoor	1,69,098 15 6	1,277 1 0	1,57,821 14 6	—	1,67,821 14 6	—	9,359 12 3	3,403 6 9	477 13 0	1,868 11 9	11,730 4 6	3,428 10 6	29,582 10 3	1,38,439 4 3	62 0 0	3,190 2 6	1,509 6 6	3,059 8 9	3,456 0 9	2,050 6 0	5,948 2 9	19,175 11 3	1,57,414 15 6	2,339 7 0	1,59,754 6 6
" Purgannah Rawree	87,676 13 9	—	87,676 13 9	2,161 6 6	89,838 4 3	451 6 0	2,192 11 6	66 9 9	9 11 0	31 8 0	565 5 0	19 2 0	3,436 5 3	86,400 15 0	313 6 9	718 6 0	622 11 6	682 5 3	522 9 3	2,996 0 0	2,306 0 6	8,441 7 3	94,823 6 3	3,699 11 9	98,523 2 0
" Angoolee	76,296 4 0	—	76,296 4 0	7,339 13 9	83,636 1 9	—	3,115 4 0	781 11 6	2,014 10 0	801 6 9	482 2 0	95 7 0	7,006 9 3	75,739 8 6	—	2,596 11 0	1,537 12 3	2,620 9 6	1,425 1 6	6,473 14 6	5,696 0 0	20,350 0 9	96,079 9 3	5,283 11 6	1,01,363 4 9
" Zafrahad	18,210 15 9	2,556 1 6	15,654 14 3	—	15,654 14 3	—	9,587 7 0	4 10 0	8 2 9	46 15 3	319 11 0	13 13 9	1,471 11 9	14,383 2 6	—	106 6 0	123 10 9	53 4 6	127 11 0	183 0 0	9,060 14 9	1,554 15 0	15,932 1 6	125 6 0	16,153 7 6
" Murrecaha	1,83,270 13 0	6,090 2 9	1,77,180 10 3	—	1,77,180 10 3	956 2 9	3,047 1 9	—	4,309 3 9	1,498 9 9	3,115 4 6	83 4 9	13,659 12 3	1,63,520 14 0	499 10 6	14,389 0 9	—	3,366 1 0	4,117 1 3	2,196 1 0	4,984 1 9	29,732 2 3	3,273 2 6	1,95,446 2 9	
" Gopalupoor	60,063 15 8	10 0 0	60,053 15 0	—	60,053 15 0	174 13 0	1,110 0 0	—	1,250 9 6	603 14 6	2,056 10 9	22 1 9	5,918 8 6	54,135 6 6	623 10 0	1,371 10 0	161 15 6	2,373 8 9	4,118 4 9	674 2 9	800 9 6	10,124 3 3	64,169 9 9	1,690 7 0	65,860 0 9
" Burfatty	82,754 10 9	—	82,754 10 9	800 0 0	83,554 11 0	10,692 2 0	224 12 6	6,720 12 6	—	1,147 11 6	1,807 3 6	44 14 0	13,821 10 0	59,713 1 0	837 10 9	2,960 3 9	—	—	4,232 4 0	4,953 9 3	5,414 8 3	12,428 4 0	38,121 5 0	1,739 2 6	89,900 8 6
" Mongrah	1,05,100 10 3	5,643 3 6	99,457 6 9	—	99,457 6 9	—	641 11 0	1,587 4 0	—	1,848 2 9	3,902 2 9	1,028 7 0	9,008 10 6	90,548 12 3	—	—	2,230 7 6	5,378 9 6	5,215 9 3	532 0 3	20,437 1 0	23,991 11 6	1,14,540 7 9	4,259 9 9	1,18,799 1 6
" Gurwarah	1,00,045 7 0	—	1,00,045 7 0	4,992 4 6	1,05,037 11 6	1,051 5 9	1,058 11 9	—	890 12 9	761 7 6	2,622 12 9	4,902 1 3	10,621 5 9	1,03,416 5 9	708 2 6	7,603 11 0	—	5,391 8 6	7,438 15 9	1,029 4 0	6,269 9 0	28,501 10 9	1,31,928 0 6	2,305 11 9	1,34,233 12 3
" Bukhtucut	39,819 1 6	14,359 6 9	25,459 0 0	—	25,459 0 0	—	322 8 0	184 0 0	—	—	—	28 5 3	1,234 13 3	24,214 13 6	169 0 0	9 0 6	—	2,973 8 9	—	4,598 2 9	7,743 12 0	31,667 9 6	3,281 7 6	15,449 1 0	
" Kola Allah	94,983 4 3	4,328 15 3	90,654 5 0	—	90,654 5 0	391 10 0	1,717 11 6	3,839 10 0	1,955 2 6	1,917 14 6	6,972 2 6	1,400 15 6	12,415 6 6	72,338 14 6	2,898 14 0	4,922 15 3	3,006 6 9	4,216 5 9	6,685 8 3	116 0 0	373 0 9	2,225 2 9	94,464 1 3	3,035 8 0	97,500 9 3
" Kerecut Doff	31,355 0 0	—	31,355 0 0	1,081 12 6	32,436 12 6	—	250 12 6	2,163 2 9	1,692 8 6	908 13 3	393 4 3	20 0 6	5,638 9 9	26,798 2 9	81 12 6	1,915 0 0	—	61 0 0	966 14 0	923 15 9	630 6 9	4,599 1 0	31,397 3 9	923 15 0	32,320 8 9
" Kerecut Mehrah	20,356 14 3	—	20,356 14 3	403 8 3	20,760 6 6	50 0 0	312 0 0	—	12 5 3	106 4 3	69 0 0	31 6 3	870 15 9	19,889 6 9	453 8 0	818 2 0	—	73 8 3	152 9 3	240 5 3	11 9 3	1,649 10 0	21,539 0 9	667 7 6	22,206 8 3
" Kerahet	93,950 0 3	—	93,950 0 3	11,419 8 3	1,05,369 8 6	2,004 8 0	1,772 11 9	—	1,177 2 6	3,908 0 6	19,728 4 3	4,721 2 0	33,595 15 0	51,773 9 6	1,673 3 6	10,313 11 0	—	14,987 5 3	5,187 11 9	1,300 15 6	12,870 4 6	56,333 4 6	1,08,106 14 0	5,012 10 6	1,13,119 8 6
" Ghifwah	79,146 4 6	—	79,146 4 6	1,211 8 0	80,357 12 6	195 0 0	2,540 3 6	1,929 0 0	1,138 13 6	1,502 0 6	1,696 12 9	56 8 6	9,608 7 0	70,746 5 6	1,787 5 3	2,900 14 9	—	2,674 9 3	2,816 8 3	1,455 7 6	989 0 0	15,464 13 6	84,312 0 0	1,772 12 3	86,086 15 3
" Singramow	19,200 0 0	—	19,200 0 0	—	19,200 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Total of Sirkar Juanpoor	12,70,629 2 9	34,264 14 9	12,36,364 3 0	29,409 14 0	12,65,774 1 0	6,675 7 6	45,903 14 0	20,296 3 3	14,946 15 0	21,949 8 9	55,560 2 0	19,478 5 3	1,24,810 7 9	10,80,962 9 3	11,128 9 9	53,875 1 6	10,013 6 9	39,009 13 0	46,702 13 0	24,095 9 9	62,509 8 3	2,67,334 14 0	13,48,307 8 0	39,944 3 6	1,38,251 11 6
" Sirkar of Terhar.																									
" Purgannah Kuntli	2,77,103 3 6	—	2,77,103 3 6	17,519 8 0	2,94,622 11 6	462 2 3	1,272 4 9	—	2,109 6 3	11,824 8 0	12,597 4 0	9,512 14 3	37,224 7 6	2,95,808 4 0	2,004 4 3	474 4 6	9,216 15 3	19,724 4 0	21,811 8 9	5,407 13 3	14,612 5 6	7,311 7 6	3,30,019 11 6	8,657 12 9	3,38,677 8 3
" Sukhtis Ghur	23,754 6 0	—	23,754 6 0	1,304 14 6	25,059 4 6	—	2,302 12 0	—	3,799 4 0	449 11 9	300 15 9	4,218 10 9	11,101 8 3	24,157 12 3	688 8 0	—	—	111 8 3	4,315 0 0	1,750 2 6	150 0 0	7,093 3 9	21,521 0 0	427 0 0	21,948 0 0
" Total of Sirkar Terhar	3,00,857 9 6	—	3,00,857 9 6	19,824 6 6	3,19,892 0 0	462 2 3	3,581 2 9	—	5,908 10 3	12,294 3 9	12,898 3 9	13,721 9 0	48,325 15 9	2,97,966 0 3	2,690 12 3	474 4 6	9,216 15 3	19,835 12 3	26,126 8 9	7,138 0 9	14,862 5 6	80,304 11 3	3,51,270 11 6	9,074 12 9	3,60,345 8 3
" Purgannah Bhadoee	1,75,659 0 0	—	1,75,659 0 0	—	1,75,659 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

" A B S T A C T .																											
" Sirkar of Benares	6,51,455 0 0	43,686 12 3	6,07,768 12 3	64,170 12 3	6,72,039 12 0	15,777 15 0	27,041 5 4	17,620 6 6	14,419 7 0	28,159 4 2	30,755 15 3	7,332 8 0	1,41,106 13 6	5,30,832 6 6	13,790 4 3	26,058 0 0	20,128 12 6	49,872 2 6	15,712 10 9	7,689 14 1	24,027 5 9	1,57,340 2 0	6,88,171 15 3	17,590 9 9	7,05,762 9 0		
" Chunar	6,94,323 3 9	38,249 8 6	6,55,473 11 3	10,078 3 3	6,65,551 14 6	10,840 7 3	67,098 0 3	2,649 12 6	38,211 0 9	62,859 12 3	82,896 8 9	31,479 14 0	33,04,098 13 9	3,31,433 0 9	40,365 1 6	48,161 1 6	28,072 8 9	86,678 1 6	90,329 3 9	24,278 9 3	21,365 1 9	3,54,650 9 0	6,86,238 5 9	30,487 7 0	7,17,137 12 9		
" Gauzeepoor	13,62,607 14 9	33,569 13 6	13,49,038 1 3	60,135 4 3	13,89,173 5 6	70,187 12 9	94,677 0 0	2,33,900 10 6	71,334 11 3	1,35,669 7 0	1,97,221 6 0	39,549 3 6	6,37,540 3 0	6,49,953 3 3	82,922 13 3	1,25,651 2 0	62,714 4 3	1,27,928 13 3	94,297 1 9	23,250 6 3	1,09,315 6 3	6,86,094 9 0	13,16,740 9 6	86,821 9 3	14,03,622 2 9		
" Juanpoor	12,70,629 2 9	34,264 14 9	12,36,364 3 0	29,409 14 0	12,65,776 1 0	6,675 7 6	45,903 14 0	20,296 3 3	14,946 15 0	21,949 8 9	55,560 2 0	19,478 5 3	1,24,810 7 9	10,80,962 10 3	11,128 9 9	53,875 1 6	10,013 6 9	39,009 13 0	46,702 13 0	24,095 9 9	62,509 8 3	2,67,334 14 0	13,48,307 8 0	39,944 3 6	13,88,251 11 6		
" Terhar	3,00,857 9 6	—	3,00,857 9 6	19,834 6 6	3,19,892 0 0	462 2 3	3,581 2 9	—	5,908 10 3	12,294 3 9	12,898 3 9	13,721 9 0	48,325 15 9	2,97,966 0 3	2,690 12 3	474 4 6	9,216 15 3	19,835 12 3	26,126 8 9	7,138 0 9	14,862 5 6	80,304 11 3	3,51,270 11 6	9,074 12 9	3,60,345 8 3		
" Purgunnah Bhadoee	1,75,659 0 0	—	1,75,659 0 0	—	1,75,659 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,75,659 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,75,659 0 0		
" Grand Total	44,55,531 13 9	1,50,371 1 0	43,05,160 12 9	1,22,228 9 3	44,87,944 6 0	1,03,943 12 9	2,38,301 6 6	2,14,467 2 9	1,45,422 12 0	2,60,932 4 0	3,72,332 3 9	1,21,621 7 9	14,48,163 2 0	30,39,721 5 0	1,50,897 9 0	2,47,365 15 6	1,30,226 0 6	4,03,324 10 6	2,73,168 6 0	86,452 8 3	2,52,289 11 6	15,45,724 13 3	45,66,982 2 0	1,23,978 10 3	47,69,424 12 6		
" Purgunnah Kunda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
" Khereed and Zemaneeah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
" Total	44,55,531 13 9	1,50,371 1 0	43,05,160 12 9	1,22,228 9 3	44,87,944 6 0	1,03,943 12 9	2,38,301 6 6	2,14,467 2 9	1,45,422 12 0	2,60,932 4 0	3,72,332 3 9	1,21,621 7 9	14,48,163 2 0	30,39,721 5 0	1,50,897 9 0	2,47,365 15 6	1,30,226 0 6	4,03,324 10 6	2,73,168 6 0	86,452 8 3	2,52,289 11 6	15,45,724 13 3	45,66,982 2 0	1,23,978 10 3	47,69,424 12 6		

" N. B. As it may seem that the erroneous Deficiency and Excess of the Canongoes should balance one another, the Reason why the Excess is more than the Deficiency, is as follows:
 " 1st, Aboas blended with the Afel, or Rental, since 1187
 " 2d, The Canongoes of Kera-Kut-Sunk, a Talooka called Sullareypore, which no other Canongoes took
 " Notice of, to the Amount of

21,663 9 0
 10,783 15 3
 32,447 8 3

" Benares,

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

No. 12.
Accompany-
ing Letter
from Resident
at Benares.

" A COMPARATIVE and particular Statement of the Aboabs, &c. which were established
" those collected in 1194 Fuffilee, specifying, 1st, The Names of the Purgunnabs;
" of 1187, which was continued till 1194. 4th, The Amount of Increase on old
" and 5thly, The total Amount of Aboabs in each Purgunnah in 1194: The Whole

" Names of the Pergunnahs, and of the different Aboabs, as they existed in
" 1187 Fuffilee, during Cheyt Sing's Time.

Annual Amount of
each particular Abo-
ab in each Pergun-
nah, in 1187 Fuffi-
lee.

Total Amount of Abo-
abs, &c. in each
Pergunnah, in 1187
Fuffilee.

" Sircar of Benares.

" Havelee Benares.

" Shewpoor.

" Talook of Llohtah.

" Aboab, called Yekē Anne-wa-neem Annee, or per Rupee $1\frac{1}{2}$ Annas,
" making 9 R' 6 An' $\frac{3}{4}$. In 1192, this Aboab was annexed to the Mal,
" or Land Revenue.

" Kufwar, in which there are Four Talooks, viz.

" 1st, Gungapoor.

" Aboab Kudeem, or Old Aboabs, in some Villages, at 4 R', and in others

" 3 R' 2 per $\frac{3}{4}$

" Batta-Juis (or Batta taken on Rupees of different Sums)

" Wakye Megarie, at 4 An' $\frac{3}{4}$

161 2 0

15 0 0

23 3 6

185 4

Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

in the Zemindarry of Benares, in the Fuffilee Year 1187, during Choyt Sing's Time, and of
 dly, The Amount of Aboabs in each Purgunnah in 1187; 3dly, That Proportion of the Aboabs
 Aboabs continued from 1187, and that of new ones established in each Purgunnah since that Period;
 being drawn up from the Records of the Canongoes.

" Different Aboabs, &c. as they existed in
 " 1194 Fuffilee, specifying, 1st, Those
 " that were continued from 1187, and
 " also those established in the Zemindarry
 " of Benares, since that Period.

" Sirkar of Benares.
 " Havelee Benares.
 " The Canongoes Nankar, established in
 " 1192, at 8" $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — — 181 3 9
 " Tuffulacyne $\frac{1}{2}$ Village, 2 Rupees — — — — — 113 0 0

" Shewpoor.
 " Ruffoom Khuzana, or Treas' Fees, esta-
 " blished in 1192, at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — — 386 3 3
 " Hooly Beiy Desume, established in 1192,
 " at 3" 3 Pice $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — — 77 1 9
 " Batta Sepah, or Sepoys Batta, at 8 A' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — — 193 3 9
 " The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. — — — — — 192 14 9
 " Tuffulacyne for the Canongoes, at $\frac{1}{2}$ Vil-
 " lage, 2 R' — — — — — 77 0 0

" Talook of Lloheah.
 " Treasury Fees, established in 1192,
 " at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — — 58 15 3
 " Hooly Byy-desume, at 3 An' 3 Pice
 " $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. — — — — — 34 6 6
 " Burraye, at 3 R' 2 A' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — — 214 9 0
 " Multana (or Shroffage) at 1 R" $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000 — — — — — 8 15 0
 " Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — — 17 6 3
 " Dufftoer Devanny, at 1 4 A' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — — 86 6 6
 " Khaftoh-Mulfuddean, or for the Mulfud-
 " die's Expences, at 3 R' 2 A' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — — 34 7 6
 " Purkhary, at 10 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — — 42 0 3
 " Mehmanee, at (or Gifts taken from the
 " Ryots) — — — — — 222 0 0
 " Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 A' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — — 86 7 3
 " Bhete or Fees, $\frac{1}{2}$ Village, 1 Rupee — — — — — 16 0 0
 " Chundah, at various Rates — — — — — 16 0 0
 " Surf Kibuzana, Deheze, and Notchowna,
 " at 1 8 A' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — — 887 9 3
 " The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — — 125 15 3
 " Tuffulacyne for the Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Village,
 " at 2 R' — — — — — 34 5 6

" Kufwar, in which there are Four Talooks, viz.
 " 1st, Gungspoor.
 " Aboab Kudeem, or old Aboabs, as in 1187 1,612 0 0
 " Wakayee Negaree as in Do. 23 3 6
 " Batta Jins — — — as in Do. 0 15 0

Carry over

" Fort William, the 1st October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.

Annual Amount of
each particular Abo-
ab in each Purgun-
nah, in 1187 Fudilee.

Total Amount of Abo-
abs, &c. in each
Purgunnah, in 1187
Fudilee.

" Sircar of Benares continued.
" Kufwar, &c. continued.

Brought over

" 2d, Talook of Korowna.

" Hufdals-Annee, or an Aboab of 1 R^{ce} 1 An^o 4^o 6^o — — — 330 11 6
" Bheté of Fees collected in an irregular Manner from the Villages — — — 120 0 0

450 11 6

" 3d, Talook of Jackeny.

" Burraye, at 3 2 An^o 4^o 6^o — — — — — 354 4 6
" Surf-Khuzana, at 1 R^{ce} 4^o 6^o — — — — — 112 4 9
" Dufloor Dewanny, at 1 Do. per Do. — — — — — 226 12 0

693 5 5

" 4th, Talook of Mujwa.

" Batta-Muttana, at 9 An^o 4^o 6^o — — — — — 185 0 0
" Hufdah Annee, or 1 R^{ce} 1 An^o 4^o 6^o — — — — — 323 4 3

508 4 3

" Kutcher.

" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An^o 4^o 6^o — — — — — 121 8 0
" Hyfabana, at 2 R^{ce} 4^o 6^o — — — — — 944 7 3
" Khurtchpalkey, an or Aboab collected under the Denomination of Palanqueen
" Expences, at 2 An^o 4^o 6^o — — — — — 58 10 0
" Purhahey, at 8 An^o 4^o 6^o — — — — — 236 3 3
" Hooley-Bezdesume, at 4^o Village 6 R^{ce} — — — — — 361 0 0

1,721 12

" N. B. All the Aboabs of this Purgunnah, as they existed in 1187,
" were, in the Year 1190, annexed to or incorporated with the
" Mal or Land Revenue.

Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.

Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fufilee, in each Purgunnah.

Amount of new Aboabs, established since 1187, and existing 1194 Fufilee, in each Purgunnah.

Annual Amount of old, and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they existed in 1194 Fufilee.

Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they existed in 1194.

" Sirkar of Benares, continued:

" Kufwar, continued:

" 1st, Gungapoor, continued:

Increase upon the Aboab Kuddeem, since

" 1187, in some at 4 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0Batta Muttana and Deheze, at 1 4 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0" $\frac{1}{2}$ 0

Increase of the Aboab Wakaye-Negaree,

" since 1187, at 4 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0Treasury Fees established in 1192, at 1 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0" $\frac{1}{2}$ 0Burraye, at 3 2 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0

The Canongoes Nankar and Fuffulaeyne

Brought over

69 0 0

130 0 6

119 12 3

368 4 6

506 13 6

405 14 0

1,619 12 9

1,865 1 2

" 2d, Korowna.

Amount of the Aboabs of 1187, conti-

" nued in 1194

Treasury Fees established in 1192, at 1

" $\frac{1}{2}$ 0Hooly-Besdumee, at 3 3 Pice $\frac{1}{2}$ 0Burraye, at 3 R' 2 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0Muttana and Chundah, at 1 R' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0The Canongoes Nankar, as at 8 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0" and Fuffulaeyne, at 2 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ Village

73 15 6

73 15 6

305 0 3

55 0 9

171 5 0

90 4 0

200 2 9

821 12 9

895 12 3

" 3d, Talook of Jackeene.

Reduced Amount of Burraye, conti-

" nued since 1187, at 3 2 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0Surf-Khuzana, at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 Do.

" 0 0

Wakayce-Negaree, at 4 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ Do.Muttana, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1000 R' 0Surf-Cooric, $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 R' 0The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0Fuffulaeyne, $\frac{1}{2}$ Village, for Do. at 2 R'

276 13 0

112 4 9

54 12 9

8 13 6

228 5 3

127 14 9

98 0 0

517 14 3

907 0 0

" 4th, Talook of Mujwa.

Batta Muttana continued from 1187,

" at 1 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0

Batta Hafdah-Annee, at 1 R' 1 An' Do.

" 0 0

Increase of the Muttana Aboab, since

" 1187, Do.

Dooftoor Dewanny, at 1 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0Burraye, at 3 R' 2 A' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 A. $\frac{1}{2}$ 0

185 0 0

47 2 3

232 2 3

141 14 3

9 0 0

179 5 6

349 3 9

679 7 6

171 5 6

1,070 14 0

407 3 0

" Kutcher.

" The Aboab Kuddeem, or old Aboabs,

" were in 1190 annexed to the Land

" Revenue.

" New Aboab, Aboab established since 1192.

Hooly-Bezdufume, at 4 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0Treasury Fees, at 1 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0, and the Batta" to the Sepoys, at 8 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0Muttana, at $\frac{1}{2}$ 1000 One Rupee

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgannahs, &c.

Annual Amount of
each particular Abo-
ab in each Purgan-
nah, in 1787 Puri-
lee.
Total Amount of A-
boabs, &c. in each
Purgannah, in 1787
Purlee.

" Sirkar of Benares, continued.

Brought over

" Afraad.

" An Aboab termed Hufdah-Annee, or
" 1 Rupee 1 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ was collected
" here, but in 1790 its Amount
" was annexed to the Mal or Land
" Revenue.

" Hurhoohah.

" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$
" Dufloor Dewanny, at 1 R" per $\frac{1}{2}$
" Hyfab-Anna, at 12 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$
" Khurtch Palkey, at 2 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$
" Hooly-Bezdesumee, at 1 R" per Village
" Shagud-Pesha, at 4 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$

" Bhilesee.

" Wakayee-Negaree, at 4 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$
" Khurtch Mutsuddan, or for the Ex-
" penses of the Mutsuddies, at 8 An'
" per $\frac{1}{2}$
" Notchana, at 1 R" per $\frac{1}{2}$
" Foujedarry and Hyfabane, at 2 R' per
" Village
" Yek-Soorka (a Deduction for the Defi-
" ciency in the Standard Weight of Ru-
" pees) at 1 R" 9 An' $\frac{1}{2}$

" Carry over

Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

Different Aboabs, &c.

Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuffice, in each Purgunnah.

Amount of new Aboabs, established since 1187, and existing 1194 Fuffice, in each Purgunnah.

Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they existed in 1194 Fuffice.

Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they existed in 1194.

Brought over					
" Sirkar of Benares, continued.					
" Kutcher, continued.					
" Mehmanee collected from the Villages, at various Rates			34	0	0
" Bhetee, or Fees, Do. Do. Do.			96	0	0
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An ^s per %			553	12	0
" Fuffulaeyne for Do. per Village, 2 Ruptes			188	4	0
				2,522	0 9
					2,522 0 9
" Afraad.					
" The Aboab of 1187 was annexed to the Land Revenue in 1190.					
" New Aboabs established since that Period.					
" Treasury Fees, at 1 R ^s %			246	2	0
" Hooly-Bezdufnee, at 3 An ^s 3 Pice %			32	8	3
" Burraye, at 3 R ^s 2 An ^s %			302	11	9
" Muttana and Chundah, at 4 A ^s %					
" 1000 R ^s			62	15	6
" Wakayet-Negaree, at 4 An ^s %			52	2	3
" Dufloor Dewanny, at 1 R ^s %			112	4	0
" Aboab-Kotah-Batta, at 4 R ^s in some Villages,					
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An ^s %			72	0	0
" % , and					
" Fuffedaeyne (for Do.) at 2 R ^s % Vil-			15	15	0
" lage,					
				1,101	1 0 9
					1,101 1 0 9
" Hurhooka.					
" All the Aboabs that existed in this Purgunnah in 1187 were in 1190 annexed to the Land Revenue, except the Wakaye-Negaree, which has been continued at 4 An ^s % , amounted in 1194 to			52	8	0
					52 0 0
" New Aboabs since the Beginning of 1192, viz.					
" Hooly-Besdefutnee, at 3 An ^s 3 Pice %			97	4	9
" Treasury Fees, at 1 R ^s % Do.			555	13	6
" Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 An ^s %			242	14	6
" Burraye, at 3 2 An ^s %			218	11	0
" Hyfabana, at various Rates			500	0	0
" Sud-doee, or 2 R ^s %			160	2	0
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An ^s %			361	7	6
" Fuffulaeyne for Do. % Village 2 R ^s			148	0	0
" Rozeena-Mohrer for Do. at 2 An ^s %			45	0	0
					2,329 5 3
					2,329 5 3
" Bhilefee.					
" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An ^s % , continued from 1187					
" For the Mutsuddies Expences, at 8 An ^s % Do. Do.			131	14	0
" Notchowna, at 1 R ^s % Do. Do.					
" Bhetee-Foujedarry and Hyfabana, at 2 R ^s % Village. Do.					
" Yek-Soorkha, at 1 9 An ^s % Do.			412	3	6
					544 1 6
" Treasury Fees established in 1192, at 1 R ^s %			263	12	0
" Carry over					

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgannahs, &c.

Annual Amount of each particular Aboab in each Purgannah, in 1187 Fuffice.

Total Amount of Aboab, &c. in each Purgannah, in 1187 Fuffice.

" Sirkar Benares, continued.

Brought over

" Pundrah.

" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—	—	—	64	14	3
" Aboab-Sure-Suddee, at 6 R' 8 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—	—	—	43	5	0
" Bhete (or Fees), at 1 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—	—	—	15	11	0
" Surf Khuzana, at 4 8 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—	—	—	43	6	0
" For the Mutfuddies Expences, at 1 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—	—	—	88	9	0
" Chitceawun, at 14 A' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—	—	—	18	0	0
" Sud-doé, or 2 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—	—	—	153	0	0
" Bhete Goshaine (or Fees for the Goffaignes), at 2 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—	—	—	32	0	0
" Bhete Mutfuddean, at 1 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—	—	—	16	2	0
" Sur-Khurtch, or for sundry Disbursements, at 1 4 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—	—	—	19	0	3
" Notchowah, at 2 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—	—	—	31	4	0
" Moherana, at 1 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—	—	—	3	0	0
" The Canongoes Ruffoom, at 1 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—	—	—	52	15	0
" Shagerd Pelha, at 2 An' per 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
" (The Amount collected of this Aboab cannot be traced in the Records of 1187)	—	—	—	—	—	—

669 2 6

" Sirkar of Chunar.

" Havelee Chunar.

" Hufdah-Annee, or 1 R' 1 An. per 0	—	—	—	387	4	6
" Bhete, per Village, 6 Rupees	—	—	—	236	0	0

623 4 6

(2546)

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.

Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuzilee, in each Purgannah.	Amount of new Aboabs, established since 1187, and existing 1194 Fuzilee, in each Purgannah.	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgannah, as they existed in 1194 Fuzilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgannah, as they existed in 1194.
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" Sirkar of Benares, continued.

Brought over

" Bhilesee.

" Muttana Do. at Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
" Wakaye-Negaree Do. in 1190, at 4 An' $\frac{1}{2}$
" per $\frac{1}{2}$
" Mehmanee Do. in 1190, at 1 Rⁿ per $\frac{1}{2}$
" Batta for the Sepoys Do. at 1 Do. per $\frac{1}{2}$
" Bhete Rajasahib, or Fees for the Raja, at
" 4 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$
" Bhete-Baboo-Sahib, at 4 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$
" Notchowna, at 1 Rⁿ per $\frac{1}{2}$
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 A' per $\frac{1}{2}$
" Fuffulaeyne for Do. per Village 2 Rⁿ

263	12	0
65	13	0
263	12	6
263	14	6
53	2	6
65	13	0
263	12	6
217	9	0
123	0	0

1,844 5 0

" Pundrah.

" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$, continued
" from 1187 — — — 64 0 0
" Aboab-Sure-Suddee, at 6 Rⁿ 8 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
" annexed to the Land Revenue in 1188, and
" amounted to 431 15 0
" Surf Khuzana, at 4 Rⁿ 8 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$, Do. 43 6 0
" Mutsuddies Expences, at 1 Rⁿ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$, Do. 34 2 0
" Chilleuwun, at 14 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$, Do. — 17 0 0
" Sud-doëe, or 2 Rⁿ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$, Do. — 153 0 0
" Bhete Gossaine, at 2 Rⁿ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$, Do. — 32 0 0
" Suer-Khurtch, at 1 4 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$, Do. 14 8 3
" Notchowna, at 2 Rⁿ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$, Do. — 31 4 0

821 7 6

" New Aboabs, and Increase of old Ones
" since 1187.

" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
" Surf Korah, at 1 Rⁿ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
" Sud-doëe, at 2 Rⁿ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
" Bhete Gossaine, at 2 Rⁿ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
" Notchowna, at 2 Rⁿ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
" Burraye established in 1190, at 3-2 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
" Duffoor Dewanny, Do. at 1 Rⁿ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
" Bhete Foujadary, or Fougedary Fees, at 1
" Rⁿ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
" Khurtch Durbar, or for Durbar Expences,
" at 2 Rⁿ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
" Kota-Batta, or Mullana, at 8 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

46	4	6
400	11	0
305	9	6
2	2	0
3	8	0
1,330	13	6
229	0	3
16	3	0
35	8	0
110	15	6
234	12	3

2,715 7 6

3,536 15 0

" Sirkar of Chunar.

" Havelee-Chunar.

" Hufdah-Annee, or 1 Rⁿ 1 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 387 4 6
" New Aboabs, established since 1187.
" Increase of the Kustah-Annee Aboab, at
" 1 1 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ — — —
" Burraye, at 3 2 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ — — —
" Muttana, at 10 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ — — —
" Wakaye Nogaree, at 4 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ — — —
" Duffoor Dewanny, at 8 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ — — —
" The Canongoes Nankar, at Do. — — —
" Shahunghee collected, at various Rates — — —

79	14	0
1,377	3	9
266	7	6
7	15	6
31	14	0
258	1	6
28	0	0

2,049 8 3

2,436 12 9

Carry over

Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

Names of the Purgannahs, &c.

Annual Amount of Total Amount of Aboob, Ac. in each Purgannah, in 1787 & 1788.

Sirkar of Chunar, continued

Brought over

Bhugguit.

Bhete, # Village, 6 R

Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An

Rhalloopoor.

Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An

Dustoor Dewanny, at 1 R

Sirkar of Chunar, continued

Brought over

Bhugguit.

Bhete, # Village, 6 R

Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An

Rhalloopoor.

Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An

Dustoor Dewanny, at 1 R

Bhoely.

Sud-doë, or 2 R per

Dustoor Dewanny, at 1 R Do.

Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An Do.

Aboab-Kudeem, at 4 An Do.

The Canongoes Dustoor, at 1 R Do.

For the Kirkarrahs Expences, at various Rates

Bhoely.

Sud-doë, or 2 R per

Dustoor Dewanny, at 1 R Do.

Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An Do.

Aboab-Kudeem, at 4 An Do.

The Canongoes Dustoor, at 1 R Do.

For the Kirkarrahs Expences, at various Rates

Agowree Burhur.

Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An per

Sazdah-Annee, at 13 An per Do.

Hooly-Bez-desumee, at various Rates

Dustoor Dewanny, at 1 R per

Batta Kola

Bhere

Farukhutta (or Aboab from the Ryots when they receive their Ac-

quittances from the Aumil) at various Rates

Sure-Dhehee, or per Village, 1 R

Agowree Burhur.

Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An per

Sazdah-Annee, at 13 An per Do.

Hooly-Bez-desumee, at various Rates

Dustoor Dewanny, at 1 R per

Batta Kola

Bhere

Farukhutta (or Aboab from the Ryots when they receive their Ac-

quittances from the Aumil) at various Rates

Sure-Dhehee, or per Village, 1 R

Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.

Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fustice, in each Purgunnah.

Amount of new Aboabs established since 1187, in each Purgunnah.

Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they existed in 1194 Fustice.

Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they existed in 1194.

" Sirkar of Chunar, continued.

" Bhugguit.

" The Aboabs of 1187, were in 1190
" annexed to the Land Revenue.

" New Aboabs, established since 1187.

" Burrae, at 3 2 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ —" Multana, at 10 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ —" Huldah-Anne, at 1 1 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ —

Brought over

941 3 6

211 12 6

376 3 3

1,529 3 3

1,529 3 3

" Rhalloopoor.

" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ conti-
" nued from 1187 —" Duffoor Dewanny, at 1 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. —

17 6 6

219 0 6

220 7 0

" New Aboabs, and Increase of old ones.

" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ —" Treasury Fees, at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ —" Hooly Bez-desumee, at 3 An' and 3 Pice $\frac{1}{2}$ —" Multana, at 1 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000 —" Burrae, at 3 2 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ —" Purkahey, at 1 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ —

" Bhete, at various Rates —

" Sur-Khurteh, at Do. —

" Surkharana, at 4 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ —" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ —" Fustulacene for Do. at 2 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ Village —

37 15 3

219 0 6

306 10 3

9 8 9

42 6 3

383 10 0

214 9 0

90 4 6

5 15 6

222 15 6

94 0 0

1,546 13 8

1,783 6 6

" Bhooley.

" Sud-doée, or 2 R' $\frac{1}{2}$, continued from
" 1187 —" Duffoor Dewanny, at 1 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. —" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. —" Aboab Kudem, at 4 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. Do. —

511 2 9

555 4 9

64 0 6

528 5 0

1,412 13 0

" Increase of old Aboabs, and new ones
established since 1187." Sud-doée, at 2 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ —" Duffoor Dewanny, at 1 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ —

" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' Do. —

" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' $\frac{1}{2}$,
" and Fustulacene, at 2 R' $\frac{1}{2}$ Village —" Burrae, established in 1190, at 3 2 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ —

" Treasury Fees, Do. in 1192, at 1 R' Do. —

" For Durbar Expences, exacted at various
" Rates —

836 10 0

392 13 0

102 10 3

384 6 0

2,083 9 0

674 1 0

14 0 0

4,488 1 3

5,900 14 3

" Agowree Burhur.

" All the Aboabs of 1187 were in
" 1190 incorporated with the Mal
" or Land Revenue.

" New Aboabs since 1187.

" Aboab Sure-Sudee, or $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 R' esta-
" blished in 1190 —" Sure-Dehee, or $\frac{1}{2}$ Village 7 R' 8 An' —" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' $\frac{1}{2}$ —

5,663 1 3

1,769 8 6

267 12 6

7,700 6 3

7,700 6 3

" Carry over

(2549)

" Fort William, the 3d, October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.

Annual Amount of
each Purgunnah
in 1187 Full-
Year.
Total Amount of
each Purgunnah, in 1187
Full-Year.

" Sirkar of Chunar, continued.

Brought over

" Bijy-Ghur.

" Sezdah-Annee, or 13 An' per ☉

" Sure-Dehee, or per Village, 1 Rupee

62 3 0

369 0 0

431 3

" Ahurrowa.

" Kurtch Palkee, per ☉ 1 R"

" Dehez and Bhete, at various Rates

63 8 0

20 0 0

83 8

" Mohwaye.

" Bhete (or Fees) at 2 R' per Village

" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' per ☉

" Khurtch Kurcarah (or for Kircarah's Expences) at various Rates

" Farukhutana, at 1 R" per Village

" Khurtch Palkee, at 2 An' per ☉

" Notchowna, at 8 An' per ☉

" Purkhahey, at 7 An' per ☉

133 0 0

47 9 6

40 13 6

29 0 0

10 4 9

81 11 3

40 11 9

383 2 9

" Mohwarey.

" Bhete, at 12 An' per ☉

" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' per ☉

" Khurtch Hircarah, at 4 An' per ☉

" Fuvukhuland, at 1 R" per Village

" Khurtch Palkey, at 2 An' per ☉

" Purkhahey, at 4 An' per ☉

" Beree Ghullah, at 8 An' per ☉

233 0 0

54 9 3

54 11 3

48 0 0

13 7 3

54 11 3

109 5 3

567 12 3

" Kurreeat Sikhun.

" Wakaye Nagaree, at 4 An' per ☉

" Cota Batta, at 3 2 An' per ☉

" Sod-doe, or 2 per ☉

" Hubboobat, at 1 R" per ☉

85 10 0

111 12 0

35 7 9

40 0 0

272 13 9

" Carry over

(2550)

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.

Amount of old Aboabs,
&c. continued from
1187 Fuffilee, in each
Purgunnah.

Amount of new Abo-
abs, established since
1187, and existing
1194 Fuffilee, in
each Purgunnah.

Annual Amount of
old and new Abo-
abs in each Purgun-
nah, as they existed
in 1194 Fuffilee.

Total Amount of A-
boabs, &c. in each
Purgunnah, as they
existed in 1194.

" Sirkar of Chunar, continued.

Brought over.

" Bijy Ghur.

" The Aboabs of 1187 were in 1190

" annexed to the Land Revenue.

" New Aboabs established since 1187.

" Fee-Sud, or $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 Rupees

" Mullana $\frac{1}{2}$ 1000 R¹ 1 R²

" The Canongoes Nankar $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 An¹

929 5 6

105 9 3

46 15 3

11081 14 0

1,081 14 0

" Ahurrowa.

" The Aboabs of 1187 were discon-

" tinued from the Fuffile Year 1189,

" and the following afterwards esta-

" blished.

" Bhete (or Fees) $\frac{1}{2}$ Village, 2 Rupees

" Surf, at various Rates

" Burraye established in 1192, at 3 2 An¹

" $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent.

" Do. Annee (or 2 An¹ $\frac{1}{2}$ R²) at 12 7 An¹

" $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

" Pow-Annee (or $\frac{1}{2}$ An¹ $\frac{1}{2}$ Do.) at 1 9 An¹

" $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An¹ $\frac{1}{2}$ Do.

" Fuffulaeyne for Do. at 2 R² $\frac{1}{2}$ Village

220 12 3

7 13 6

56 10 9

1,059 10 3

144 15 6

86 8 0

80 8 0

1,656 14 3

1,656 14 3

" Mohwaye.

" All the Aboabs of 1187 were in 1190

" annexed to the Land Revenue in

" and the following afterwards

" established.

" Batta for the Sepoys established in the

" Beginning of 1193.

" Fuffilee, at 8 An¹ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

" Khorak, at 1 R² $\frac{1}{2}$ Village

" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An¹ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

" Fuffulaeyne for Do. at 2 R² $\frac{1}{2}$ Village

79 13 0

68 0 0

100 8 0

104 0 0

352 5 8

352 5 8

" Mohwarey.

" Bhete, at 12 An¹ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ continued from

" 1187

" New Aboabs since 1187.

" Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 An¹ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

" Muttana, at 1 R² $\frac{1}{2}$ 1000

" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An¹ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

" Farukkutana, at 1 R² $\frac{1}{2}$ Do.

120 1 6

42 14 0

120 11 6

53 0 0

336 11 8

446 11 0

" Kurreeat Sikhun.

" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An¹ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ conti-

" nued from 1187

" Cota Batta, at 3 2 An¹ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

16 7 0

90 0 0

110 7 0

" New Aboabs since 1187.

" Treasury Fees, at 1 R² $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent.

" Duffoor Dewanny, at 1 Do. Do.

" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An¹ $\frac{1}{2}$ Do.

70 1 0

82 1 0

387 12 6

549 14 6

660 5 6

" Carry over

Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.

Annual Amount of
each particular Abo-
ab in each Purgun-
nah, in 1787. Full-
loo.

Total Amount of A-
boabs, &c. in each
Purgunnah, in 1787.
Fullloo.

Sirkar of Chunar, continued.

Brought over

Burwull.

Aboab-Kudeem, or Old Aboabs, at 2 R^s 8 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$ Kota-Batta, at 3 2 An^s per Do.Dustoor Dewanny, at 1 R^s per Cent.

475 13 6

475 13 6

Dhoofs.

Sud-doe, or 2 per $\frac{1}{2}$

Hooley-Bez-desumee, at various Rates

Kota-Batta, at 3 2 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$ Khurtuch Mulsuddean, at 8 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$ Bhete-Maha Raja Sahibs (or Fees for the Rajah), at 8 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

Bhete, or Fees, per Village, at various Rates

Wakaye-Negaree, at 8 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$ Sezaurilee, at 13 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

190 0 6

37 13 3

100 0 6

86 5 3

97 0 0

160 0 0

86 5 3

631 6 0

1,388 15 9

Nirwan.

Sure-Sudee (or per $\frac{1}{2}$) at 4 R^s 11 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

Sure-Dehee, or per Village, at various Rates

1,403 3 0

256 0 0

1,659 0 0

Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.

Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fulfies, in each Purgunnah.

Amount of new Aboabs, established since 1187, and existing 1194 Fulfies, in each Purgunnah.

Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they existed in 1194 Fulfies.

Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they existed in 1194.

" Sirkar of Chunar, continued.

Brought over

" Burrull.

" Aboab-Kudeem continued from 1187,

" at 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — —" Kota-Batta, Do. at 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. — — — — —" Dufteen Dewanny, Do. at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. — — — — —

" Increase on the old Aboabs, and

" new ones created since 1187, viz.

" Aboabs Kudeem, at 2 8 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — —" Dufloor Dewanny, at 1 R^{re} per Do. — — — — —

" Kota-Batta, at 3 2 An' per Do. — — — — —

" Muttana, at 4 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — —

" Murumut-Kelah, or for repairing the

" Fort, at 4 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — —

" Sezawulee (or for the Sezawuls Ex-

" pences), at 1 R^{re} per $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — —

" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' — — — — —

" per $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — —

475 13 6

475 13 6

1,048 12 4

48 14 0

52 4 6

209 2 0

118 0 6

1,473 7 6

1,049 5 0

" Dhoofs.

" Kota-Batta, at 3 2 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$, from

" 1187 — — — — —

" Khurtch Mutsuddean, at 8 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. — — — — —

" Bhete, or Fees, per Village, at various

" Rates, Do. — — — — —

" Hooly Bez-defumee, at Do. Do. — — — — —

100 0 0

16 15 3

19 0 0

28 3 6

164 4 3

" New Aboabs since 1187.

" Burraye, at 3 2 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — —

" Treasury Fees established in 1192, at 1

" R^{re} per $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — —" Dufloor Dewanny, at 1 R^{re} per $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — —" Berkhahey, at 1 An' 6 Pice per $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — —

" Dufloor's Pottah, or Fee taken from the

" Ryotts when they receive their Pottahs

" from the Aumil, at 2 R^{re} per $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — —

" Cuboolitana, or Fees taken from the

" Ryotts when they deliver in their Cu-

" booleits or Engagements to the Aumil,

" at 1 Rupee per $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — —" Shehanghee, at 4 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — —" Sure-Suddee, or 7 R^{re} per $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — —" Sure-Dehee, at per Village 2 R^{re} — — — — —

" Khurtch Sezawull (or for the Sezawull's

" Expences) at 1 per $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — —" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 per $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — —

107 14 6

87 1 0

13 14 6

28 12 0

41 4 0

65 0 0

64 0 0

310 10 0

110 0 0

92 8 6

231 8 9

1,212 9 6

1,376 13 9

" Nirwan.

" Sure-Suddee, or per $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 R^{re} 11 An' from

" 1187 — — — — —

" Sure-Dehee, or per Village at 3 R^{re} each

" Do. — — — — —

1,322 15 3

256 0 0

1,518 15 3

" Increase on old Aboabs, and new

" ones established since 1187.

" Sure-Dehee, or per Village, Increase of

" this Aboabs since 1187 — — — — —

" Sezawulee, at 2 R^{re} per $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — —

99 8 0

955 3 0

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.

Annual Amount of each particular Aboab in each Purgunnah, in 1787 Full-
Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, in 1787 Full-
Fulder.

" Sirkar of Chunar, continued.

Brought over

" Mujwar.

" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	41	0	6
" Aboabs Hurdah Annee, or 1 R ⁿ per $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	444	7	6
" Khurtch Hircarah, at various Rates	—	—	—	14	12	6
" Farukhuttana, or Fees taken from the Ryotts on granting them Acquittances, at 1 Rupee each Acquittance	—	—	—	9	0	0
" Khurtch Palkee, at 2 An' $\frac{1}{2}$, and Notchowna at various Rates	—	—	—	33	4	0
" Khurtch Mutsuddean, or for the Expences of the Mutsuddees, at per Village, 2 R ⁿ	—	—	—	126	15	0
" Sha-Gud-Pesha (or Aboab for the Aumil's Servants) collected at various Rates	—	—	—	11	0	0
						580 7 6

" Mehacje.

" Suré-Dehee, or per Village, 5 R ⁿ	—	—	—	4,672	0	0
						4,672 0 0

" Burrah.

" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	81	5	0
" Bhete, or Fees collected at various Rates	—	—	—	48	0	0
" The Canonges Dustoor, at 1 R ⁿ per Village	—	—	—	121	8	0
" Hooly-Bez-defume, at various Rates	—	—	—	40	0	0
" Hysabana, per Village, 1 R ⁿ	—	—	—	89	0	0
" Shajud Pesha, at 2 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	41	11	0
						413 8 0

" Sirkar of Ghazepoor.

" Havelee Ghazepoor.

" Dunbar Dewanny, at 1 R ⁿ per $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	887	8	8
" Hooly Bez-defume, at various Rates	—	—	—	108	12	0
						946 4 8

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.

Amount of old Aboabs,
&c. continued from
1187 Fullees, in each
Pargunnah.Amount of new Abo-
abs, established since
1187, and matching
1187 Fullees, in each
Pargunnah.Annual Amount of
old and new Abo-
abs in each Pargun-
nah, as they existed
in 1194 Fullees.Total Amount of Abo-
abs, &c. in each Pargun-
nah, as they ex-
isted in 1194.

" Sirkar of Chunar, continued.

" Nirwan, continued.

- " Batta Muttana, at 1 R^{re} per 1000 R^{re}
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^{re} per $\frac{1}{2}$
" Fuffulacyne for Do. per Village 2 R^{re}

Brought over

	124	4	9	
	243	15	0	
	308	0	0	
				1,730 14 9
				3,309 14 0

" Mujwar.

- " Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An^{re} per $\frac{1}{2}$, contin-
" ued from 1187
" All the Aboabs of 1187 were in
" 1190 annexed to the Mal or Land
" Revenue, and the following new
" Ones afterwards established, viz.
" Treasury Fees, at 1 R^{re} per $\frac{1}{2}$, established
" in 1192
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^{re} per $\frac{1}{2}$
" Fuffulacyne for Do. at 2 R^{re} per Village

	33	0	6	
	613	0	0	
	186	1	0	
	209	5	9	
				1,008 6 9
				1,040 7 3

" Mehajje.

- " Suré-Deheé, or per Village, 5 R^{re} con-
" tinued from 1187
" Increase of the above Aboab since 1187
" Fuffilee
" Purkhahey, at 4 An^{re} per $\frac{1}{2}$
" Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 An^{re} per $\frac{1}{2}$
" Bhete (or Fees) collected only for some
" Villages, at 2 R^{re} each
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^{re} per $\frac{1}{2}$

467	2	0		467 2 0
	66	14	0	
	213	3	9	
	277	3	3	
	93	0	0	
	277	3	3	
				927 8 3
				1,394 10 3

" Burrah.

- " Wakaye Negaree, at 6 An^{re} per $\frac{1}{2}$ con-
" tinued from 1187
" Bhete (or Fees) collected at various
" Rates, Do.
" Hysabana, for the settling the Accounts
" of the Ryotts, at 1 Rupee per Village
" Increase of old Aboabs, and new ones,
" established since 1187 Fuffilee, viz.
" Increase of the Wakaye-Negaree Aboabs
" since 1187
" Mattana, established in 1192, at 4
" An^{re} per $\frac{1}{2}$
" Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 An^{re} per $\frac{1}{2}$
" Chittuawun (or Aboab taken from the
" Ryotts when they receive Authority
" or Permission from the Renter to cut
" their Grain, at per Village, 1 Rupee
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^{re} per $\frac{1}{2}$

81	5	0		
40	0	0		
43	15	0		
	177	5	9	
	197	3	9	
	62	0	0	
	197	5	9	
				653 13 0
				819 1 0

" Sirkar of Ghazepoor.

" Havelee-Ghazepoor.

- " Hooley-Bez-defume, at 4 R^{re} per $\frac{1}{2}$
" continued from 1187
" The other Aboab of 1187, viz. The
" Duffoor Dewanny, was annexed to the
" Land Revenue in 1189 Fuffilee

108	12	0		108 12 0
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" Carry over

29 X

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.

Annual Amount of each particular Abode, in each Purgunnah, in 1787 Full-
Total Amount of Abode, &c. in each Purgunnah, in 1787 Full-
Purific.

" Sirkar of Ghazepoor.

Brought over

" Mahommedabad and Kureeat-Pulhey.

" Khurtch Sezauril, or for the Sezauril's Expences, collected at various Rates 1,906 28 6

" Batta on Gouheershahey Rupees, at 4 11 An' $\frac{2}{3}$ 1,353 8 9

1,353 8 9
3,259 11 5

" Zimaneeah.

" Batta Muttana, at 1 11 An' per $\frac{2}{3}$ " Sur-Suddie, or per $\frac{2}{3}$, 6 6 An' Do.

" Surf Cotee, at 4 11 An' Do.

" Wakaye-Negaree, at 1 4 An' Do.

" Kurtch Mutsuddean, or Expences of Mutsuddies, or per-Village, 1 R^{ee}

" Farukhutana, at 1 Rupee per Farukhutty or Acquittance

" Surf Gouhurshahey (or Batta on Gouhurshahey Rupees, to make them

" equal to Siccas) at 4 11 An' per $\frac{2}{3}$

6,070 4 6
26,673 11 5

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.

Amount of old Aboabs,
&c. continued from
1187 Fuffice, in each
Purgunnah.Amount of new Abo-
abs, established since
1187, and existing
1194 Fuffice, in each
Purgunnah.Annual Amount of
old and new Abo-
abs in each Purgun-
nah, as they existed
in 1194 Fuffice.Total Amount of A-
boabs, &c. in each
Purgunnah, as they
existed in 1194.

" Sirkar of Ghazepoor, continued.

" Havellee Ghazepoor, continued.

" Treasury Fees established in 1192, at 1 R¹⁰ 2" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An¹⁰ per 2" Sezawicée, at 1 8 An¹⁰ per 2" Muttana, at 1 11 An¹⁰ per 2" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An¹⁰ per 2

Brought over

951 8 3

441 2 3

427 6 0

1,828 0 6

1,928 12 6

" Mahommedabad and Kureeat-Pulhey.

" Batta on Gouhiushahey Rupees, at 4 11

" An¹⁰ per 2, continued from 1187

1,353 8 9

1,353 8 9

" Increase on the above Aboabs since 1187

2,546 15 3

" Chundah, established in 1192 at various

" Rates

172 6 9

" Shahunghee, at 6 An¹⁰ per 2

258 11 9

" Newta (an Aboab exacted from the Ryotts

" upon the Celebration of a Marriage in

" the Aumil's Family) at 8 An¹⁰ per 2

637 5 9

" Chittuawun, at 5 R¹⁰ 2 An¹⁰ per Chitty

269 14 0

" Mehmaney, at 8 An¹⁰ per 2

295 10 3

" Beriéshagud-Pesha, at 4 An¹⁰ Do.

167 4 6

" Muttana, at 12 An¹⁰ 6 Pice per Do.

103 15 3

" Kurtch-Arazie (or Aboab collected from

" the Ryotts upon measuring their Lands)

" at 4 An¹⁰ per 100 Begahs—This Aboab

" is also collected at various other Rates

451 11 9

" Kum-Wazun (or for the Deficiency of

" Weight in the Rupees paid by the

" Ryots) at 1 9 An¹⁰ per 2

2,372 9 9

" The Canongoes Nunkar, at 8 An¹⁰ per 2

134 0 0

" Fuffulaeyne for Do. at 2 R¹⁰ per Village

102 5 6

7,512 14 6

8,866 7 3

" Zimanceah.

" Batta, at 1 11 An¹⁰ per 2, continued from

" 1187

29 15 9

" Wakaye-Negaree and Dustoor Dewany, at

" 1 4 An¹⁰ per 2

1,209 9 0

1,239 8 9

" All the other Aboabs of 1187 in this

" Purgunnah were discontinued in

" 1192.

" Increase on the Wakaye-Negaree Aboab

" of 1187

313 15 9

" Treasury Fees established in 1192 at 1 R¹⁰

" per 2

1,141 15 6

" Burraie, at 3 2 An¹⁰ per 2

3,175 15 6

" Hooly-Bez-defumée, at 3 An¹⁰ 3 Pice per 2

1,015 8 9

" Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 An¹⁰ per 2

607 15 6

" Surf-do-Annee (on Treffooly R¹⁰) at 12 R¹⁰" 8 An¹⁰ per 2

1,625 3 0

" The Hazees Ruffoom, at 1 R¹⁰ per Village

304 12 0

" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An¹⁰ per 2

664 10 3

" Fuffulaeyne for Do. at 2 R¹⁰ per Village

163 14 9

9,013 15 0

10,253 7 9

" Carry over

Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.

Annual Amount of each Purgunnah, in 1187 Full-
Total Amount of all Purgunnahs, in 1187 Full-
Follies.

Sirkar of Ghazepoor, continued.

Brought over

Chowfah.

- Aboab Sure-Suddie, or per Cent. 17 R' 14 An'
Do. Sure-Dehee, or per Village at 7 R' each
Battah Multana, at 1 9 An' per %

12,756 4 9
1,727 13 9
338 3 9
14,822 6 1

Kundah.

- Multana, at 5 An' 6 Pice per %

Sekunderpoor.

- Batta Bazar, at 2 9 An' per % collected only from the Talook of Nuggera
Yek-Annie (from the Do.) at 6 R' 4 An'

724 10 3
108 1 3
832 11 6

Khureed.

- Batta on Gouhushahey Rupees, at 4 R' 11 An' per %
Batta Bazar, at 2 R' 9 An' per Do.

1,420 11 0
3,066 6 8
4,427 3 8

Carry over

(2338)

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.

Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuffiles, in each Purgunnah.

Amount of new Aboabs established since 1187, in each Purgunnah.

Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs, as they existed in 1194 Fuffiles.

Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they existed in 1194.

" Sirkar of Ghazepoor, continued.

Brought over

" Chowfah.

" All the Aboabs of 1187 in this Purgunnah were discontinued in 1192, except the following One.

" Batta Multana, at 9 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

220 9 0

220 9 0

" New Aboabs.

" Abroab, Do. Annee (or 2 An^s per Rupee for Batta on Tresfully Rupees) at 12 Rupees 8 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

5,665 10 9

" Bereeat or Hubboobut (being several Aboabs joined together) collected at various Rates

1,196 2 9

" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

230 11 6

" Fuffulacyné for Do. at 2 R^s per Village

392 6 0

7,484 15 0

" Kundah.

" Multanah, at 5 An^s 6 Pice per $\frac{1}{2}$ continued from 1187

97 12 6

" New Aboabs since 1187.

" Yek-Anné (or 1 An^s per Rupee) at 6 R^s

" 4 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

2,400 14 0

" Sure-Dehee, or per Village, 7 Rupees

294 0 0

" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

215 0 3

2,909 14 3

3,007 10 9

" Sekunderpoor.

" Batta, at 2 R^s 9 An^s from 1189 Fuffilee

465 13 0

465 13 0

" New Aboabs since 1187.

" Batta Gonhurhahy, at 4 R^s 11 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

5,929 7 6

" Newta, at 8 An^s per Village

412 15 0

" Chitteawun and Kurtch Mutsuddean, at 3 R^s 8 An^s per Village

348 8 0

" Hooley-bez-defumee, at 6 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

162 0 0

" For the Batta to the Sepoys, at 8 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

491 0 0

" Treasury Fees established in 1192, at 1 R^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

981 2 9

" The Kezees Ruffoom, at 4 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

67 11 0

" Khurtch Sezawul, or for the Sezawul's Expenses, at 1 R^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

1,003 8 6

" Bhete Dewanny, at 1 R^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

179 4 0

" Hyfabana, at 1 R^s per Village

106 8 0

" Ruffeed Anna (or Aboab exacted from the Ryotts when they get Receipts from the Amil for Money paid on Account of their Rents or Revenue) at 8 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

61 14 6

" The Canongoes Nankar, at Do.

560 12 6

" Khureed.

" Batta Gonhushahey, at 4 R^s 11 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$ from 1187

502 12 6

" Batta Bazar, at 2 9 per $\frac{1}{2}$ Do.

1,052 7 9

1,505 4 3

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.

Annual Amount of Total Amount of A.
each particular Ab-
in each Purgun-
nah, in 1787. Full-
led.

" Sircar of Ghazepoor, continued.

Brought over

" Bulleah.

" Batta on Gohurshahey Rupees, at 4 R' 11 An' per 2

" Batta per Cent. at 2 R' 9 An'

" Hyfabana and Bulkutty, at 5 R' 8 An' per Village

3,166 3 6

1,102 11 9

252 0 0

4,520 15 1

" Khampoor.

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.

Amount of old Aboabs,
&c. continued from
1187 Fuffilee, in each
Purgunnah.Amount of new Abo-
abs, established since
1187, and existing
1194 Fuffilee, in
each Purgunnah.Annual Amount of
old and new Abo-
abs in each Purgun-
nah, as they existed
in 1194 Fuffilee.Total Amount of Abo-
abs, &c. in each Pur-
gunnah, as they ex-
isted in 1194.

" Sirkar of Hazepoor, continued.

" Khureed, continued.

" New Aboabs since 1187.

" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An ^s per $\frac{1}{2}$	_____
" Hooley-Bez-defume, at 4 An ^s Do.	_____
" Treasury Fees, at 1 R ^e Do.	_____
" Sezawulee, at 1 Do. Do.	_____
" Bhete (or Fees) collected, at various	_____
" Rates	_____
" Mehmanee, at 8 An ^s per $\frac{1}{2}$	_____
" Yek-Annee (or Annee per Rupee), at	_____
" 6 R ^e 4 An ^s per Cent.	_____
" Ziladarry, at various Rates	_____
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An ^s per $\frac{1}{2}$	_____

Brought over

94	13	6
215	5	9
224	8	9
187	12	6
10	0	6
288	7	3
922	6	3
124	12	0
95	2	3

2,163 4 3

3,668 8 6

" Bulleeah.

" Batta on Gouhurfhahey Rupees, at 4 R ^e	_____
" 11 An ^s per $\frac{1}{2}$, from 1187	_____
" Batta per Cent. 2 R ^e 9 An ^s	_____
" Hysabana and Bulkutty, at 5 R ^e 8 An ^s	_____
" per Village	_____

1,256	5	0
1,102	11	9
252	0	0

2,163 4 3

" Increase on old Aboabs, and new ones,
" established since 1187 Fuffilee.

" Increase on the Batta Aboab	_____
" Do. on Hysab-Anna and Bulkatty	_____
" Chundah, at 4 An ^s per Cuboolait	_____
" Khurtch-Dehee, at various Rates per Vil- " lage	_____
" Hooley-Bez-defume, at 2 R ^e per 1000 " Rupees	_____
" Treasury Fees, at 1 R ^e per $\frac{1}{2}$	_____
" Sezawulee, at 2 R ^e per $\frac{1}{2}$	_____
" Bhete, at 1 R ^e per $\frac{1}{2}$	_____
" Beree Ghuttah, at various Rates	_____
" Ruffeed Ana and Hysabana, at 1 10 An ^s " per $\frac{1}{2}$	_____
" The Mutsuddies Ruffooms, at 12 An ^s per $\frac{1}{2}$	_____
" Khurtch-Durbar, or for Durbar Expences " at 6 An ^s per $\frac{1}{2}$	_____
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An ^s per $\frac{1}{2}$	_____
" Moherana (for the Kazies Ruffoom), at " 1 R ^e per Cuboolait	_____
" Beree, at various Rates	_____

1,117	4	6
295	11	6
30	5	0
51	10	9
1,773	11	0
893	8	9
1,206	5	6
874	8	0
179	8	9
5,516	11	0
666	14	3
288	13	0
444	13	3
50	0	0
83	1	6

13,472 14 9

16,882 15 6

" Khanpoor.

" Batta-Muttana, at 4 An ^s per $\frac{1}{2}$	_____
" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An ^s per $\frac{1}{2}$	_____
" Hooley-Bezdefume, at 4 3 Pice per $\frac{1}{2}$	_____
" Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 An ^s per $\frac{1}{2}$	_____
" Ruffoom Khuzana, or Treasury Fees, at " 1 R ^e per C ^t	_____
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An ^s per $\frac{1}{2}$	_____

62	11	0
62	11	9
52	14	0
131	12	3
264	4	3
148	14	6

723 3 9

723 3 9

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.

Annual Amount of each particular Purgunnah, in 1787 Full-
 Total Amount of all Purgunnahs, in 1787 Full-
 Amount, in 1787 Full-

" Sirkar of Ghazepoor, continued.

Brought over

" Shadeabad.

" Surf-Yek-Annee (or Batta of 1 Anna per Rupee) at 6 R^s 4 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

5,956 11 9

" Batta on Gonhurshahey Rupees, at 4 R^s 11 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

2,931 5 9

8,887 1 6

" Putchowlur.

" Batta Muttana, at 1 R^s 9 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

1,060 13 0

1,060 13 0

" Zehoorabad.

" Behdanwn.

" Batta Muttana, at 2 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

32 15 6

32 15 6

" Gurrab.

" Batta (or Difference between Gouhuzshahey and Treffooley Rupees, at 2 R^s" 9 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

217 12 0

" Batta (between Gonhuzshahey Rupees and Siccas, at 4 R^s 11 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

2,580 0 6

2,797 12 6

3

" Carry over

(2562)

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.

Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuffilee, in each Purgunnah.

Amount of new Aboabs, established since 1187, and existing 1194 Fuffilee, in each Purgunnah.

Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they existed in 1194 Fuffilee.

Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they existed in 1194.

" Sirkar of Ghazepoor.

" Shadeabad.

Surf-Yek-Annee, at 6 R' 4 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$
" continued from 1187 — —
Batta on Gonhuzshahey Rupees, D^o at
" 4 R' 11 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ — —

4,625 9 8

2,931 5 9

7,554 14 9

New Aboabs since 1187, and Increase
" on old Ones.

Increase on the Batta on Gonhuzshahey

" Rupees — —

Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ — —

Kota Batta, at 4 8 per $\frac{1}{2}$ — —

Hooley-Bezdefumec, at 2 R' per Village — —

Treasury Fees, at 1 R^{ee} — —

Kurtch Sezawul (or for the Sezawul's Ex-

" pences) at 1 R^{ee} per $\frac{1}{2}$ — —

The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ } — —

Fuffilacynne for D^o, at 2 R' per Village } — —

947 12 0

20 0 0

409 12 0

209 12 0

713 13 6

660 3 6

476 6 0

3,433 8 0

10,988 6 9

" Puthoutur.

Batta Muttana, at 1 9 per $\frac{1}{2}$, continued
" from 1187 — —

4 9

689 4 9

" New Aboabs since 1187 Fuffilee.

Batta on Gonhuzshahey Rupees, at 6 4

" An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ — —

Chitteeawun, at 8 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ — —

Batta for the Sepoys, at 1 2 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ — —

Treasury Fees, at 1 per $\frac{1}{2}$ — —

The Canongoes Nankar and other vari-

" ous Aboabs, at 2 R' per $\frac{1}{2}$ — —

3,032 10 0

121 8 0

318 3 6

613 5 6

1,235 9 9

5,321 4 9

6,010 9 6

" Zchoorabad.

Chitteeawun, at 2 R' per 1,000 Rupees

Batta on Gonhuzshahey Rupees, at 4 11

" An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ — —

Treasury Fees, at 1 R^{ee} per $\frac{1}{2}$ — —

Khurch Sezawul (or for the Sezawul's

" Expences) at 1 R^{ee} per $\frac{1}{2}$ — —

The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ — —

280 5 9

4,893 13 3

982 0 6

1,038 2 3

135 7 9

7,329 13 6

7,329 13 6

" Behdanwn.

" New Aboabs since 1187.

Batta on Gonhuzshahey Rupees, at 4 R.

" 11 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ — —

Chitteeawun, at 4 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ — —

Treasury Fees, at 1 R^{ee} per $\frac{1}{2}$ — —

Bhete (or Fees) per Village, at various

" Rates — —

The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ — —

1,195 6 6

55 7 0

237 4 3

257 2 0

149 6 6

1,894 10 3

1,894 10 3

" Gurrah.

Batta, at 2 R' 9 An' continued from 1187

Batta, or Gonhuzshahey Rupees, at 4 R.

" 11 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. — —

217 12 0

1,434 8 0

1,649 4 0

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.

Annual Amount of each particular Ab-
 ab in each Purgun-
 nah, in 1787 Fall-
 lee.

Total Amount of A-
 boots, &c. in each
 Purgunnah, in 1787
 Fall-lee.

" Sirkar of Ghazepoor, continued.

Brought over

" Dehmah.

" Surf Gonhuzshahey (or Batta between Gohuzshahey Rupees and Siccas) at

" 6 Rupees 4 An' per ½

" Batta, at 2 R' 9 An' per ½

1,072 2 0
 42 1 0

1,114 3 0

" Kopah.

" Batta on Gunhuzshahey Rupees, at 4 R' 11 An' per ½

2,858 11 9

2,858 11 9

" Talook of Abdhullah Gunge:

" Sirkar of Juanpoor.

" Havelee Juanpoor.

" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An' per ½

" Tekreer and Bhete, at 3 R' per ½

" Burraye, at 3 2 An' per ½

" Batta Alumgaree, at 4 3 An' per ½

519 9 6

3,227 10 0

663 0 0

4,196 9 3

8,606 12 9

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c:

Amount of old Aboabs,
&c. continued from
1187 Fuzile, in each
Purgunnah.Amount of new Abo-
abs, established since
1187, and existing
1294 Fuzile, in
each Purgunnah.Annual Amount of
old and new Abo-
abs in each Purgun-
nah; as they existed
in 1194 Fuzile.Total Amount of Abo-
abs, &c. in each Pur-
gunnah, as they ex-
isted in 1194.

" Sirkar of Ghazepoor, continued:

" Gurrah, continued.

" Increase of old Aboabs, and new ones
" established since 1187.

" Increase on the Batta on Gonhuzhahey

" Rupees

" Hooley Bez-defumé, at 3 An^s 3 Pice per $\frac{1}{2}$ " Treasury Fees, at 1 R^s per $\frac{1}{2}$ " Bhete (or Fees) at 2 R^s per Village" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

Brought over

634 6 3

82 2 0

328 13 6

76 0 0

166 4 0

1,287 9 9

2,936 13 9

" Dehmah.

" Surf-Gonhuzhahey, at 6 4 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

" continued from 1187

" Batta, at 2 9 per $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. Do.

146 2 0

42 1 0

188 3 0

" Increase on old Aboabs, and new ones
" established since 1187.

" Increase on the old Aboab

" Chittecawun, at 5 R^s 8 An^s per Cuboollet

" Beree Sha Gird Pefha (or Fees for the

" Aumils Dufloor) at 8 An^s per Village" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$ " Treasury Fees, at 1 per $\frac{1}{2}$ " Cubboolut-Anna, at 1 R^s per Village

" Khurch Sezawul (or for the Sezawuls

" Expences) at 1 R^s per $\frac{1}{2}$ " The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

234 1 6

57 0 0

41 3 6

20 9 0

82 6 0

23 0 0

82 6 0

150 0 0

690 10 0

878 13 0

" Kopah.

" Batta on Gonhuzhahey Rupees, conti-

" nued from 1187, at 4 R^s 11 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

2,858 11 9

" Increase on the Batta Aboab

2,638 6 0

" New Aboabs.

" Sezawulee, at 1 R^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

" Batta between Tresslooley and Gonhuzha-

" hey Rupees, at 2 9 per $\frac{1}{2}$ " Mehmaney, at 1 R^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

" Khurch Dehee, at various Rates

" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

527 3 6

981 6 3

527 3 6

35 0 9

286 14 0

4,996 2 0

7,854 13 9

" Talook of Abdullah Gunge.

" Cubboolut-Anna and Chittecawun, at 5

" R^s 8 An^s per Cubboolut" Batta, at 2 R^s 9 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$ " Treasury Fees, at 1 R^s per Cent." Sezawulee, at 1 R^s per Do." The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$

11 12 0

212 9 0

39 8 0

39 8 0

5 14 0

308 10 9

308 10 9

" Sirkar of Juanpoor.

" Havelee Juanpoor.

" Batta-Alumgee, at 4 R^s 3 An^s per $\frac{1}{2}$ from

" 1187

3,366 5 6

3,366 5 6

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.

Annual Amount of each particular Aboab in each Purgunnah, in 1787 Fustilee.

Total Amount of Aboab, &c. in each Purgunnah, in 1787 Fustilee.

" Sircar of Juanpoor, continued.

Brought over

" Raree.

" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An ^r per ̄	92	11	6
" Tekreer and Bhete, at 1 R ^{ee} per ̄	134	0	0
" Hysabana, at 2 R ^r per Cuboo ^r	86	0	0
" Shanheghee, at 2 R ^r per Village	84	0	0
" Suré-Sudié, or per Cent. 1 R ^{ee}	365	14	0
" Kum-Urizun-num-Anne, i. e. Burraye at 3 R ^r 2 An ^r per ̄	1,851	7	6
" Taleeka, or an Aboab collected from the Ryotts per each Dakhilla or Payment of Revenue of 2½ An ^r	126	8	9
" Purkhahey, at 6 Pice per Dakhilla	25	8	0
			2,766

" Angolee.

" Wakaye-Negaree, at 8 An ^r per	360	5	0
" Hysabanna, at 5 R ^r per Village	506	8	0
" Shanneghee, at 2 R ^r per Do.	127	4	0
" Batta Alumguree, and Kum-Wuzun, or for Deficiency in the Weight of Rupees, at 12 R ^r 8 An ^r per ̄	3,318	12	0
" Taleeka, at 2½ An ^r per Dakhilla	196	14	6
" Purkhahey, at 6 Pice per Do.	29	0	3
" Bhete Rajah Sahib (for Rajah's Fees) at 5 R ^r per Village	401	2	0
" Sha-Gird-Pesha (or for the Amils Accounts) at 8 An ^r per ̄	229	14	6
" Surf-Kotee, at 8 An ^r per ̄	366	14	0
" Chitteeawun Bulkutty, at 7 R ^r 8 An ^r per Village	616	9	0
" Hooley Bez-defume, at various Rates	160	0	0
" Chundah, at 4 An ^r Cubboo ^r	37	12	0
" Bhete Khan Sahib (or the Amils Fees) at 5 R ^r 8 An ^r per Village	377	4	0
			6,723

" Zufferabad.

" Carry over

(502566)

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

Different Aboabs, &c.

Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuzils, in each Pargannah. Amount of new Aboabs, &c. existing in 1194 Fuzils, in each Pargannah. Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Pargannah, as they existed in 1194 Fuzils. Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Pargannah, as they existed in 1194.

" Sirkar of Juanpoor, continued.

Brought over

" Havelee Juanpoor, continued.

" Treasury Fees established in 1192, at 1 R^o

" per $\frac{1}{2}$

" Canongoes Ruffoom, at 8 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

1,115 9 3

760 3 3

1,875 12 6

" Rates.

" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$, conti-

" nued from 1178

73 11 9

" Bhete and Pehreer, at 1 R^o per Village,

" Do.

128 2 0

" Hyfabanna, at 2 R^o per Village, Do.

64 12 0

" Shaneghee, at 2 Do. per Do. Do.

64 5 0

" Kum-Wuzun, or Burraye, at 3 R^o 2 An^o

" per $\frac{1}{2}$, Do.

1,395 11 0

" Suré-Suddee, or per $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 Rupee, Do.

284 4 9

" Taleeka, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ An^o per Dakhilla, Do.

118 7 6

" Purkhahey, at 6 Pice per Do. Do.

23 8 6

2,148 14 6

" New Aboabs since 1187.

" Treasury Fees established in 1192, 1 Rupee

" per $\frac{1}{2}$

858 11 9

" Newta, at 8 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

217 12 6

" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

476 6 0

" Fugowee (or Hooley Fees) at 10 Do. per

" Do.

255 13 9

1,806 11 0

3,955 9 6

" Angolee.

" Wakaye Negaree, at 8 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$ from

" 1187

155 9 0

" Hyfabanna, at 5 R^o per Village, Do.

207 10 9

" Shahunghee, at 2 R^o per Do. Do.

46 4 0

" Taleeka, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ An^o per Dakhilla, Do.

136 0 0

" Purkhahey, at 6 Pice per Do. Do.

27 2 0

" Behete Raja Sahib, at 5 R^o per Village,

" Do.

188 3 9

" Beree Shaquid Peha, at 8 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$ Do.

132 1 0

" Surf-Cotee, at 8 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$ Do.

133 13 0

" Chitteawun, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ An^o per Village, Do.

271 7 6

" Chundah, at 4 An^o per Cubbooleit, Do.

29 4 0

" Bhete Amil, at 8 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$, Do.

181 13 9

1,489 4 9

" New Aboabs since 1187.

" Treasury Fees, at 1 per $\frac{1}{2}$

973 10 0

" Burraye, at 3 R^o 2 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

1,415 0 3

" Neuta, at 8 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

250 0 9

" Hooley Bezdefumee, at 4 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

128 1 6

" Sezawalee, at various Rates

174 7 3

" Ruffoom Dewanny, at 8 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

348 10 3

" Buramut Kela (or for repairing the Fort)

" at various Rates

36 4 0

" The Canongoes Nankar, at various Rates

468 4 6

3,794 6 6

5,283 14 3

" Zufferaba d

" Treasury Fees, at 8 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

33 5 9

" Newta, at Do. Do.

69 3 0

" Ruffoom Dewanny, at 8 Do. Do.

33 5 9

" Carry over

(2567)

Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.

Annual Amount of each particular Abotah in each Purgunnah, at 1877 Pesh-see.

Sirkar of Juanpoor, continued.

Brought over

Mereeahoo.

- Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An' per 6
- Shagerd Pefha, in some Villages, at 2 An' per 6
- Hooley-Bez-defumé, at 1 R" per Do.
- Notchowna, at Do. Do.
- Khurtch, at 2 An' per Do.

65 5 3
61 8 3
237 2 6
748 0 0
34 10 9

Gopalapoor.

- Yek-Annee, at 6 R. 4 An' per 6
- Hooley Bez-defumée, at 1 R" per 6

1076 9 6
245 10 0
1,321 9 6

Talook of Burfuttu.

- Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' per 6
- Bhete, at 1 R" per Do.

42 10 6
339 4 6
381 10 6

Mongrah.

- Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' per 6
- Hysabanna, at 1 R" per Village
- Purkhahey, at 8 An' per 6
- Num Annee, or 1/2 An' per Rupee, collected from some Villages only

189 15 6
95 15 0
380 0 0
95 15 0

Carry over

Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

Different Aboabs, &c.

Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fudlee, in each Pargannah.	Amount of new Aboabs, &c. established since 1187, and existing 1194 Fudlee, in each Pargannah.	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Pargannah, as they existed in 1194 Fudlee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Pargannah, as they existed in 1194.
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Sirkar of Juanpoor, continued.

Brought over

Zufferabad, continued.

The Canongoes Nankar, at Do.

Batta Alungury, at 3 R' 2 An' per ̄

79 7 6

54 10 3

270 0 3

270 0 3

Mereeahoo.

Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' per ̄ from

1187

65 5 3

126 13 6

Shagird Pesha, at 2 An' per ̄ Do.

61 8 3

Increase of old Aboabs, and new ones, established since 1187.

Wakaye Negaree

118 12 3

Shagird Pesha

120 12 3

New Aboabs.

Treasury Fees, at 1 per ̄

788 6 6

Rusloom Dewanny, at 1 per ̄

759 3 9

Hooley Bezdesume, at 3 An' 3 Pice per ̄

148 7 0

Hysabanna, at 2 R' per Village

154 3 6

The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' per ̄

956 7 9

3,045 5 0

3,173 2 6

Gopalapoor.

Yek Anna, at 6 R' 4 An' per ̄ from 1187

732 1 0

732 1 0

New Aboabs.

Treasury Fees, at 1 per ̄

225 13 0

Hysabanna, at 2 per Cubboolut

24 4 0

Shahunghee, at 1 Do. per Village

21 4 0

Bhete Rajah Shaib, at 5 Do. per Cubboolut

41 0 0

Hooley Bezdesume, at 2 Do. per Do.

63 3 9

Chundah, at 1 Do. per Do.

8 0 0

Sure Sudee, or per ̄ 1 Do.

144 11 9

Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 An' per ̄

123 13 6

Canongoes Rusloom, at Do. Do.

306 4 0

958 6 0

1,690 7 0

Talook of Burlutty

The Aboabs of 1187 were in 1190 an-

nexed to the Land Revenue.

New Aboabs.

Treasury Fees, at 1 R' per ̄

692 6 6

Dustoor Dewanny, at 8 An' per ̄

322 14 6

Hooley Bezdesume, at 8 D' D'

307 3 6

Burraye, at 3 R' 2 An' per Do.

1,627 5 9

The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' per Do.

436 11 0

3,386 9 3

3,386 9 3

Mongrah.

The Aboabs of 1187 were in 1190 an-

nexed to the Land Revenue.

New Aboabs.

Kuffarat Moradee, at 14 R' 1 An' per ̄

2,721 8 3

Burraye, at 3 2 per Do.

968 11 9

The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' per ̄

569 5 9

4,259 9 9

4,259 9 9

Carry over

(2570)

Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fulfies, in each Purgunnah.

Amount of new Aboabs, established since 1187 Fulfies, in each Purgunnah.

Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they existed in 1194 Fulfies.

Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they existed in 1194.

Different Aboabs &c.

Sirkar of Juanpoor, continued.

Brought over

Gurwarrah.

Sure Suddie and Sure Dehee, or Aboabs
per Cent. and per Village (from 1187)
The remaining Part of these Two Aboabs
were in 1190 annexed to the Land Re-
venue.

1,909 1 9

Menhahey Batta, at 8 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ Do.
Kufarat Moradie (the Revenue in this
Purgunnah is paid in Tunghees, 15 of
which make a Rupee, but the Aumil
takes 12 Tunghees per Rupee from
the Ryots, so that he gains 3 Tunghees
per Rupee) or per 14 R' 1 An' —

417 0 9

16,703 14 0

Increase of old Aboabs since 1187, and
new ones established.

Increase of the Kufarat-Moradie Aboab
since 1187 —
The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$
Fuffulacayne for Do. per Village, the
Amount not inserted on the Records,
as the Canongoes themselves collect it
in this Purgunnah.

2,584 15 0
650 10 0

3,235 9 0

22,265 9 6

Bukhsheat.

Wakaye Negareet, at 4 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ con-
tinued from 1187 —
Hysabanna, at 1 R' per $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. —
Purkhahey, at 4 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. —
Murumut Kela, at 3 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. —
Bulkutty, at 2 8 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$ Cubboot Do. —

237 15 9
30 11 6
30 11 6
61 6 6
35 12 6

Increase of old Aboabs, and new
ones established since 1187.

Fuffilly Increase on the Wakaye Negaree
Aboab —
Hooley Bezdefumee, at 4 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$,
established in 1192 —

50 11 0

Burraye, at 3 2 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$, Do. —
Sarud Warud, at 8 An' per $\frac{1}{2}$, Do. —

88 7 0
506 7 3
29 7 0

Meeangeo (this Aboab was established by
Baboo Ajaib Sing in 1192, to defray
the Allowances he gave to a Mollavey
whom he had employed to instruct his
Children in the Persian Language) at 1
R' per $\frac{1}{2}$ —

123 2 9

Bhete Baboo Sahib (or Fees for Ajaib
Sing), at 1 Do. Do. —

35 12 6

Beheete Choota Baboo (or Fees for one of
Ajaib Sing's Sons) at 2 R' per Village —

27 8 0

Rusloom Khazanah (or Treasury Fees) at
1 per $\frac{1}{2}$ —

50 7 0

Do. Dewanny, at 1 Do. —

50 7 0

Newta, at 1 R' per $\frac{1}{2}$ —

596 5 9

Treasury Fees (from Sha Gunge, depen-
dent on Bukhsheat) at 1 R' per $\frac{1}{2}$ —

35 12 3

Chundah, at 1 R' per Cubboot —

14 12 0

Batta Multana, at 1 Do. per $\frac{1}{2}$ —

644 14 9

Carry over

30 B

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.

Annual Amount of each particular Purgunnah, in 1787 Full-
Total Amount of each particular Purgunnah, in 1787 Full-
Total Amount of each particular Purgunnah, in 1787 Full-

" Sirkar Juanpoor, continued.

Brought over

" Kola Allah.

- " Kola Batta, at 1 R^o 8 An^o per 2
- " Mehmanee, at 8 An^o per 2
- " Khurtch Mutsuddian, at 4 R^o per Cubboo
- " Suggoon, at 2 R^o per Village
- " Wakaye Negaree, at 8 An^o per 2

" Kurreat Doff.

- " Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An^o per 2
- " Tehreer Bhete, at 1 R^o per 2
- " Hyfabanna, at 4 An^o per 2
- " Shaneghee, at 1 R^o per Village
- " Sure Suddie, or per 2, at 1 R^o
- " Kum Wugum, at 3 R^o 4 An^o per 2
- " Taleeka, at 2 1/2 An^o per Dakhilla
- " Purkhahey, at 1/2 An^o Do.

" Carry over

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.

Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuziles, in each Purgunnah.	Amount of new Aboabs, established since 1187, and existing 1194 Fuziles, in each Purgunnah.	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they existed in 1194 Fuziles.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they existed in 1194.
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" Sirkar of Juanpoor, continued.

" Bukhsheat, continued.

" Hyfabanna, at 1 9 An' per ½
 " Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 An' per ½
 " Mehmanee, at 4 R' collected from some
 " Villages only
 " The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' per ½
 " Fussulaneyne for Do. at 2 R' per ½

130 3 9
 124 0 3
 155 14 3
 140 9 0
 50 0 0

2,834 13 6

3,281 7 3

" Kolah Allah.

" Kola Batta, at 1 R' 8 An' per ½, from
 " 1187
 " Mehmanee, at various Rates, Do.
 " Khurth Mutsuddian, or for the Mutsud-
 " dies Expenses, at 4 R' per Cubboo' Do.
 " Suggoon, at 1 R' per Do. Do.
 " Wakaye Negarree, at 8 An' per Do.

345 14 3
 96 2 0
 83 0 0
 40 0 0
 195 9 3

760 9 6

" Aboabs established since the Beginning
" of 1192.

" Treasury Fees, at 1 per ½
 " Hooley-bez-defumé, at 4 An' per ½
 " Mullana, at 1 R' per ½
 " Batta for the Sepoys, at 1 Do. per ½
 " The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' per ½
 " Fussulayene for Do. at 2 R' per Village

463 12 0
 93 3 0
 513 12 0
 584 0 6
 433 10 6
 190 15 6

" Kurreat Dost.

" Wakaye Negarree, at 4 An' per ½ from
 " 1187
 " Tehreer Bhete, at 1 R' per ½ Do.
 " Hyfabanna, at 4 An' per ½, Do.
 " Shaneghee
 " Sure Suddee (collected only from one
 " Village)
 " Taleeka, at 2 An' 6 Pice per Dakilla
 " Purkhahey, at 6 Pice per Do.

9 10 6
 46 1 0
 7 0 0
 2 0 0
 3 11 0
 4 11 0
 29 11 0

102 12 6

" New Aboabs since 1187.

" Treasury Fees, at 1 per ½
 " Dustoor Dewanny, at 1 R' per ½
 " Shagird Peshha, at 4 An' per ½
 " Newta, at 1 R' per ½
 " Chundah, at various and fixed Rates
 " Batta Mum Annee, at 3 R' 2 An' per ½
 " Hooley-bez-defume, at 3 An' 3 Pice per
 " ½ R'
 " Burraye, collected from one Village only,
 " at 3 2 per ½
 " The Canongoes Ruffoom; at 8 An' per ½
 " Fussulayene for Do. at 2 R' per Village

44 12 9
 26 9 0
 5 7 6
 87 15 3
 15 0 0
 262 10 6
 6 11 3
 12 8 9
 158 15 6
 145 8 0

766 2 6

868 15 0

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d, October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.

Annual Amount of each particular Abode in each Parish, in 1877	Total Amount of Abores, &c. in each Parish, in 1877
£100	£100
£200	£200
£300	£300
£400	£400
£500	£500
£600	£600
£700	£700
£800	£800
£900	£900
£1,000	£1,000
£1,100	£1,100
£1,200	£1,200
£1,300	£1,300
£1,400	£1,400
£1,500	£1,500
£1,600	£1,600
£1,700	£1,700
£1,800	£1,800
£1,900	£1,900
£2,000	£2,000
£2,100	£2,100
£2,200	£2,200
£2,300	£2,300
£2,400	£2,400
£2,500	£2,500
£2,600	£2,600
£2,700	£2,700
£2,800	£2,800
£2,900	£2,900
£3,000	£3,000
£3,100	£3,100
£3,200	£3,200
£3,300	£3,300
£3,400	£3,400
£3,500	£3,500
£3,600	£3,600
£3,700	£3,700
£3,800	£3,800
£3,900	£3,900
£4,000	£4,000
£4,100	£4,100
£4,200	£4,200
£4,300	£4,300
£4,400	£4,400
£4,500	£4,500
£4,600	£4,600
£4,700	£4,700
£4,800	£4,800
£4,900	£4,900
£5,000	£5,000
£5,100	£5,100
£5,200	£5,200
£5,300	£5,300
£5,400	£5,400
£5,500	£5,500
£5,600	£5,600
£5,700	£5,700
£5,800	£5,800
£5,900	£5,900
£6,000	£6,000
£6,100	£6,100
£6,200	£6,200
£6,300	£6,300
£6,400	£6,400
£6,500	£6,500
£6,600	£6,600
£6,700	£6,700
£6,800	£6,800
£6,900	£6,900
£7,000	£7,000
£7,100	£7,100
£7,200	£7,200
£7,300	£7,300
£7,400	£7,400
£7,500	£7,500
£7,600	£7,600
£7,700	£7,700
£7,800	£7,800
£7,900	£7,900
£8,000	£8,000
£8,100	£8,100
£8,200	£8,200
£8,300	£8,300
£8,400	£8,400
£8,500	£8,500
£8,600	£8,600
£8,700	£8,700
£8,800	£8,800
£8,900	£8,900
£9,000	£9,000
£9,100	£9,100
£9,200	£9,200
£9,300	£9,300
£9,400	£9,400
£9,500	£9,500
£9,600	£9,600
£9,700	£9,700
£9,800	£9,800
£9,900	£9,900
£10,000	£10,000

“ Sirkar of Juanpoor, continued.

Brought over

“ Kurreeat Mehda.

“ Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' per $\frac{2}{3}$

" Tehreer Bhete, at 1 R^o per Village

" Hyfabanna, at 5 An^s per $\frac{5}{8}$

"Shanegheé, at i R" per Village

" Sure Suddee, or per $\frac{9}{8}$, at 1 Do.

" Kum Wuzum, at 3 2 An' per 3

"Kerakut.

“ Sure Suddet, or per $\frac{2}{3}$ 4 R' 4 An', and Sure Dehet, or per Village, 3 R.

" Ghiffowah:

4. Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An. per $\frac{1}{2}$

" Shagud Peshha, at 1 R^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

"Dustoor Dewanny, at Dq.

“ Singramow.

“ Sirkar of Terhar.”

“Kuntal.”

“ Carry over

(1874)

Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

Amount of Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Puffies, in each Purgunnah.

Amount of new Aboabs, established since 1187, and continuing 1194 Puffies, in each Purgunnah.

Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs, as they existed in 1194 Puffies.

Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they existed in 1194.

Different Aboabs, &c.

Sirkar of Juanpoor, continued.

Brought over

Kurrecat Mehda.

The Aboabs of 1187 were in 1190

annexed to the Land Revenue in

this Purgunnah.

New Aboabs since 1187, viz.

Treasury Fees, at 1 R^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

Newta, at Do. Do.

Burraye, at 3 R^o 2 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

Talceka, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ An^o per Dakilla

Purkhahey, at 6 Pice per Do.

The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

Batta Multana, at 8 Do. Do.

143 3 0

66 11 0

304 9 0

41 8 6

8 8 3

103 8 0

155 5 6

822 13 0

822 13 0

Kerakut.

Sure Sudee, or per Cent. 4 R^o 4 An^o, and

Suree Dehee, or per Village 3 R^o, con-

tinued from 1187

459 11 3

459 11 3

Burraye, at 3 R^o 2 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

Saneghee, at 1 R^o per Village

Treasury Fees, at Do. per $\frac{1}{2}$

Dustoor Dewanny, at Do. per $\frac{1}{2}$

Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

Hookey-bez-desumee, at 3 3 Pice per $\frac{1}{2}$

Purkhahey, at $\frac{1}{2}$ An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$ Dakilla

Hyfabanna, at 1 R^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

Pown Anna ($\frac{1}{2}$ An^o per Rupee) at 4 R^o 11

An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

Fufulayeh for Do. at 2 R^o per Village

Batta Muttana, at various undefined Rates

1,140 9 9

113 15 6

639 14 0

268 11 9

439 6 0

155 0 0

70 7 6

157 8 0

21 13 6

282 1 0

513 2 6

365 0 0

91 5 0

4,257 14 6

4,717 9 9

Ghiffowah.

Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$ from

1187

Shagud Pefha, at 1 R^o per $\frac{1}{2}$ Do.

Dustoor Dewanny, at Do.

81 13 3

219 13 0

228 12 3

530 6 6

New Aboabs.

Hookey Bez-desumee, at 3 An^o 3 Pice

per $\frac{1}{2}$

Nuzzeranna, at 1 R^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

Mehmanee, at Do.

Hyfabanna, at Do. per Village

Burrage, at 3 R^o 2 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

264 13 3

309 13 3

271 14 0

92 4 0

1,020 0 6

403 9 3

2,962 6 3

3,492 12 9

Singramow.

The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

100 11 0

100 11 0

100 11 0

Sirkar of Terhar.

Kuntit.

Tres^o Fees established in 1192, Fuf^o

Burray, at 3 R^o 2 An^o per $\frac{1}{2}$

782 15 9

1,547 3 0

Carry over

30 C

Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.

Annual Amount of each particular Aboab, in 1187 Full-
Total Amount of Aboabs, in 1187 Full-
Pur-
Pur-

Sirkar of Terhar, continued.

Brought over

Suktets Ghurr.

Total Aboabs of 1187, during Cheyte Sing's Time

Rupees 1,33,310 15 9

(2576)

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.

Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187, in each Purgunnah.

Amount of new Aboabs, established since 1187, and existing in 1194, in each Purgunnah.

Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they existed in 1194.

Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they existed in 1194.

" Sirkar of Terhar, continued.

Brought over

" Kuntit, continued.

" Tehreer-Mutfuddean (or Docours to the Mutfuddies for their Labour) at 4 An^s per 1000

" Shagird Pefha, at 8 An^s per 1000

" The Kaze's Ruffoom, at 4 An^s per 1000

" Bhete-Raja-Sahib, at various indefinite Rates

" Duffoor Dewanny, at 1 R^s per 1000

" Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 An^s per 1000

" Hooley-Bez-desumeé, at 3 3 Pice per 1000

" Fie-Suddie, or per Cent. at 1 R^s per 1000

" Batta Multana, at 1 Do. per 1000

" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^s per 1000

" Fuffulanye for Do. at 2 R^s per Village

270 1 0

416 13 6

187 2 9

1,525 11 0

275 0 0

426 14 0

35 0 0

413 7 0

2,218 15 9

1,397 3 9

1,380 5 0

10,876 12 6

10,876 12 6

" Suktefs Ghurr.

" Bhete (or Fees) at various undefined Rates

" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^s per 1000

" Fuffulaeyne for Do. at 2 R^s per Village

150 0 0

105 0 0

162 0 0

417 0 0

417 0 0

" Total Aboabs of 1194, including that Proportion of the Old Aboabs of 1187, which were continued till that Period, as also the Amount of those newly established since 1187. Vide Abstract, No 2

Rupees 2,31,584 8 0

" E.

E.

" Per

" Benares, the 12th September 1788.

(Signed)

" Jon^s Duncan, Resident."

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

No. 13.
Accompany-
ing Letter
from the Re-
sident at Be-
nares.

" ABSTRACT of the Comparative Statement (No. 12.) exhibiting, 1st, The Amount of
" each Sirkar in 1187. 3dly, The Amount of the Aboabs of 1187 continued in each
" Increase on old Aboabs of 1187 continued, and that of the new ones established
" The Total Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah for 1194, and

" 1187 Fuzilee.

" Names of Purgunnahs.

" Sirkar of Benares.

Names of Purgunnahs.	Amount of Aboabs in each Purgunnah in 1187	Amount of Aboabs in 1194	Total Amount of Aboabs in 1194
" Havelee-Benares	—	—	—
" Havelee-Sheupoor	—	—	—
" Talook of Llohtah	—	—	—
" Kufwar	—	—	—
" Talook of Korownah	—	—	—
" Do. of Jackence	—	—	—
" Kutchbr	—	—	—
" Mujivah	—	—	—
" Afraad	—	—	—
" Kurhoha-Atgawan	—	—	—
" Bhilefeh	—	—	—
" Pundrah	—	—	—
			5,690 11

" Sirkar of Chunar.

Names of Purgunnahs.	Amount of Aboabs in each Purgunnah in 1187	Amount of Aboabs in 1194	Total Amount of Aboabs in 1194
" Havelee-Chunar	—	—	—
" Bhugguit	—	—	—
" Rhalloopoor	—	—	—
" Bhoēlee	—	—	—
" Agouree-Burhur	—	—	—
" Bijy-Ghur	—	—	—
" Ahuowrah	—	—	—
" Moyaye	—	—	—
" Mowarē	—	—	—
" Kurreat-Sekun	—	—	—
" Burwul	—	—	—
" Dhooſ	—	—	—
" Nirwan	—	—	—
" Mujwar	—	—	—
" Mehaēje	—	—	—
" Burrah	—	—	—
			11,788 4

" Sirkar of Ghazeepoor.

Names of Purgunnahs.	Amount of Aboabs in each Purgunnah in 1187	Amount of Aboabs in 1194	Total Amount of Aboabs in 1194
" Havelee Ghazeepoor	—	—	—
" Mahomedabad	—	—	—
" Zemanceah	—	—	—
" Chowfah	—	—	—
" Kundah	—	—	—
" Khanpoor	—	—	—
" Shadeabad	—	—	—
" Putchouter	—	—	—
" Zchoorabad	—	—	—
" Behdawn (Talook of)	—	—	—
" Sekunderpoor	—	—	—
" Khureed	—	—	—
" Bepleeah	—	—	—
" Gurrah	—	—	—
" Dehmah	—	—	—
" Kopa	—	—	—
" Abdulla Gunge (Talook of)	—	—	—
			66,438 3

" Carry over

((1578))

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

Aboabs in each Purgunnah in 1187, during Cheyte Sing's Time. 2dly, The Amount of Aboabs in Purgunnah till 1194. 4thly, The Amount of such Aboabs in each Sirkar. 5thly, The Amount of in each Purgunnah since that Year till 1194. 6thly, The Amount of Ditto in each Sirkar. 7thly, 8thly, The Amount of Ditto in each Sirkar.

No. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
" 1194 Fufillee.	Amount of Aboabs of 1187, continued in each Purgunnah, till 1194 Fufillee.	Amount of the Aboabs, &c. of 1187, continued till 1194 in each Sirkar of the Zemindary of Benares.	Amount of Increase of old Aboabs since 1187 continued, and of new ones established since that Period, as per the Records of 1194 Fufillee.	Total Amount of Increase on old Aboabs of 1187, and of new ones since established in each Sirkar.	Total of Nos. 1 and 2, or sum of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, per the Records of the Canonization for 1194 Fufillee.
" Names of the Purgunnahs.					Total of old and new Aboabs in each Sirkar.
" Sirkar of Benares.					
" Havelee Benares	—	—	294 3 9	—	294 3 9
" Havelee Sheapoor	—	—	926 7 6	—	926 7 6
" Talook of Llohtah	—	—	1,895 7 6	—	1,895 7 6
" Kufwar	185 4 6	—	1,619 12 9	—	1,805 1 3
" Talook of Korownah	73 15 6	—	821 12 9	—	895 12 3
" Do. of Jackenge	389 1 9	—	517 14 3	—	907 0 0
" Kulcher	—	—	2,522 0 9	—	2,522 0 9
" Mujwah	232 2 3	—	679 7 6	—	911 9 9
" Afraad	—	—	1,106 8 9	—	1,106 8 9
" Hurhohar Atgawan	62 8 0	—	2,329 5 3	—	2,381 13 3
" Bhilefeh	544 1 6	—	1,844 5 0	—	2,388 6 6
" Pundrah	390 2 6	—	3,146 12 6	—	3,536 15 0
		1,867 4 0		17,704 2 3	19,571 6 3
" Sirkar of Chunar.					
" Havelee Chunar	387 4 6	—	2,049 8 3	—	2,436 12 9
" Bhugguir	—	—	1,529 3 3	—	1,529 3 3
" Rhalloopoor	236 7 0	—	1,546 15 6	—	1,783 6 6
" Bhoellee	1,668 2 6	—	4,232 11 9	—	5,900 14 3
" Agowree Burhur	—	—	7,700 6 3	—	7,700 6 3
" Bijy Ghurr	—	—	1,081 14 0	—	1,081 14 0
" Ahurowra	—	—	1,656 14 3	—	1,656 14 3
" Mowaye	—	—	352 5 0	—	352 5 0
" Mowaree	104 0 0	—	336 11 0	—	440 11 0
" Kureeat Sekhun	110 7 0	—	549 14 6	—	660 5 6
" Buruub	475 13 6	—	1,473 7 6	—	1,949 5 0
" Dhoofs	164 4 3	—	1,212 9 6	—	1,376 13 9
" Nirwan	1,578 15 3	—	1,730 14 9	—	3,309 14 0
" Mujwar	32 1 6	—	1,008 5 9	—	1,040 7 3
" Mehaaje	467 2 0	—	927 8 3	—	1,394 10 3
" Burrah	165 4 0	—	653 13 0	—	819 1 0
		5,389 13 6		28,043 2 6	33,433 0 0
" Sirkar of Ghazeepoor.					
" Havelee Ghazeepoor	108 12 0	—	1,820 0 6	—	1,928 12 6
" Mahommedabad	1,353 8 9	—	7,512 14 6	—	8,866 7 3
" Zemanceah	1,239 8 9	—	9,013 15 0	—	10,253 7 9
" Chowfah	220 9 0	—	7,484 15 0	—	7,705 8 0
" Kundah	97 12 6	—	2,909 14 3	—	3,007 10 9
" Khanpoor	—	—	723 3 9	—	723 3 9
" Shadeabad	7,554 14 9	—	3,423 8 0	—	10,988 6 9
" Putchowter	689 4 9	—	5,321 4 9	—	6,010 9 6
" Zehoorabad	—	—	7,329 12 6	—	7,329 12 6
" Behdawn	—	—	1,894 10 3	—	1,894 10 3
" Sekunderpoor	465 13 0	—	10,529 9 3	—	10,995 6 3
" Khureed	1,505 4 3	—	2,163 4 3	—	3,668 8 6
" Behdeead	2,611 0 9	—	13,472 14 9	—	16,085 15 6
" Ghurrah	1,649 4 0	—	1,287 9 9	—	2,936 13 9
" Dehmah	188 3 0	—	690 10 0	—	873 13 0
" Kopa	2,858 11 9	—	4,996 2 0	—	7,854 13 9
" Abdulla Gunge	—	—	308 10 9	—	308 10 9
		20,542 11 3		80,893 0 2	1,01,435 11 6

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

2: 1187 Fusilec.

Names of Purgunnahs:

Amount of Ahobs, Ac. in each Pur- gunnah, in 187 Fuf- Bles, during Rajah Chayto Sing's Time,	Total Amount of Ahobs, in 187, in each Sarkar.
--	---

" Sirkar of Juanpoor.			
" Havelee Juanpoor	—	—	8,606 12 9
" Rarice.	—	—	2,766 1 9
" Angōōlee	—	—	6,723 3 3
" Zufferabad	—	—	—
" Mereeahoo	—	—	1,146 10 9
" Gopalapoor	—	—	1,322 3 6
" Burfuttu	—	—	381 15 0
" Mongrah	—	—	761 13 6
" Gerwarrah	—	—	22,401 1 6
" Bukhsheat	—	—	597 0 9
" Hola-Aflah	—	—	760 9 6
" Kureeat-Doft	—	—	524 2 0
" Kureeat Medha	—	—	392 9 9
" Kerakut	—	—	2,016 9 6
" Ghissfooah	—	—	992 14 3
" Singramow (Talook of)	—	—	—
			49,393 11 9

“ Sirkar of Terhar.

4 Kuntit
4 Suklefs Ghurr

"Aboabs of 1187 Fuffilee

1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000
5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000
6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000
7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000
8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000
9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000
10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
11.000	11.000	11.000	11.000
12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000
13.000	13.000	13.000	13.000
14.000	14.000	14.000	14.000
15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000
16.000	16.000	16.000	16.000
17.000	17.000	17.000	17.000
18.000	18.000	18.000	18.000
19.000	19.000	19.000	19.000
20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000
21.000	21.000	21.000	21.000
22.000	22.000	22.000	22.000
23.000	23.000	23.000	23.000
24.000	24.000	24.000	24.000
25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000
26.000	26.000	26.000	26.000
27.000	27.000	27.000	27.000
28.000	28.000	28.000	28.000
29.000	29.000	29.000	29.000
30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000
31.000	31.000	31.000	31.000
32.000	32.000	32.000	32.000
33.000	33.000	33.000	33.000
34.000	34.000	34.000	34.000
35.000	35.000	35.000	35.000
36.000	36.000	36.000	36.000
37.000	37.000	37.000	37.000
38.000	38.000	38.000	38.000
39.000	39.000	39.000	39.000
40.000	40.000	40.000	40.000
41.000	41.000	41.000	41.000
42.000	42.000	42.000	42.000
43.000	43.000	43.000	43.000
44.000	44.000	44.000	44.000
45.000	45.000	45.000	45.000
46.000	46.000	46.000	46.000
47.000	47.000	47.000	47.000
48.000	48.000	48.000	48.000
49.000	49.000	49.000	49.000
50.000	50.000	50.000	50.000
51.000	51.000	51.000	51.000
52.000	52.000	52.000	52.000
53.000	53.000	53.000	53.000
54.000	54.000	54.000	54.000
55.000	55.000	55.000	55.000
56.000	56.000	56.000	56.000
57.000	57.000	57.000	57.000
58.000	58.000	58.000	58.000
59.000	59.000	59.000	59.000
60.000	60.000	60.000	60.000
61.000	61.000	61.000	61.000
62.000	62.000	62.000	62.000
63.000	63.000	63.000	63.000
64.000	64.000	64.000	64.000
65.000	65.000	65.000	65.000
66.000	66.000	66.000	66.000
67.000	67.000	67.000	67.000
68.000	68.000	68.000	68.000
69.000	69.000	69.000	69.000
70.000	70.000	70.000	70.000
71.000	71.000	71.000	71.000
72.000	72.000	72.000	72.000
73.000	73.000	73.000	73.000
74.000	74.000	74.000	74.000
75.000	75.000	75.000	75.000

[illegible]

(2580)

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" 1194 Fuffilee.	No. 1. Amount of Aboabs of 1187, continu- ed in each Put- gunnah, till 1194 Fuffilee.	2. Amount of the Abo- abs, &c. of 1187, continued till 1194 in each Sirkar of the Zemindarry of Benares.	3. Amount of Increase of old Aboabs since 1187 con- tinued, and of new ones estab- lished since that Period, as per the Records of 1194 Fuffilee.	4. Total Amount of In- crease on old Abo- abs of 1187, and of new ones since estab- lished in each Sir- kar.	5. Total of Nos. 1 and 4, or anal of old and new Aboabs in each Putgun- nah, per the Re- cords of the Ca- nongoes for 1194 Fuffilee.	6. Total of old and new Aboabs in each Sir- kar for 1194.
" Names of the Put- gunnahs.						
" Sirkar of Juanpoor						
" Havelee Juanpoor	3,366 5 6		1,875 12 6		5,242 8 0	
" Rarree	2,148 14 6		1,806 11 0		3,955 9 6	
" Angooley	1,489 4 9		3,794 6 6		5,283 11 3	
" Zufferabad			270 0 3		270 0 3	
" Mereahoo	126 13 6		3,046 5 0		3,173 2 6	
" Gopalapoor	731 1 0		958 6 0		1,690 7 0	
" Bursutty			3,386 9 0		3,386 9 3	
" Mongrah			4,259 9 9		4,259 9 9	
" Gurwarah	19,030 0 6		3,235 9 0		22,265 9 6	
" Bukhtheat	446 9 9		2,834 13 6		3,281 7 3	
" Kola-Aflap	760 9 6		2,278 14 6		3,039 8 0	
" Kureeat Dost	102 12 6		766 0 6		868 15 0	
" Kureeat Medha			822 13 0		822 13 0	
" Kerakut	459 11 3		4,257 14 6		4,717 9 9	
" Ghiffsoah	530 6 6		2,969 6 3		3,492 12 9	
" Singramow			100 11 0		100 11 0	
		29,193 9 3		36,657 0 6		65,850 9 9
" Sirkar of Terhar						
" Kuntil			10,876 12 6		10,876 12 6	
" Suklefs Ghurr			417 0 0		417 0 0	
				11,293 12 6		11,293 12 6
" Aboabs of 1194 Fuffilee		56,993 6 0		1,74,591 2 0		2,31,584 8 0

Observations, 1st.

" By the above Abstract it appears that the Aboabs of 1187, in the Zemindarry of Benares, " during Cheyte Sing's Time, amounted to	Rupees 1,33,310 15 3
" Of that Amount, or of the Aboabs of 1187, the Amount continued till 1194, appears " also by this Account to have been	56,993 6 0
" Remains to be accounted for, of the Aboabs of 1187	76,317 9 9
" Of this Balance of Rupees 76,317 9 9, it appears by the Records of the Canon- " goes, that the Sum of Rupees 21,663 9 0 was annexed to or incorporated with " the Land Revenue in the Fuffilee Years 1189 and 1190	21,663 9 0
" Balance or Amount of the Aboabs of 1187, which have been either abolished or discon- " tinued from that Year till 1194 Fuffilee	54,654 0 9
2dly.	
" It likewise appears (as above observed) that the Proportion of the Aboabs of 1187, which " were continued till 1194, was	56,993 6 0
" And that the Total of Increase on several of the Old Aboabs of 1187, and that of many " newly established ones from that Year till the End of 1194, amounted to Rupees " 1,74,591 2 0, all established within the Space of 7 Years, or from the Beginning " of 1188 till 1194 Fuffilee	1,74,591 2 0
" Total Aboabs of 1194, as extracted from the Records of the Canongoes	2,31,584 8 0
" If to this Amount be added that Proportion of the Aboabs of 1187, which was in the " Years 1189 and 1190 annexed to the Land Revenue, the real Increase since 1187 will " thereby be defined with Accuracy	21,663 9 0
" Total	2,53,258 1 0
" From this Total of 2,53,258 1 0 let the Amount of the Aboabs of 1187 be deducted, " and the exact Increase from that Year till 1194 will appear	1,33,310 15 9
" Amount of real Increase since 1187	Rupees 1,19,947 1 3

" Benares
" 12th September 1788.

" E. E.
(Signed) " Per
" Jon' Duncan, Resident.

No. 14. " Translation of the Gross Mofussil Collections and Balances for the Fullest Year 1194, according to the Canongoes Records and Reconcilement
" thereof, with the real Revenue Funds of the Country, according to the corrected State thereof, made from Mr. James Grants Narrative on the
" Revenues of Benares.
" Accompany-
" ing Letter
" from Resident
" at Benares.

	Jumma, or Rental.	Wufool, or Collections.	Baukee, or Balance.
" 1st, Sircar of Benard	705,962 9 0	6,671,123 9 9	38,638 15 3
" 2d, Ditto of Chunar	717,325 12 9	6,441,144 9 0	73,181 3 0
" 3d, Ditto of Ghazepoor	14,03,622 2 9	12,99,819 8 3	13,372 20 6
" 4th, Ditto of Jampur	13,88,551 11 6	13,09,988 6 3	78,262 5 3
" 5th, Ditto of Terhar	3,60,245 8 3	3,37,877 10 0	22,465 14 3
" 6th, Purgannah of Budhove	1,75,659 0 0	1,75,659 0 0	—
Total	47,50,966 12 3	44,24,642 11 3	326,324 1 1
" 1st, Sayer/Permit, or Custom House Duties (exclusive of Establishment)	—	—	—
" 2d, Jaghires	—	—	—
" Half of Budoves	—	—	—
" According at the same is rated and allowed by Government, in the Settlement Accounts of 1181	—	—	—
" Kyfayet, or Surplus Profit reaped by the Rajah	—	—	—
Mungrofe, or Kara Mungrofe	—	—	—
Oswaun Sing's Jaguire in the Pergunnah of Spedpoor Beetry, exclusive of that Part payable by him to Government, which amounts to 20,704-11, and which is included in the Canongoes Retoids) Amount, at which the Jaguir was alienated to him	3,12,358 0 0	—	—
Profit (Towfee)	54,300 0 0	—	—
Purgannah of Beehrenabad, the Jaguir of Bony Ram Pandit	30,000 0 0	—	—
Deductions taken by the Rajah, from the Company, for the Mine &c. exclusive of the Canongoes Records, and which may therefore be considered as a Receipt, having been a productive Part of the Gross Revenue, before the Period of Mihipnaran's Accession	84,300 0 0	—	—
Pergunnah of Khayra Ghier, now placed under the Vizier	—	—	—
Total of the above Articles, which are exclusive of the Canongoes Papers	4,26,658 0 0	4,26,658 0 0	—
Add Total of the Canongoes Papers, as above	74,038 3 0	74,038 3 0	—
Total	4,26,658 0 0	4,26,658 0 0	—
" 1st, Sircar of Benard	11,73,016 3 3	11,73,016 3 3	—
" 2d, Ditto of Chunar	47,50,966 12 3	44,24,642 11 3	—
" 3d, Ditto of Ghazepoor	—	—	—
" 4th, Ditto of Jampur	—	—	—
" 5th, Ditto of Terhar	—	—	—
" 6th, Purgannah of Budhove	—	—	—
Total	59,23,982 15 6	55,97,658 14 6	326,324 1 1
" 1st, Sayer/Permit, or Custom House Duties (exclusive of Establishment)	—	—	—
" 2d, Jaghires	—	—	—
" Half of Budoves	—	—	—
" According at the same is rated and allowed by Government, in the Settlement Accounts of 1181	—	—	—
" Kyfayet, or Surplus Profit reaped by the Rajah	—	—	—
Mungrofe, or Kara Mungrofe	—	—	—
Oswaun Sing's Jaguire in the Pergunnah of Spedpoor Beetry, exclusive of that Part payable by him to Government, which amounts to 20,704-11, and which is included in the Canongoes Retoids) Amount, at which the Jaguir was alienated to him	3,12,358 0 0	—	—
Profit (Towfee)	54,300 0 0	—	—
Purgannah of Beehrenabad, the Jaguir of Bony Ram Pandit	30,000 0 0	—	—
Deductions taken by the Rajah, from the Company, for the Mine &c. exclusive of the Canongoes Records, and which may therefore be considered as a Receipt, having been a productive Part of the Gross Revenue, before the Period of Mihipnaran's Accession	84,300 0 0	—	—
Pergunnah of Khayra Ghier, now placed under the Vizier	—	—	—
Total of the above Articles, which are exclusive of the Canongoes Papers	4,26,658 0 0	4,26,658 0 0	—
Add Total of the Canongoes Papers, as above	74,038 3 0	74,038 3 0	—
Total	4,26,658 0 0	4,26,658 0 0	—
" 1st, Sircar of Benard	11,73,016 3 3	11,73,016 3 3	—
" 2d, Ditto of Chunar	47,50,966 12 3	44,24,642 11 3	—
" 3d, Ditto of Ghazepoor	—	—	—
" 4th, Ditto of Jampur	—	—	—
" 5th, Ditto of Terhar	—	—	—
" 6th, Purgannah of Budhove	—	—	—
Total	59,23,982 15 6	55,97,658 14 6	326,324 1 1

according to the Sadde
Papers.

“ Errors excepted.

"Bandet, 1788.

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

No. 15.
Accompany-
ing Letter
from Resident
at Benares." Particulars of the Mofuffil Settlement Collections and Balances, and of General
" Produce of the Zemindarry, from 1188 to 1194 Fuffilee.

" Names of the Sirkars.	Amils Jumma, Mofuffil Fulkhils.	Waufil, or Collections.	Bauker, or Balance.
" In the Year 1188 Fuffilee.			
" Sirkar of Benares Land Revenue —	6,57,283 0 3	5,87,412 12 9	69,870 3 6
" Do. Chunar Do. —	7,34,824 14 3	6,36,318 1 9	98,506 12 6
" Do. Ghazeepoor Do. —	14,19,620 3 6	12,83,852 10 0	1,35,767 9 6
" Do. Juanpoor Do. —	12,68,572 1 9	11,38,235 9 9	1,30,336 8 0
" Do. Terhaur Purgunnah Kuntit Do. —	3,03,086 3 6	2,95,471 3 9	7,614 15 9
" Purgunnah Bhadoe, including Sooreawaun —	1,75,659 0 0	1,75,659 0 0	—
" Total of Land Revenue applicable to " the Company's Revenue —	45,59,045 7 3	41,16,949 6 0	4,42,096 1 3
" Sewae, or exclusive of the above. —	—	—	—
" Sayer, or Customs —	3,45,405 8 0	3,45,405 8 0	—
" Total Collections applicable to the Pay- " ment of the Publick Revenue —	49,04,450 15 3	44,62,354 14 0	4,42,096 1 3
" Jaghiers —	4,26,658 0 0	4,26,658 0 0	—
" Mojrahre, or Deductions granted to the Renters " exclusive of the Maaty Mamooly —	74,038 3 0	74,038 3 0	—
" Khyree Ghur, Collections paid the Nabob —	—	—	—
" Vizier —	2,23,046 14 0	2,23,046 14 0	—
" Total —	56,28,194 0 3	51,86,097 15 0	4,42,096 1 3
" In the Year 1189 Fuffilee.			
" Sirkar of Benares —	6,66,656 0 6	6,17,805 9 3	48,850 7 3
" Do. Chunar —	7,15,716 4 9	6,09,557 2 6	1,06,159 2 3
" Do. Ghazeepoor —	14,64,476 8 9	11,76,918 12 0	2,87,557 12 9
" Do. Juanpoor —	12,64,997 1 6	11,42,293 6 3	1,22,703 11 3
" Do. Terhaur Purgunnah Kuntit —	2,99,919 5 3	2,92,483 10 6	7,435 10 9
" Purgunnah Bhadoe —	1,75,659 0 0	1,75,659 0 0	—
" Sewae. —	45,87,424 4 9	40,14,717 8 6	5,72,706 12 3
" Sayer —	3,65,990 8 0	3,65,990 8 0	—
" Jaghiers —	49,53,414 12 9	43,80,708 0 6	5,72,706 12 3
" Mojrahre or Mojrahre —	4,26,658 0 0	4,26,658 0 0	—
" Khyra-Ghur, Collection paid the Nabob —	74,038 3 0	74,038 3 0	—
" Vizier —	2,23,046 14 0	2,23,046 14 0	—
" Total —	56,77,257 13 9	51,04,451 1 6	5,72,706 12 3
" In the Year 1190 Fuffilee.			
" Sirkar Benares —	6,73,274 3 4	6,28,734 0 9	44,540 3 0
" Do. Chunar —	6,79,719 9 6	6,16,454 2 9	63,265 6 9
" Do. Ghazeepoor —	14,02,574 8 0	12,68,556 7 0	1,34,018 1 0
" Do. Juanpoor —	12,81,969 1 3	12,20,350 13 0	61,618 4 3
" Do. Terhaur Purgunnah Kuntit —	3,02,153 9 9	2,89,023 12 3	13,129 13 6
" Purgunnah Bhadoe —	1,75,659 0 0	1,75,659 0 0	—
" Total Rupees —	45,15,350 0 3	41,98,778 3 9	3,16,571 12 6
" Carried over —	—	—	—

(2583)

Names of the Sirkars.	Amils, Jumma, or Mofut- at Takhulk.	Wauful, or Collections.	Baukee, or Balance.
Brought forward	251,01,81		
Sewac.	250,05,8		
Sayer	4,70,575 7 3	4,70,575 7 3	
Jaghiers	49,85,925 7 6	46,69,353 11 0	3,16,571 12 6
Mozerahce	4,26,658 0 0	4,26,658 0 0	
Khyra-Ghur, Collection paid to the Nabob	74,038 3 0	74,038 3 0	
Vizier	2,23,046 14 0	2,23,046 14 0	
Total	57,09,668 8 6	53,93,096 12 0	3,16,571 12 6
In the Year 1191 Fulficee.			
Sirkar Benares	7,65,121 15 6	6,77,736 15 9	27,384 15 9
Do. Chunar	7,20,350 2 6	6,20,613 12 0	99,736 6 6
Do. Ghazeepoor	15,20,051 11 3	13,51,963 14 6	1,68,087 12 9
Do. Juanpoor	13,29,919 1 6	12,45,973 14 6	83,945 3 0
Do. Terhar Purgunnah Kuntit	3,21,003 5 0	3,01,620 1 6	19,383 3 6
Purgunnah Bhadoee	1,75,659 0 0	1,76,659 0 0	
Sewac.	47,72,105 3 9	43,73,567 10 3	3,98,537 9 6
Sayer	3,40,691 1 6	3,40,691 1 6	
Jaghiers	51,12,796 5 3	47,14,258 11 9	3,98,537 4 6
Mozerahce	4,26,658 0 0	4,26,658 0 0	
Khyra Ghur, Collection paid the Nabob	74,038 3 0	74,038 3 0	
Vizier	2,23,046 14 0	2,23,046 14 0	
Total	58,36,539 6 3	54,38,001 12 9	3,98,537 9 6
In the Year 1192 Fulficee.			
Sirkar Benares	6,02,148 4 0	6,57,545 8 3	34,602 11 9
Do. Chunar	7,71,383 9 0	7,03,634 4 3	67,749 4 9
Do. Ghazeepoor	14,87,880 14 9	13,66,287 12 3	1,21,593 2 6
Do. Juanpoor	1,34,345 14 0	12,43,493 8 6	99,962 5 6
Do. Terhaur Purgunnah Kuntit	3,35,474 10 6	3,23,148 9 6	12,326 1 0
Purgunnah Bhadoee	1,75,659 0 0	1,75,659 0 0	
Sewac.	48,06,002 4 3	44,69,768 10 9	3,36,233 9 6
Sayer	4,61,820 8 3	4,61,820 8 3	
Jaghier	52,67,822 12 6	49,31,589 3 0	3,36,233 9 6
Mozerahce	4,26,658 0 0	4,26,658 0 0	
Khyra Ghur, Collection paid the Nabob	74,038 3 0	74,038 3 0	
Vizier	2,23,046 14 0	2,23,046 14 0	
Total	59,91,565 13 6	56,55,332 4 0	3,36,233 9 6
In the Year 1193 Fulficee.			
Sirkar Benares	6,14,434 4 6	6,40,370 3 9	34,064 0 9
Do. Chunar	7,12,864 3 3	6,28,858 3 0	74,006 0 3
Do. Ghazeepoor	13,03,189 11 0	11,94,602 13 3	1,08,586 13 9
Carried over			

(2584)

" Names of the Sirkars.	Amils Jumma, or Mofuf.	Wapfi, or Collection.	Bankers, or Balance.
" Brought forward			
" Do. Juanpoor	13,10,125 1 9	12,33,686 12 3	76,486 5 6
" Do. Terhaur Purgunnah Kuntit	3,29,673 4 6	3,18,883 0 9	10,789 10 9
" Purgunnah Bhadoce	1,75,659 0 0	1,75,659 0 0	
	45,05,445 9 0	42,02,012 10 0	3,03,932 15 0
" Sewac.			
" Sayer	4,03,122 1 3	4,03,122 1 3	
	49,09,069 10 3	46,05,134 11 3	3,03,932 15 0
" Jaghiers	4,26,658 0 0	4,26,658 0 0	
" Mozerahes	74,938 3 0	74,938 3 0	
" Khyra Ghur, Collection paid the Nabob			
" Vizier	2,23,046 14 0	2,23,046 14 0	
" Total	56,32,810 11 3	53,28,877 12 3	3,03,932 15 0
" In the Year 1194 Fufilee:			
" Sirkar Benares	7,05,762 9 0	66,67,123 9 0	38,638 15 8
" Do. Chunar	7,17,325 12 9	6,44,144 9 0	73,181 3 0
" Do. Ghazeepoor	14,02,622 2 9	12,89,849 8 3	1,12,772 10 6
" Do. Juanpoor	13,88,261 11 6	13,09,988 6 3	78,263 5 3
" Do. Terhaur Purgunnah Kuntit	8,60,345 8 3	3,37,877 10 0	22,467 14 3
" Purgunnah Bhadoce	1,75,659 0 0	1,75,659 0 0	
	47,50,966 12 3	44,24,642 11 3	3,26,324 1 0
" Sewac.			
" Sayer	4,49,273 2 3	4,49,273 2 3	
	52,00,239 14 6	48,73,915 13 6	3,26,324 1 0
" Jaghiers	4,26,658 0 0	4,26,658 0 0	
" Mozerahes	74,938 3 0	74,938 3 0	
" Khyra Ghur, Collection paid the Nabob			
" Vizier	2,23,046 14 0	2,23,046 14 0	
" Total	59,23,982 15 6	55,97,658 14 6	3,26,324 1 0
" Deduct Khyra Ghur, alienated from the			
" Zemindarry	2,23,046 14 0	2,23,046 14 0	
	57,00,936 1 6	53,74,612 0 6	
" Add Bevehey, paid by the Bankers to the			
" Rajah, about	42,000 0 0	42,000 0 0	
" Total Means	57,42,936 1 6	54,16,612 0 6	3,26,324 1 0

N. B. Khyra Ghur should have been deducted each Year since its Alienation, and the Burhay added; but the above Degree of Accuracy is deemed sufficient for a general Account.

" Benares,
" 11th September, 1788.

(Signed)

" Jon' Duncan, Resident.

“ STATEMENT of the Decrease and Increase in the Sudder Bundabusts (or Settlements) of the Mahals of the Zemindary of Benares, (calculated from the Standard Jumma
 “ of 1188 Fullees, the Year of Cheyt Sing's Expulsion), for 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, and 1194, Fullees, exclusive of the Customs, Jaghires, Kharije, Jumma, Lands,
 “ &c. &c.

No 16.
 accompany-
 Letter to
 Resident
 Benares.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Sudder Affil Jumma of 1188 Fullees.	Decrease in the Sudder Affil Jumma of 1189 from that of 1188 Fullees.	Decrease in the Sudder Affil Jumma of 1190 from that of 1188 Fullees.	Decrease in the Sudder Affil Jumma of 1191 from that of 1188 Fullees.	Decrease in the Sudder Affil Jumma of 1192 from that of 1188 Fullees.	Decrease in the Sudder Affil Jumma of 1193 from that of 1188 Fullees.	Decrease in the Sudder Affil Jumma of 1194 from that of 1188 Fullees.	Total Decrease in the Sudder Affil Jumma of 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, and 1194, from that of 1188 Fullees.	Total Decrease in the Sudder Affil Jumma of 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, and 1194, from that of 1188 Fullees.	Decrease in the Sudder Affil Jumma of 1189 from that of 1188 Fullees.	Decrease in the Sudder Affil Jumma of 1190 from that of 1188 Fullees.	Decrease in the Sudder Affil Jumma of 1191 from that of 1188 Fullees.	Decrease in the Sudder Affil Jumma of 1192 from that of 1188 Fullees.	Decrease in the Sudder Affil Jumma of 1193 from that of 1188 Fullees.	Decrease in the Sudder Affil Jumma of 1194 from that of 1188 Fullees.	Total Increase in the Sudder Affil Jumma of 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, and 1194, from that of 1188 Fullees.	Mil. or Land Re- venue, at per Sudder Affil Jumma of 1194, present 1194, exclusive of A- boots (being the Balance in Co- lumn 9 added to the Total of Increase, in Co- lumn 16.	Sudder Abobas of 1194.	Total of the Sudder Bundabust 1194.
40,249 6 1	1,11,340 3 9	5,15,445 10 3	44,112 14	69,899 3	1,15,882 8	21,936 3 6	8,95,606 10 6	31,88,179 7 6	4,61,445 6 3	41,314 4 6	32,018 10 3	28,646 6 9	26,634 6 6	23,179	6,13,638 2 3	38,01,917 1 9	15,719 25 3	38,17,639 9

“ N. B. By the above Statement it appears that the Total Decrease (per Column 8) in Sudder Mahals from the Sudder Jumma

“ of 1188 in 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, and 1194, has been — — — — —
 “ And also that the Total Increase (per Column 16) in D° D° D° in D° D° D°, has been

“ Remains the Amount of Decrease of the Sudder Jumma in 6 Years after deducting the Total Amount of Increase

8,95,646 10 6
 6,13,638 2 3
 2,82,008 8 3

“ Errors excepted.

(Signed)

“ Benares,
 “ 12th Sept. 1198.

“ John Dugan, Resident.

Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

“ STATEMENT, shewing the Decrease and Encrease on the Sudder Jumma of each Purgunna, in the Zemindary of Benares, from 1188 to 1194, both inclusive.

Names of Purgunnahs.	1188.	1189. Kumree.	1190.	1191.	1192.	1193.	1194.	Jumma Kumree, from 1189 to 1194.	Bauke.	Eraffah. 1189.	1190.	1191.	1192.	1193.	1194.	Jumma, Eraffah, from 1189 to 1194.	Mehal.	Abosh.	Jumma Jumma.
Purgunnah Bagawat	91,364 12 0	12,652 0 0	7,147 12 0	—	—	—	—	19,799 12 0	71,565 0 0	2,154 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	2,154 12 0	73,719 12 0	975 0 0	74,694 12 0
Do. Moway Mowany	41,436 0 0	—	17,356 6 9	—	—	—	—	17,356 6 9	24,079 9 3	17,870 8 9	—	—	—	—	—	17,870 8 9	41,950 3 0	518 7 0	42,468 9 0
Do. Nurvan	79,678 12 0	12,770 8 9	15,308 13 3	5,100 6 0	—	—	5,589 0 0	38,778 12 0	40,900 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,900 0 0	—	40,900 0 0
Do. Korrannah	53,119 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,119 3 0	1,525 9 0	5 4 0	—	—	—	—	1,530 13 0	54,650 0 0	625 0 0	55,275 0 0
Do. Antgawah	47,807 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,807 3 0	3,831 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	3,831 5 0	51,638 8 0	—	51,638 8 0
Do. Bhadowell	28,681 5 0	—	14,761 12 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	—	15,761 12 0	12,919 9 0	13,753 11 0	—	—	1,000 0 0	—	—	14,753 11 0	27,673 4 0	345 15 0	28,019 5 0
Do. Majowah	76,491 10 0	—	7,196 9 0	—	5,000 0 0	—	—	12,196 9 0	64,295 1 0	705 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	705 15 0	65,001 0 0	812 8 0	65,813 8 0
Do. Majowar	37,538 5 0	—	8,715 0 0	—	—	—	—	8,715 0 0	28,823 5 0	13,086 11 0	—	—	—	—	1,000 0 0	14,086 11 0	42,910 0 0	586 13 0	43,496 13 0
Do. Juanpoor Purg ^h	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Luvry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Angutty Purg ^h	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Kemat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Purg ^h Singurah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Now	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Mutfurkud	2,82,976 15 0	—	58,630 14 6	—	250 0 0	—	—	58,880 14 6	2,24,096 0 6	50,653 15 6	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	50,654 15 6	2,74,751 0 0	—	2,74,751 0 0
Do. Buckhsbat	19,556 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,506 0 0	337 12 0	106 4 0	—	—	—	—	444 0 0	20,000 0 0	—	20,000 0 0
Do. Serrayinhopuffarah	39,432 11 6	—	4,001 0 0	—	—	—	—	4,001 0 0	35,431 11 6	6,568 4 6	—	2,001 0 0	—	—	—	8,569 4 6	44,001 0 0	534 6 0	44,535 6 0
Do. Bynfa Dewfcahee	6,157 15 0	—	3,514 5 6	145 4 0	—	—	—	3,659 9 6	2,498 5 6	9,528 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	9,528 10 6	13,027 0 0	177 0 0	13,204 0 0
Do. Chundowk	22,557 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,557 4 0	1,088 7 3	354 4 9	—	—	—	—	1,442 12 0	24,000 0 0	—	24,000 0 0
Do. Garvarrah	88,315 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88,315 1 0	—	11,685 15 0	—	—	—	—	11,685 15 0	10,001 0 0	1,250 0 0	10,125 15 0
Do. Gaeffowah	75,186 10 0	—	937 8 0	—	—	—	—	937 8 0	74,249 2 0	751 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	751 14 0	75,001 0 0	—	75,001 0 0
Do. Muzzeahoo	1,814 3 7	—	11,777 5 6	—	—	—	—	11,777 5 6	1,69,660 1 6	10,340 14 6	—	—	—	—	—	10,340 14 6	1,80,001 0 0	—	1,80,001 0 0
Do. Bhurfutty	87,690 8 9	—	—	6,286 0 0	7,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	14,286 0 0	73,404 8 9	876 0 9	20 6 6	—	—	—	—	896 7 3	74,301 0 0	—	74,301 0 0
Do. Gopalapoor	53,258 15 0	—	687 0 8	—	—	—	—	687 8 0	52,571 7 0	2,429 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	2,429 9 0	55,001 0 0	687 8 0	55,688 8 0
Do. Talooka Darrowah	7,018 8 0	—	—	—	—	2,000 0 0	—	2,000 0 0	5,018 8 0	—	4,982 8 0	—	—	—	—	4,982 8 0	10,001 0 0	125 0 0	10,126 0 0
Do. Badowhee	1,58,341 0 9	—	2,041 12 0	—	—	—	—	2,041 12 0	1,56,299 4 9	19,359 11 3	—	—	—	—	—	19,359 11 3	1,75,659 0 0	—	1,75,659 0 0
Do. Melal Chunarberry	21,600 14 0	—	1,460 2 6	—	1,000 0 0	—	—	2,460 2 6	19,140 11 6	860 4 6	—	—	—	—	—	860 4 6	20,001 0 0	50 0 0	20,051 0 0
Do. Diribahpaun	301 0 0	—	33 12 0	—	—	—	—	33 12 0	267 4 0	34 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	34 0 0	301 4 0	3 12 0	305 0 0
Do. Dillallee Tillow	853 2 0	200 8 0	51 10 0	—	—	—	—	252 2 2	601 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	601 0 0	—	601 0 0
Do. Sheepoor	1,26,036 13 3	—	9,708 11 0	—	—	260 0 0	—	9,968 11 0	1,16,068 2 3	9,050 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	9,050 3 0	1,25,118 5 3	—	1,25,118 5 3
Do. Bhollee and Pun- terah	90,423 11 9	—	11,445 1 0	—	—	—	—	11,445 1 0	78,978 10 9	33,022 5 3	—	—	—	—	—	33,022 5 3	1,12,001 0 0	—	1,12,001 0 0
Do. Keffawar Gungapoor	82,913 15 0	—	18,746 6 9	8,924 12 9	—	—	—	27,671 3 6	55,242 11 6	6,554 8 6	—	—	203 12 0	—	—	6,758 4 6	62,001 0 0	—	62,001 0 0
Do. Korrannah	14,186 5 0	—	12,407 2 3	—	—	—	—	12,407 2 3	1,779 2 9	11,721 13 3	—	—	—	—	—	11,721 13 3	13,501 0 0	168 15 0	13,669 15 0
Do. Jackonnee	12,348 11 0	—	18,000 0 0	—	6,000 0 0	—	—	24,000 0 0	—	23,652 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	23,652 5 0	12,001 0 0	—	12,001 0 0
Do. Kerriat Shickod	65,499 13 0	—	6,950 0 0	—	—	—	—	6,950 0 0	58,549 13 0	11,451 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	11,451 3 0	70,001 0 0	875 0 0	70,876 0 0
Do. Settafahur	22,056 0 0	—	2,287 8 0	4,450 1 3	549 14 9	—	—	7,287 8 0	14,768 8 0	1,232 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	1,232 8 0	16,001 0 0	200 0 0	16,201 0 0
Do. Llottah	27,946 0 0	981 4 0	—	96,312 12 0	3,000 0 0	—	—	4,945 0 0	23,001 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,001 0 0	2,875 8 0	23,876 8 0
Do. Chillahepoor	11,001 0 0	—	2,175 0 0	—	—	—	—	2,175 0 0	8,826 0 0	3,175 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	3,176 0 0	12,002 0 0	425 0 0	12,427 0 0
Carry over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" No. 16. A. " Names of Purgunnahs.	1188.	1189. Kummeec.	1190.	1191.	1192.	1193.	1194.	Jummulla Kummeec, from 1189 to 1194.	Baukee.	Ezaffah. 1189.	1190.	1191.	1192.	1193.	1194.	Jummulla Ezaf- fah, from 1189 to 1194.	Mehal.	Aboab.	Jummulla Jumma.
" Purgunnah Burrah	32,582 4 -	—	4,475 -	—	—	—	—	4,475 -	28,107 4 -	5,893 12 -	—	—	—	—	—	5,893 12 -	34,001 -	425 -	34,426 -
" Do. Bailhe	41,106 -	—	525 -	—	—	—	—	525 -	40,581 -	420 -	—	—	—	—	—	420 -	41,001 -	—	41,001 -
" Do. Colla-afela	88,221 -	—	—	—	6,400 -	10,000 -	—	16,400 -	71,821 -	880 -	—	—	—	—	—	880 -	72,701 -	—	72,701 -
" Do. Doues	31,734 5 3	345 13 3	—	—	—	1,779 6 0	—	2,135 3 3	29,599 2 -	—	612 8 -	—	—	—	1,279 6 -	2,401 14 -	32,001 -	400 -	32,401 -
" Do. Mogarrah	79,000 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79,000 -	1,890 8 -	4,110 8 -	—	—	—	—	6,001 -	85,001 -	1,062 8 -	86,063 8 -
" Do. Irrawerah	18,547 4 -	6,359 1 -	—	—	—	—	—	6,359 1 -	12,188 3 -	500 -	4,312 13 -	—	—	—	—	4,812 13 -	17,001 -	120 4 -	17,121 4 -
" Talooka Tattarah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,001 -	—	—	—	—	3,001 -	3,001 -	—	3,001 -
" Purg ^b Bhudder Bijaghur	69,624 -	—	3,937 8 -	13,000 -	—	5,500 - 6	—	22,437 8 -	47,186 8 -	6,314 8 0	—	—	13,000 -	—	—	19,314 8 -	66,501 -	831 4 -	67,332 4 -
" Do. Ralhoopoor	59,001 -	—	5,000 15 3	2,471 15 9	4,979 - 3	—	—	12,451 15 3	36,549 - 9	1,451 15 3	—	—	—	—	—	1,451 15 3	38,001 -	—	38,001 -
" Do. Kuntit	2,31,636 8 3	—	10,585 6 9	—	—	—	—	10,585 6 9	2,21,051 1 6	2,451 15 9	—	—	—	—	—	2,451 15 9	2,23,503 1 3	—	2,23,503 1 3
" Do. Ghazeepeer	99,480 - 6	1,464 7 9	18,014 8 9	—	—	—	—	19,479 - 6	80,001 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,001 -	—	80,001 -
" Do. Sayedpeer Beatterry	20,724 11 -	950 -	—	—	—	—	—	950 -	19,774 11 -	950 -	—	—	—	—	—	950 -	2,00,724 11 -	—	20,724 11 -
" Do. Jowhorabad	90,236 3 -	—	29,200 -	—	—	—	—	29,200 -	61,036 3 -	33,964 13 -	—	—	15,000 -	—	—	48,964 13 -	1,10,001 -	—	1,10,001 -
" Do. Zammona	1,65,946 12 6	—	1,776 - 3	—	10,000 -	39,330 - 6	8,494 1 9	69,600 2 6	96,396 11 -	7,830 2 9	—	—	1,093 9 6	16,730 8 9	—	25,654 5 0	1,22,001 -	1,524 12 -	1,23,525 12 -
" Do. Chawfaw	1,13,945 6 -	—	3,735 2 -	—	12,087 1 -	46,855 7 6	6,667 4 9	69,344 15 3	44,600 6 9	1,116 8 -	—	—	1,829 -	2,455 1 3	—	5,400 9 3	50,001 -	625 4 -	50,626 4 -
" Do. Shaduabad	56,376 -	—	18,485 -	—	—	15,000 -	—	33,485 -	22,891 -	17,110 -	—	—	—	—	—	17,110 -	40,001 -	500 -	4,501 -
" Do. Mahomedabad	1,12,751 -	—	9,999 -	—	1,000 -	—	—	19,999 -	92,752 -	7,249 -	—	10,000 -	—	—	—	17,239 -	1,10,001 -	—	1,10,001 -
" Do. Bullia	1,63,527 7 6	23,358 8 0	15,167 15 6	—	—	—	—	38,526 7 6	1,25,001 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,25,001 -	—	1,25,001 -
" Do. Sickunderpoor	1,01,493 1 -	—	50,791 5 -	—	—	—	—	50,791 5 -	50,701 12 -	54,299 4 -	—	—	—	—	—	54,299 4 -	1,05,001 -	—	1,05,001 -
" Do. Kerud	1,16,153 1 -	—	40,516 3 9	—	—	—	—	40,516 3 9	75,636 13 3	26,483 2 9	—	5,881 -	—	—	—	32,364 2 9	1,08,001 -	—	1,08,001 -
" Do. Koppah	73,300 13 3	12,361 13 3	938 -	—	—	—	—	13,299 13 3	60,001 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,001 -	—	60,001 -
" Do. Punchotter	69,608 6 9	—	9,164 -	—	—	—	—	9,164 -	60,494 6 9	556 9	—	—	—	—	—	556 9 3	61,001 -	—	61,001 -
" Do. Luckunesser	19,735 9 9	—	1,764 -	—	—	—	—	1,764 -	17,939 9 9	561 6 3	—	—	—	—	—	2,561 6 3	20,501 -	—	20,501 -
" Do. Chitferogpoor	10,746 15 6	744 15 6	—	1 -	—	—	—	745 15 6	10,001 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,001 -	—	10,001 -
" Do. Kundah	52,788 8 -	—	27,565 -	435 -	—	—	—	28,000 -	24,788 8 -	12,212 8 -	—	—	—	—	—	12,212 8 -	37,001 -	—	37,001 -
" Do. Guddah Dammah	41,001 -	—	12,680 -	—	—	—	—	12,680 -	28,321 -	8,680 -	—	3,000 -	—	—	—	11,680 -	40,001 -	—	40,001 -
" Do. Khaupoor	21,572 15 9	—	245 2 -	—	—	—	—	245 2 -	21,327 13 9	195 12 3	—	—	—	—	—	195 12 3	21,523 10 -	—	21,523 10 -
" Do. Jallepoor	25,308 4 -	—	1,021 -	999 -	—	2,191 -	—	4,211 -	21,097 4 -	7,185 12 -	—	—	—	—	52 -	7,185 12 -	28,283 -	329 9 9	28,612 9 9
" Talooka Magao	10,090 7 6	—	36 9 3	—	—	—	—	36 9 3	10,053 14 3	29 6 9	—	—	—	—	—	29 7 3	10,083 5 6	147 1 6	10,230 7 -
" Purgunnah Mehaeth	60,000 -	—	9,874 -	—	—	—	—	9,874 -	50,126 -	—	—	9,875 -	—	—	—	9,875 -	60,001 -	750 -	60,751 -
" Moga Ouchagoo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,001 -	—	—	—	—	2,001 -	2,001 -	—	2,001 -
" Talook Surrahepoorot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,001 -	—	1,001 -	8,001 -	8,001 -	100 -	81,001 -
" Mehal Sazee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,001 - 0	1,001 -	—	1,001 -
" Dayaut Mulfurkad	64,473 9 6	39,131 4 3	1,574 13 9	325 10 3	3,683 3 -	11,956 10 -	1,185 13 -	47,857 6 3	16,616 3 3	5,702 8 9	10,121 13 3	1,260 10 3	6,441 10 9	8,711 13 -	551 -	32,738 7 6	49,354 10 9	537 7 6	49,892 2 8
Total	40,83,926 2 -	1,11,320 3 9	5,12,445 10 3	44,112 14 -	69,949 3 -	1,45,882 8 -	21,936 3 6	8,95,646 10 6	31,88,279 7 6	4,61,445 6 3	41,314 4 6	32,018 10 3	28,646 6 9	26,634 6 6	23,579 -	6,13,638 2 3	38,01,917 9 9	15,719 15 3	38,17,637 9 -

" Benares,
" the 12th Sept' 1788.

(Signed)

E. E.
" Jonⁿ Duncan, Resident.

No. 17.
Accompany-
ing Letter
from Resident
at Benares.

" STATEMENT and Particulars of the Bundabust (or Settlement) of the Mahals of the Zemindary
" of Benares for Seven Years; or, for 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, and 1194 Fufilee,
" exclusive of Customs, Jaghires, and Kharijce, Jumma Lands.

" Fufilee Years.	N ^o 1. Affil Jumma.	2. Kumtee, or Decrease.	3. Bauke, or Bal ^{ce} , after the Decrease.	4. Easfah, or Increase,	5. Jumlab, or Total Amos of Bundabust.
1188 { The Affil Jumma of this Year was the same with that of 1187	40,83,926 2 0	—	4,08,396 2 0	—	4,08,396 2 0
1189	40,83,926 2 0	1,11,320 3 9	39,72,605 14 3	4,61,445 6 3	44,34,051 4 6
1190	44,34,051 4 6	5,12,445 10 3	39,21,605 10 3	41,314 4 6	39,62,919 14 9
1191	39,52,919 14 9	44,132 14 0	39,18,807 0 9	32,018 10 3	39,50,825 11 0
1192	39,50,825 11 0	69,949 3 0	38,80,876 8 0	28,646 6 9	39,09,522 14 9
1193	39,09,522 14 9	1,35,882 8 0	37,73,640 6 9	26,634 6 6	38,00,274 13 3
1194	38,00,274 13 3	21,936 3 6	37,78,338 9 9	23,579 0 0	38,01,917 9 9

30 H

" Benares, 12th Sept. 1788.

" Errors excepted.

(Signed) " Jon^d Duncan, Resident.

N^o 18

“ SUDDER Jumna Waffil Baukee of the Mehals of the Zemindarry of Benares for Seven Years ; or,
 “ for 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, and 1194 Fufilee, exclusive of Customs and Jaghires, &c.

No. 18.
 Accompanying
 Letter from
 Resident at
 Benares.

	1. Jumna, or Total Amount of Sudder payable Settlement.	2. Waffil, or Amount Collections.	3. Baukee, or Balance, concluding the Money, or Deductions to the Renters.	4. Moneres, or Deduction to the Renters, deduct- ed from the Balance, No. 3.	5. Baukee for Balance incurred by and con- sequently due from the Renters.
“ Fufilee Years,					
“ 1188	40,83,026 2 0	—	—	—	—
“ 1189	44,34,051 4 6	32,07,698 7 6	12,26,352 13 0	3,14,604 14 9	9,11,746 15 3
“ 1190	39,82,925 1 6	38,07,201 7 0	1,75,723 10 6	1,63,831 0 3	11,852 10 3
“ 1191	39,89,614 9 9	35,20,129 2 9	4,59,485 7 0	4,31,109 11 6	3,28,375 11 6
“ 1192	39,31,645 15 6	36,85,239 6 0	2,46,406 9 6	1,95,109 5 9	51,217 3 9
“ 1193	38,25,227 4 9	36,20,924 5 9	2,04,302 15 0	1,62,074 15 6	42,247 15 6
“ 1194	38,17,637 9 0	36,00,689 9 9	2,16,947 15 3	1,63,853 14 3	53,094 1 0

The Waffil Baukee of this Year cannot be
 fully or exactly ascertained, as most of the
 Sudder Records of 1188 were either car-
 ried away or destroyed about the Time of
 Cheyt Sing's Expulsion; which happened
 at this Period

“Trans.

“ Benares, 12th Sept. 1788.

“ Benares, 12th Sept. 1788. Errors excepted,

(Signed)

“ Jon^d Duttan, Resident.

Translation of the Rajah's Answer to the Letter of the Resident, under Date the 19th November 1787.

No. 19.
Accompanying Letter
from the Resident of Benares.

" Your Letter of the 19th November 1787, mentioning that, exclusive of Buhary and Ruffoom Khazanna, there was no Notice in the Draught of the Caboleat approved of by you of any other Aboab, wherefore you desire to know the Reason of other Aboabs in the Amils Caboleat, such as Duffoor Dewanny and Waka Negary, and from what Year the Articles of Ruffoom Khazanna, Burkay, Waka Negary, and Duffoor Dewanny, &c. have become annexed to the Malguzzarry or Publick Revenue, and at what Rates each of these Articles are settled; and if the said Aboabs be not included in the annual Settlement transmitted to you, that I should send you a separate Account of each of them, so that the Particulars and Total of each may thence appear. You further desire me to state from what Year the Cutcherry and Khangui Nuzeranah have been annexed to the Revenue, and to state the Amount in which both these Nuzeranahs exceed, in each separate Mehal, the Amount of the last Year's Settlement.

" Sir,

" The Aboabs or Taxes of Bhurray and Ruffoom Khazanna are prevalent everywhere, except that there may be some Places where they are excused by way of Favor to the Aumil; but the other Aboabs are not everywhere current, some of them prevailing in some Places, and others not in other Places; whilst again, in certain Places, all the Aboabs are current: On this Account all the Aboabs were not specified in the Caboleat sent to you; and in that which you returned, only the Two Articles of Bhurray and Ruffoom Khazanna were specified, but not the others; wherefore in those Places where all the Aboabs are current and usual, they were inserted in the Pottah and Caboleat. The Particulars of the Ruffoom Khazanna and other Aboabs, and how much of each has been taken, and from what Time, will appear in the separate accompanying Account.

" As to the Nuzeranah in the Time of my Predecessors, who were themselves the entire Masters and Managers, there was no Necessity to divide the Mal, or Land Revenue, and the Nuzeranah; and in the Year 1189 also, according to former Custom, there was no Distinction between the Mal and Nuzeranah; but when Jugger Deo Sing became Naib, he reduced the Jumma in a certain Amount, and established the Nuzeranah; and as Mr. Anderson took and carried away Translations of both the Mal and Nuzeranah, it became, in the Fuffilee Year 1192, annexed to the Bundabust or Settlement, which Nuzeranah is named the Cutcherry Nuzeranah, and the Khangui Nuzeranah, which the Person possessing the ruling Power for the Time being secretly settled for himself with the Aumils. It had not, till the End of last Year, any Connexion with the Bundabust, and has, in this Year's Settlement, been everywhere annexed to the general Settlement, in Proportion to the former usual Amount of it, and now the established Amount of it may thence be understood; wherefore, whatever Cutcherry and Khangui Nuzeranah have become annexed to and included in the present Year's Settlement, the same is according to the former Amount thereof, and not exceeding it, excepting that in some Places where, in Consideration of the abundant Produce there, and of the Defalcation of sundry other Places, something has been settled in the Way of Encrease which will appear from the separate Statement.

" Four Enclosures in the above.

" 1st, The Articles of Duffoor Dewanny, and of Wakee Negary, have been established from the Time of the late Bulwant Sing, and of Rajah Cheyt Sing; they are included in the general Collections, and according to the Accounts of the Year 1194, they amount to Rupees 15,718 15 6. The Rates thereof being One $\frac{1}{4}$ Cent. for the Duffoor Dewanny, and Four Annas, or $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. for the Waka Negary Duffoor Dewanny, at $\frac{1}{4}$ Cent. on the Jumma R^s 12,242 8 6 Waka Nagary, at 4 Annas, or $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. — — — 3,111 6 9 Shaengee, or for the Watchmen over the Crops in the Mutfureeka, or independent Villages, according to the former Establishment — — — 365 0 3

" Total Rupees 15,718 15 6

" 2d, Bhurray. This Article is established from the Time of the late Bulwant Sing till the present Time. In the Merchants Accounts Half was given up to them and the other Half paid to the Rajah, which Custom is also now observed. The whole Amount thereof according to the Fuffilee Year 1194 was Rupees 43,744 15 9.

" The Rates of it, that is, of the Rajah's Moiety, is as follows:

" 1st, On Sicca Rupees,	—	R ^s A ^s
" 2d, Gowershakhey, D ^s	—	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cent.
		1 4 D ^s

" And in the Time of Rajah Cheyt Sing, and of the late Maha Rajah Bulwant Sing, in many Places it was established at the Rate of 4 per Cent.: It is now equally shared in all Cases.

" 3d, Ruffoom

" 3d, Ruffoom Kherannah. This is established at the Rate of 1 per Cent. on Siccas and Gowershakeys respectively; and from the Permit or Customs on the Receipts therefrom (exclusive of Benares) it is taken at the Rate of Three Rupees Two Annas. This Article has been established since the Year 1192. In many Purgunnahs it is not introduced, and the whole Amount thereof is per Annum Rupees 26,237 3 3 according to the Receipts of the last Fussilee Year 1194, viz.

" 1st, From the Land Revenue in such Places as the same should	
" included in the Caboleats, at 1 7/8 Cent. R'	21,048 12 3
" 2d, From the Customs, exclusive of Benares, at 3 R' 2 A' 7/8 Cent.	5,188 7 0
" Total as above, Rupees	26,237 3 3

" 4th, As in this Year's Settlement Reductions have in sundry Parts taken place, and that in several other Places some Encrease has been laid on, in view to the Ability of the Country, the following are the Particulars:

" 1st, From the Pergunnah of Bowlee, Pendera, Gurwara, exclusive	
" of Nuzeranah an Encrease of R'	5,000 0 0
" 2d, From the Mehals dependent on Sheo Persun Sing	7,000 0 0
" 3d, From the Pergunnah of Kunut, many Persons having offered for	
" it on Terms of Encrease, which I represented to you; upon	
" that Ground an Encrease (inclusive of Khazanah Nuzera-	
" ranah) was made to the Amount of	14,000 0 0
" 4th, In the Pergunnahs of the Sircar of Juanpore the Sum of	
" 15,000 R' which had become settled in 1192 for Khanjee	
" Nuzerana has been taken this Year, and nothing additional	
" has taken place	15,000 0 0
" Total Rupees	41,000 0 0

" Benares,
" 12th Sept. 1788. (Signed) " Jon^d Duncan, Resident.

" Translation of the Caboleat of the Farmers and Annals of the Division of Benares for the Fusselly Year 1195.

" I Farmer of the Purgunnah of
" in the Sircar of

* Sic in Orig. " Whereas the above Purgunnah has, in Consideration of the gross Sum of
" exclusive of Buray and Ruffoom Khezana (Treasurer's Fees), been, on Account of the Rental
" of the whole Year of 1195, agreed to of my own free Will and Consent to be paid by me
" according to the Tushkhur, or Account of Particulars of the Officers of the Sircar; I do
" therefore stipulate and give in Writing that keeping the Ryots and Cultivations * happy, and
" thankful from my laudable Department towards them, and observing a faithful, trust-worthy,
" and rightful Conduct, I will (exclusive of the Meyray or Deductions on Account of Kishnarpun
" (Charity Lands to Bramins) and the Masfy Mamooly, or established Exemptions, and the Khary
" Jumma, or that which does appertain to the publick Rental) collect the Revenue of Government
" according to the usual and established Mode from those from whom it is in Demand at the
" proper Periods, and duly account for each Kist or Instalment thereof in such Manner as that
" by the Term of Bhadoon Sody Poommaushy (or End of Bhadoon), I shall have paid up
" the Whole whereof; nor will I make a single Demand over and above the written Tushkhur, the
" Particulars of which are endorsed on my Portah, but take only the lawful and established
" Revenue; and in case those who pay it, complain either to the Zemindar or Resident of over
" Exactions, and that the same be established in Proof, I will without Objection pay a Fine of
" Three Times the Amount to Government. I do further promise to exert myself in such
" Manner as that the Mark of Cultivation may be greater than heretofore, and the Registry of
" the Canongoe, which has been established by Government; I will entertain to * keep Check
" Accounts of my own Collections, nor will I in any the smallest Respect conceal from the
" Canongoes any One Article either of Mal (that is, Land Revenue), or of Sayr (that is, of the
" Collections arising from Duties), or any other Article; I will also cause to be prepared and
" delivered to the Canongoes a Statement of the Amount of waste Lands in each Village,
" together with the Particulars of the Crops and of the Lands in Cultivation, and of the woody
" and desert Parts thereof, and of the Ponds and Water Courses; causing the Canongoes also
" punctually to receive through my Officers the Nancar, or Allowance settled on them by Govern-
" ment according to the Orders of the Resident; and making those who pay the Revenue, account
" to the Canongoes for the Fissana or Harvest Fee of each Village, and transmitting the said
" Canongoes Receipts for their Nancar, One to the Zemindary Registry, and One to the Soldier
" Canongoes

“ **Customs Duties**, dependent on the Office of the Resident: And as the Duties which were
 “ collected along with the Land Revenue as the Raddary Chowkies on the Transportation of Grain
 “ and other Articles, exclusive of the Custom House Duties, are very prejudicial to the Publick,
 “ and contrary to the Orders of the Honble. Company, whose Views are always directed to the
 “ Best and Advantage of all the Ryots and Traders in general; therefore, from the Beginning of
 “ the present Fullim Year 1196, the Collection of the said Duties by the Chowkies in Question is
 “ stopped and prohibited; and if, on the Complaint of any Person, it be proved that any Person
 “ within my Limits shall have taken any Thing from any Body on Account of the said prohibited
 “ Articles, I will without Objection pay a Fine of Three Times the Amount thereof, nor will I
 “ in respect to the Articles aforesaid, which bear but a very inconsiderable Proportion to the whole
 “ Year's Rental, get any Deduction from Government or from the Zemindar. I do further
 “ promise not to suffer any Thieves or Robbers to remain in my Dependencies; and that if any
 “ such should be found therein, I will seize and deliver them up to Government; and if (which
 “ God forbid) any Person's Property or Goods should be stolen or robbed, I will, having
 “ discovered the Thieves with the Property, restore the latter to the Owner, and deliver up the
 “ Thieves or Robbers to Government for Punishment; and in case I shall be unable to discover
 “ the Goods, or to trace out the Thief or Robber, I will consider it as incumbent on me to be
 “ answerable for the Amount thus lost or plundered, and pay the same without Objection.
 “ Whereas I have given in Writing these Lines by Way of Caboolat or Agreement, Particulars of
 “ the Tulkers referred to in the above, the one here translated being for the Bургунnah of
 “ Zehoorabad.

* See in Orig.

“ **Assn. or Original Rental, according to the Year 1194** ————— 1,10,000

“ **Deduct for Mogray, or Exemptions** ————— 5,350

“ **Remains** ————— 1,04,650

“ **Entreats** ————— 5,350

“ **Nuzerana** ————— 8,000

“ **Total Rupees** ————— 1,18,000

“ **A True Translation.**

(Signed) “ Jon^d Duncan, Re^{nt}”

“ **Extracts from the Proceedings of the Resident at Benares, about Mehudy Ali Khan, Farmer of Shadaabad, &c.**

“ This being the 13th of Kantuck, or One Day previous to the Period for the Raja's paying
 “ in his Kist for the preceding Month of Roar, or Assn, the Resident desired Gour Rukah,
 “ the Raja's Agent, this Forenoon to wait on him in the Evening, with a Statement of how much
 “ was received, and what remained. He came about Eight o'Clock; and, after mentioning the
 “ Particulars, he observed, that Mehudy Ali Khan, the Renter of Ghazepore, had not yet delivered
 “ in his Dakhlat, or Merchant's Certificate, for his Kist, amounting to 10,000 Rupees, proving
 “ unable to get any Merchant to deliver it in; and having been To-day (which was the first
 “ Intimation the Resident had of his having come back from Ghazepore) in search of Credit to
 “ that Effect, and that having been unsuccessful, and afraid, as he said, of his Dishonor, he
 “ had declared that he had rather swallow a Potion, and put himself out of the World, than run
 “ that Risk; and Gour Rukah added, that it was said he had or would take it. The Resident,
 “ alarmed at this Intelligence, but uncertain whether there might not be some Artifice in it on
 “ the Part of Mehudy Ali Khan to avoid the Payment of his Kist, sent immediately his Jemadar to
 “ go to the said Khan's House in Benares, and tell him that the Resident wished on the Morrow
 “ to see him, thinking that this Kind of Intimation would serve to ascertain the real State he was
 “ in, and also prevent his taking any violent Resolution, if he had not already done so. In a short
 “ Time the Jemadar returned with Notice, that Mehudy Ali Khan had in the Evening swallowed
 “ a Poorea or Potion; but that Reza Koolikhoor, a native Doctor, had been immediately sent
 “ for, and had administered to him something to make him vomit, and that he had vomited once
 “ before the Jemadar got there, and twice in his Presence, and that the aforesaid Doctor and the
 “ others there had very good Hopes of his Recovery. The Jemadar added, that having spoken to
 “ Mehudy Ali Khan, and represented to him the Rashness of such an Act, and asked him, Why he
 “ had not first made his Appeal to the Resident? Mehudy Ali Khan had answered him, that the
 “ Raja had molested him with Peons for several Days; and that, preferring Death to Dishonor, he
 “ had taken the Potion, but that, if he were better To-morrow, he would come and see the
 “ Resident. The Jemadar added, that Mehudy Ali Khan asked him, Whether the Resident had
 “ not received a Representation from him; and that, being answered in the Negative, he (Mehudy)
 “ observed, that the Raja's People must have kept it back. The Jemadar observed, that there
 “ seemed to him some Suspicion of a Degree of Deception on the Part of Mehudy Ali Khan, from
 “ this, that when the Raja's People were present he seemed not able to speak; whereas he spoke
 “ well

" well enough to him (the Jemadar) when they were not present. Upon this Intelligence, the
 " Resident sent immediately the Jemadar again to Mahudy Ali Khan, with Expressions of En-
 " couragement, and an Order to take away the Rajah's Peons; the Jemadar again returned from
 " this Second Visit, with further Notice, that he had done as desired; and that Mehudy Ali
 " Khan had on the Whole several Motions by Vomit and Stool, and was, when he came away,
 " (between 10 and 11) laid down to repose; and that the Doctor had fair Hopes of his Recovery;
 " But the Jemadar further adding on this Occasion, that Mehudy Ali Khan told him the Poison
 " he had taken was Semel Khar, which means Arsenic; and that he still complained of a Heat
 " and burning about his Stomach. The Resident, on this very alarming Part of this Intelligence,
 " thought proper to send Doctor Boyd (who happened to be at his House) to administer all the
 " Assistance in his Power to Mehudy Ali Khan; and he was accompanied at the Resident's Desire
 " by Mr. Grant, who is an old Acquaintance of this laid Khan's. Those Gentlemen returned
 " about Two in the Morning with Intelligence, that, when they went in, Mehudy Ali Khan seemed
 " very low, had the Pain in his Stomach, and a great Difficulty of Breathing; to ease which last,
 " Doctor Boyd took some Blood from him, which gave him great Relief, and procured for him
 " some Kid's Broth, as (he said) he on this Occasion complained that he had not been allowed
 " to take Sustenance for Three Days by the Rajah's Peons, which did him also great good, both
 " as Sustenance, and proving, when mixed with Oil, as an Emetic when the Pain came on him; so
 " that, when they (Messrs. Boyd and Grant) left him, he declared the Pain in his Stomach quite
 " gone; and they left there the Resident's Jemadar, with Orders to come to Doctor Boyd if
 " Mehudy Ali Khan should be taken worse in the Remainder of the Night, and with In-
 " structions, as well as to the People of the House, to administer the Medicine of the Broth
 " with Oil, he having already swallowed a great Quantity of Milk before they went in, as often
 " as the Pain returned after; and seeing again the Jemadar, and hearing that the Pain had not
 " returned, the Resident retired for the Remainder of the Night. It is here proper to mention that
 " when his Jemadar, returning from his first Visit to Mehudy Ali Khan about Supper Time, the
 " Resident, in consequence of the laid Khan's having questioned the Jemadar whether no Repre-
 " sentation of his had been received, was led also to enquire of Gopee Kunt, One of the publick
 " Native Officers then in attendance, whether he knew of any? whereupon Gopee answered in
 " the Negative; but said, he had just learnt that Mahudy Ali Khan had that Day written to Mr.
 " Grant, who now lies in the Resident's House; and to whom the Resident, having accordingly
 " immediately applied, then for the first Time learnt, that Mehudy Ali Khan had in Fact applied
 " by a Letter to Mr. Grant, of which the following is a Translation."

[" Translation of Mehudy Ali Khan's Letter to Mr. Grant.

" 7th November.

" On the Night of the 3d of Mohurrim, the Maharaja Saheb called on me to give a Caboleit for
 the Part of last Year's Concern. It struck me, that in the same Manner as the Business was last Year
 transacted with the Ryots, during which I had paid a Loss of 4,000; I was this Year to take it
 in the same Way from the Ryots, and to pay it to Government; therefore I gave the Caboleit.
 It is now 7 or 8 Days ago that a Regulation was issued by the Resident, from a Consideration to
 the Welfare of the Ryots, and the Cultivation of the Country, that every Amil who should exact
 from the Ryots any Thing over and above Amil Mamool, or established Practice, should be con-
 sidered as punishable by Government. In this Way the Amil Mamool, for 500 Years, of that
 Pergunnah is 55,000 Rupees, and the Guzishlapewistake, or Settlement Two Years ago, only
 40,000 Rupees, whilst it is necessary for me to collect One Lack of Rupees, inclusive of the
 Aboabs of Government, the Interest to Merchants, Ryots, Nuncar, and Charges of Establish-
 ment; how, therefore, can I find Funds for 30,000 or 40,000 Rupees Deficiency, being help-
 less? I have now transmitted to the Maha Raja, setting forth that I cannot this Year make good
 the Revenue, and desiring him to commit the Charge thereof to whomsoever he pleases, because
 this Regulation has been issued after the Writing of my Caboleit; and I also wrote, that if he
 thought I had, during the last Year, collected more than I had paid to Government, I was ready
 to deliver in the original gross Accounts; besides which, I have written that To-day my only Ob-
 ject is my Honor, and that whatever ready Money and Goods of every Kind I possessed in this
 Country from this to Calcutta and to Dehli, that could be found out by any one, and shewn
 to be my Property, I would make the Whole a Present to the Maha Raja, and would enter into
 written Engagements accordingly, begging only to be allowed to depart with my Life, my Son of
 Four Years old, and my Family, with the old Clothes that might serve them for a Covering, and
 that all my Property should be that of the Sircar; further specifying, that till the present Time I
 had not touched upon the Country, and that he might therefore give his own Country to whomso-
 ever he pleased. This Petition has been sent: If he shews Compassion to my Situation, and ap-
 proves thereof, it is good; otherwise your Friend will not be dishonored. Now the Answer is
 arrived, and Dishonour is again impending. This Day I will take a Dose of Poison, and set my
 Soul at Liberty. From you I have Two Requests to make; the First, that now, whilst I am yet
 alive, you should apprize the Resident of all the above Circumstances, or of the Purport thereof,
 that Distress drives me to part with my Life; and I say that I will give him his Dakhla, on Con-
 dition,

dition, that in the same Manner as I am to make the Collections from the Ryots, according to the Amil Mamool, or established Practise, he also shall make his Demands on me according to the Amil Mamool, or established Rental in that Pergunnah, for these 300 Years past. If not listening to this, and that I, resigning my Life, shall die, my Second Request to you is, to shew Tenderness to my infant Son, that no Person may say improper Things of him; otherwise, they also having strewed Powder on the Ground, are ready to blow themselves all up.")

§ (" Mr. Grant observes, in respect to his not having made any Mention of the above Letter, that he had received it about One o'Clock in the Afternoon, had believed it came from Ghazepore, not knowing that Mehudy Ali Khan had returned to Benares, and that partly from an Idea that the Matter was not so serious as the said Khan might wish to make it appear, and partly from a Determination he had laid down, not to interfere in Matters of publick Business, it had not occurred to him to mention any Thing on the Subject to the Resident, but that he had meant to have written back an Answer to Mehudy Ali Khan (as he thought) at Ghazepore, dissuading him from taking Poison, and advising him to represent his Grievances to the Resident directly, who would most certainly, if they were found to be well grounded, do him Justice, without the intermediate Agency of any other Person, that being quite unnecessary. It may be here added, that after Mehudy Ali Khan had, by Dr. Boyd's Visit, procured Relief, he mentioned to the Resident's Jemadar his Desire to be favored with One of his Badge Peons, to bring his Family up from Ghazepore, which he was told should of course be given to him; and the Jemadar reports himself to have been in every other Respect precise in his Assurance of the Resident's Regard to him.

" Benares, the 8th November 1787. " This Morning early the Resident's Jemadar returned from Mehudy Ali Khan with Notice, that he had continued much better, and indeed very easy ever since he had been bled in the Night by Dr. Boyd, who again went to visit him this Morning, and found him in as favorable a State as reported by the Jemadar, as will appear by the following Letter from that Gentleman to the Resident.

" Benares, the 8th November 1787.

" Dear Sir,

" Agreeable to your Desire, I send you a Narrative of the State in which I found Mehudy Ali Khan when I visited him last Night, and To-day early in the Morning. When I first visited him, about Midnight, he was sitting on a Couch, wreathing his Body, and seemingly in great Pain; his Pulse was very weak and very frequent; he complained much of Thirst, and of an acute Pain in his Loins, of Pain in his Stomach and in the Nape of his Neck, but most of all he complained of a great Difficulty of breathing, which greatly interrupted his Speech in attempting to tell me that he had swallowed Four Masha of Simulear (or Arsenic) about an Hour after Sun-set, and that although he had followed his Doctor's Prescription, and drank a Quantity of Milk with Ghee in it, and had vomited Four or Five Times, he was not in the smallest Degree relieved by the Operations. In this Condition I gave him a Bowl of warm Water mixed with Sweet Oil to drink. He took a large Draught, and immediately after vomited very freely. I had Hoped this would give him some Relief, but I was disappointed. You know Mehudy Ali Khan, he is a young, and when in Health, an active, vigorous, little Man; therefore, although his Pulse was now very quick, and so weak I could scarcely feel it, his Hands were growing cold, and his Feet likewise, although wrapped in Plenty of warm Bed Cloaths, the Pain in his Stomach not abated, and the Difficulty of breathing continuing to increase, to relieve him from these alarming Symptoms, I resolved to bleed him. By the Time he had lost Twelve Ounces of Blood he became giddy and faint, and was laid on his Back, his Pulse soon beat faster and less frequent, and whenever he was able to speak, he told me the Pain in his Stomach was greatly abated, and that he breathed with Ease. When I visited him in the Morning, I found him pretty well; he had followed my Instructions, and drank warm Water mixed with Sweet Oil, likewise a Quantity of Soup through the Night; and that, after having vomited twice or thrice, he had slept towards the Morning. He complains a little of Head-ach, of Pain in the Nape of the Neck and Loins, and of a Twitching in his Legs and Arms: To remove these I have ordered him to drink an Infusion of Cassia Bastards, and dilute freely with weak Soup. It affords me great Satisfaction to see the Khan in a fair Way of Recovery; and I know this Account will be highly pleasing to you.

sic in Orig.

" I am,

" Dear Sir,

" Your's sincerely,

(Signed) " George Boyd."

" The Resident's Jemadar having, on his Arrival this Morning from Mehudy Ali Khan, intimated the said Khan's Request that a public Radgepeon might proceed to bring up his Family from Ghazepore, Orders were immediately given accordingly, and the Resident's Peon was dispatched with a sealed Letter which Mehudy Ali Khan had written and transmitted for the

" said

said Peon to carry on this Occasion; but although it was thus sent sealed, yet considering the Situation in which Mehudy Ali Khan appeared, from his Letter of Yesterday to Mr. Grant, to have left his Family in, and the Danger of their being perhaps stimulated to some rash Resolution by the Narrative which Mehudy Ali Khan was now sending them, the Resident thought it his Duty, under such Circumstances, to get the Letter withdrawn by his own People from its Cover, and a Copy thereof taken, that he might inspect the Contents before it was sent, of which Copy the following is a Translation:

Translation of Mahudy Ali Khan's Letter to his Family.

"To my dear Mezza Jaun, and to Aka Mahomed Shuffer, After wishing you a long Life, and expressing my Desire of seeing you, I have to represent that heretofore I wrote to you concerning the Rajah's Requisition for the Dakhela. Yesterday, which was Wednesday, when Four Guries of the Night had passed (about 7 P. M.) his pressing rose to a supreme Degree, so that not seeing any Advantage from any Pleas or Entreaty, I took Poison, that I might deliver myself from this Evil immediately. This Intelligence got to the Resident, who graciously, and from a Desire to preserve my Life, sent Mr. Augustus Grant with a Doctor to me, with the kindest Enquiries how all these Difficulties had occurred to me, and why I had not given Notice that he might have stopped the Severities of the Maha Raja. The said Gentleman exerted himself in every Respect with the Doctor in giving me Medicine to expel the Poison, and they thought it necessary for the Situation I was then in to draw Blood from me; so that, by the Grace of God, and the Guardianship and Attention of the Resident, the Poison has been expelled, and my bodily Disorders cured, and I declare to God that I am now in perfect Health; so that you are let Respect to be objected or disquieted, a Calamity indeed fell on me, but it has passed off in Happiness; be thankful therefore to God that my Honor has been preserved in the World. The Resident has declared that I am not to be attendant on the Rajah's Officers, and that he will do all that may be necessary to settle my Affairs. By the Favour of the Almighty, my Mind is in every Respect at Ease, so let no Disquietude attend on you. To-day, which is Thursday in the Morning, the Doctor was again sent, and ordered a Dose of Physic, which I have taken.

* Sic in Orig.

P. S. In Mehudy Ali Khan's own Hand-writing. Having before this intended to send for the Light of my Eyes Mirza Jaun with his Mother, you will send him on a Carriage with his Mother, and dispatch some People along with them, to guard and take Care of them on the Road, and to bring them here. You will no Doubt have acted as I write you by Nazer Hircarra; and now, through the Favor of God, every Thing will be prosperous. But you will bring Arce Khan to serve for the resting Place at Syedpore, and the necessary Clothes and Eatables for the Road, all which you will throw into a Cart and come away with the Carriage. Aka Mahomed will come on the large Horse, and Mahomed Ali Beg will mount the Tartoo, and you, my Brother, will take Care of every Thing; and I also, having, in Ten Days Time, settled all my Business in a proper Manner, am coming.

On further Enquiries into the Particulars of the unfortunate Attempt made by Mahudy Ali Khan on his own Life, it now appears that he had also intimated such a Design to Mr. Neave, as stated in that Gentleman's Declaration here recorded.

" Benares, 8th Nov. 1787.

"On the 4th November 1787, I received an Arzee from Mehudy Ali Khan, representing the distressed Situation he was in, owing to the excessive high Rent he had farmed of the Pergunnah of Shudrabad, and declaring, that if he did not meet with Relief, he should destroy himself with Poison. On the 5th, he sent me Three English Petitions, addressed to Lord Cornwallis, Mr. Duncan, and myself. The Contents were to the same Purport as above-mentioned. I returned for Answer, that his Amanuensis had been so incorrect in his Style, Contents, and Spelling of the English, that I could not possibly present them as directed, and earnestly recommended him to give up the Pergunnah in Question, and by that Means to avoid all future Occasion of Disgust to himself, and what he considered as Oppression from the Rajah, who, in all Cases which concerned the Revenue, was the Master.

"Not conceiving Mirza Mehudy to be of the resolute Disposition he has since proved, and knowing how commonly used these Assertions were by the Natives, my Foresight never could have anticipated the Calamity he has brought upon himself; and I was flattered with the Hopes of having given the best and only Advice possible.

(Signed)

" J. Neave,

" Head Assist^t, Benares.

"The Nabob Ali Ibrahim Khan having also, this Morning, waited on the Resident, and hearing of what had happened to Mehudy Ali Khan, he said, he (the Nabob) had many Apologies to offer to the Resident, for not having Yesterday given him Notice of a Letter written to him too, on this Subject, by Mehudy Ali, of which Letter, and of the Nabob's Answer thereto, the following Translations are here recorded:

" Translation of a Letter from Mahudy Ali Khan, to the Nabob Ibrahim Ali Khan.

" After the usual Compliments this Year, the Maha Raja gave me Shadeabad, at the Rent
" of 80,000 Rupees, and the Jumma was never more than 55,000; the Resident ordered, that
" any Amil exacting beyond that which was customary (Amilmamool), should for every Rupee
" be fined Three. If I should collect for Aboabs, Nankar, Sebundy, &c. a Lack of Rupees,
" I should be easy. I am now fallen into Difficulty, and not a Cowrie is received from the
" Country. I have no other Protection than your Kindness, and the Bounty of Heaven. I have
" no Dependence elsewhere: My Hands are streightened from all Quarters; and I have neither
" Means in myself, nor Credit with the Money Dealers. If it were possible through you, I could
" wish to resign to the Raja all my Appointments collectively. If the Nizamut Mutiuddies insist
" that I have received more than the Government Jumma for last Year, let them take the Cutcha
" Papers from me; and if this cannot be effected, it were better to die at once. Whatever is my
" Destiny, it will arrive; when, having eaten something, I shall be freed from all Embarrass-
" ments: But I have a Son of Four Years of Age, with a Family, at Ghazepoor; and, after my
" Death, I hope you will take him under your Protection, since it was my Fate to travel into this
" Country, and resign my Life, to rid me of my Trouble.

" Ali Ibrahim Khan's Answer, dated the 25th of Mohurram, or 6th November 1787.

" I understand, Sir, the Contents of your Letter, since they appertain to the Government,
" If the Raja does not listen to you, speak to the Resident. I have no Interviews with him.
" No one from the Raja comes to me, or does any from me go to him. To destroy yourself
" by eating any Thing, is according to the Mahomedan Law, and the English Customs exceed-
" ingly improper, particularly in a Renter. May God preserve you and your Children. Since
" the Raja has had the Authority, I have never interfered; and I am in Friendship with the Resi-
" dent, and can speak to him if you please.

" A true Translation.

(Signed)

" J. Neaves,

" Head Afs, Benares.

" Mr. Treaves, the Resident's 2d Assistant, delivers in the following Relation of a Circumstance
" that happened between himself and Mehudy Ali Khan, when Mr. Treaves was Acting Resident
" here in August last:

" Mem. When I was Acting Resident, a Dispute arising between Mirza Mehudy and Rajah
" Mehinnarain, concerning the Payment of the Sewan Kist, the Rajah placed a Sauntabunder on
" him, upon which Mirza Mehdy came out to me, like a Madman, and said he would not bear
" it; but that, unless I made the Raja take the Man off, he would destroy himself. I argued
" with him for some Time, but he became more enraged; till, at last, I got the Raja to take off
" the Soontabunder, and then sent Mirza Mehudy to Ghazepoor, but first intreated him to wait
" upon the Rajah, and make Friends with him, as I would not support him if he continued at
" variance, and that if he was ever aggrieved, I would do him Justice. This he would not
" agree to, but paid the Kist, and went to Ghazepoor.

(Signed)

" P. Treaves,

" 2d Assistant.

" The following is a Translation of a Petition this Day sent to the Resident, by Mehudy Ali
" Khan, by the Hands of his Dewan.

" Since your Kindness and Care of me have Twice saved my Life, I am in Hopes that, in
" like Manner as you have saved my Life, and extricate me also with Honor from the present
" Dispute. My Reason for destroying my own Life is this, that the Maha Raja demanded my
" Kist, my Reason was, that the Money I had paid last Year for Shadeabad, exceeded what I had
" collected, deducting the Charges. This present Year, to save my Reputation, I rented it at
" 80,000 Rupees, in this Idea, that, as I then lost 5,000 Rupees, so I should now at the most.
" Ten Days after executing the Cabooleat for this Year, an Order from the Presence, relative to
" the Protection of the Ryots, and the Cultivation of the Country, was issued, that nothing more
" should be taken beyond the ancient Usage, and former Precedent. How could I act in Oppo-
" sition to this? All I wanted was, for the Raja to rent the Country at what it had been fixed at
" for the last 500 Years, and take his own Kist; in consequence I wrote an Arzee, and intended
" my Dewan Wakeel should present it to the Maha Raja; but his People who came in, forcing the
" Demand, would not permit them. I desired in the Evening to be allowed to pray, and was
" not allowed; and when I found my Honor and Religion attacked, having no Remedy, I took
" Poison; and the Chuprossy also added such further Discourse as is improper to be repeated.

" Since your Kindness has induced you to say that you would settle my Business in your own
" Presence, I am now in Hopes that whatever Country is under my Management, whether in
" Amanee or rented, it may be taken from me and put under the Sirkar, on Condition that, in
" respect to my having, beyond the former Precedent, last Year paid for the Purgunnah of Shade-
" abad, 80,000 Rupees to Government, and realized only, beyond the former and ancient Pre-
" cedent,

cedent, 5,000 Rupees from the Ryots, who have nevertheless lodged a Complaint against me, and wish to have the said Sum restored. I hope therefore, that with regard to the Sum of 4,000 Rupees, which constituted the Galistah and Peywistah, or usual Rental of the Pergunnah, or the 25,000 Rupees which I have paid into Government, over and above the ancient Amount for 500 Years back of that Pergunnah, I may, according to Justice, attain to my Right, to enable me also to deliver in the Ryots written Deeds of Satisfaction; and * of this Request * not be granted, I desire that, whatever my Balance may now be, according to the Account of the Chowdries and Canongoes, it may be given from Government, in order that I may pay off my Debts to the Bankers.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

" I wish that whatever Claim the Mutfuddies place to my Account from Enmity, may be settled by you, that my Soul may be easy, and retired from worldly * Cases—Shall pray for your Prosperity, and never engage in any Concern, unless under the English Government, and not in those where Natives of India hold the Management.

" A true Translation.

(Signed)

" J. Neave,
" Head Assis^t Benares.

" As Mehudy Ali Khan appears in his preceding Correspondence with Mr. Grant, Ibrahim Alikhan, and in his Petition last recorded, to have in different Ways made Allusion at several Times to the Order said to have been issued by the Resident some Days after the signing of his Cabooleet, that whoever should exact more than what the said Khan sometimes calls the Amb Mamool, or usual Revenue, and at other the Amb Mamool Keedum, or Revenue established from ancient Times, should be liable to a Fine; it is proper here to recapitulate, that in the Purwannah to the Raja, of the 5th of October, when he was first vested with the Management, the 3d Article, relative to the then ensuing Settlement, directed that a Blaine should be inserted in the Engagements of the Amil, that in whatsoever Cases it should, on Complaint, be proved either before the Raja or the Resident, that they had exacted any Thing above the lawful Jaiz, and appointed Mohurrer Rates of Revenue, and not as Mehudy Ali Khan unaccountably states it, the Amb Mamool, and far less the ancient Amb Mamool, as he terms it, for 500 Years back, they should pay, for every such Offence, a Fine of Three Times the Amount of the over Exaction. This Order was issued long before Mehudy Ali Khan's Engagements, which bear Date on the 4th of Mohurruu, or 17th of October; and in the First Draft of the separate Mochulka, to be signed by all the Renters which the Raja delivered to the Resident for his Correction or Approbation (as noted in the Proceedings of the 26th ultimo), the very same Terms Jaiz and Mohurrer lawful and established Rates are preserved, as may be seen by the Translation of such proposed Draught, entered in the Proceedings of the 26th Instant, when both the Rajah's separate Draughts of Cabooleet and Mochulka (Agreement or Penalty Bond) were reduced into One with no Alteration in or Addition to the * Since whatever, except a little more Strictness in regard to the Amil's Responsibility for Robberies, and as far as regarded the Duties; on the single Article of the Transportation of Grain, which was in the Resident's corrected and consolidated Draft, added to all the Rest of the Rahdarry Duties, that the Raja had agreed with the Residents, and stipulated with the Renters in his own Draft of the separate Mochulka, to abolish; yet, in Consideration of these Two small Additions, the Resident (although according to an express Clause of the Purwannah to the Raja of the 5th of October, no Part of the Settlement he was to proceed on was binding till it had received his official Approbation) deferred the Raja, as recorded in the Proceedings of the 26th of October, to report to him those among the Renters who might state any Objections to exchange the Cabooleet, which the Raja then, for the first Time, informed him, they had already some of them signed, for the One corrected by the Resident; and he never heard of any Objection whatever being stated: The Raja and his Officers, on the contrary, declaring, that all those at Benares had readily signed the amended * from of the Deed of Settlement, and that to those who had gone into the Country, Copies had been sent; and it appears, that at present, all the Renters whatever have signed the new Form of Engagement, except Mehudy Ali Khan and the Renter of Ghissorah, who were both gone into the Mofussil, the former having set off for Ghazepoor in a Hooty, to assist in quelling the Disturbances there, on the 18th of October, the very Day after signing the first Draught of the Cabooleet, as proposed by the Raja, without, as now appears, executing the separate Mochulka, according to the proposed Draught thereof, proposed and delivered by the Raja himself; to understand the Cause of which, the Resident wrote to the Raja this Day the following Letter:

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

" Be it known to Raja Mehup Narain Sing,

" At the Time that Mehudy Ali Khan signed his Cabooleet, according to the Draft thereof proposed by you, why did you not * came him also, to execute the accompanying Mochulka, the Draught of which you had also yourself proposed; the more especially, as according to the Custom of this Country, these Two Papers or Deeds are of equal Use and Necessity in Practice; therefore, what was your Reason for getting One signed, and leaving the other unsigned? You are

* Sic in Orig.

" are also desired to state, whether Mehudy Ali Khan was at that Time acquainted with the Substance of the Mochulka you had drawn out, particularly, in as much as respects the Fine to be levied upon all Exactions of Revenue above the Jala and Mohurrer Rates, which, according to my first Instructions to you of the 5th of October, you were directed to take, in Writing, from all the Amil, at the Time of making the Settlement. Whatever you or your Officers know to be the Truth in this Respect, send a written Account of.

" Ordered, That a Space be left in this Part of the Proceedings for the Rajah's Answer, to be entered, whenever received, immediately after this in the Record, that the whole Matter relative to Mehudy Ali Khan may appear in One connected Series.

" Rajah's Answer, dated the 28th Mohurrer, or 10th November 1787.

" After quoting the Queries in the Resident's Letter, altho' a Mochulka too was ready, yet on your Inspection of it you had signified, that another Draft of it would be committed by you to me, which would be the one to be used; therefore for the Sake of the Dispatch of the Business, the Pottahs were issued on the Amils signing the Caboollets, and the Mochulkas were kept back till the Draught thereof should be received from you, before which the Pottahs and Caboollets of many Mahals were passed at the Time of exchanging, which the Conditions of the Mochulka were spoken of to each of the Amils, that, after the Receipt of the Draught thereof from the Presence, a Mochulka, containing sundry Conditions, should be taken as the same should be received; and accordingly, upon the Draught, was received all the Pottahs, and Caboollets that had passed were taken back and new ones taken, including the Substance of the Mochulka; nor had any one of the Amils the Means, according to the first Condition, to make any Objection in that Respect; wherefore, as Mehudy Ali Khan was acquainted with the Circumstance of writing the Mochulka, as being the other, he must be considered as having been aware of its Contents, whatever they might be. • Sic in Orig.

" Extract of the Proceedings of the Resident of Benares, dated 12th November 1787.

" Mehudy Ali Khan waited Yesterday of his own Accord on the Resident, and seemed to have recovered his Looks and Health to a surprizing Degree. On conversing with him on the Subject of his rash Attempt on his own Life, he observed, that being from former Times on bad Terms with the Raja, he did not like to make a direct Appeal, or to come to visit the Resident under his Difficulties relative to the Kist's List; the Raja might thereby be still more aggravated against him; his present Requests are as follows:

" 1st, That the Rent he had entered this Year into Engagements to pay for the Pergunnahs of Havaikce Ghazepoor might be reduced from (81,000); One thousand of which, he says, is an Increase on that of last Year, 80 R. to 80,000 Ghonoshaw R., those being the Currency of Ghazepoor.

" 2d, That the Rent which he had in like Manner engaged to pay this Year for the Pergunnah of Shadnabad might be reduced from 80,000 to 55,000, at which it has, he says, stood for many Years before the last, or 1194; when, from his Ignorance of the Country, he was induced to engage for 80,000 R., in the Hopes however which he then (as he arrived to the Resident) entertained, that a reasonable Allowance in Deduction would be made to him if necessary.

" 3d, That, if these Terms be not agreed to, he be allowed to give up his said Farm, on the Rajah's making good to him about 12,000 Rupees of Balance on account of last Year, which he has, he says, outstanding in the Two Pergunnahs; a Consideration to the Recovery of which, and the Rajah's giving him to understand that if he did not engage for the present Year he would bring him into Difficulties, were, he says, his Motives for acceding this Year to Terms which he at the Time knew to be too high.

" 4th, That he may pay his Revenue to the Resident, or to his Officers, and not to the Raja.

" With regard to the last Request, the Resident replies to Mehudy Ali Khan, that it cannot be granted, as it would be a Precedent for other Amils to prefer a similar Application, and is otherwise inconsistent with the present System for the Revenues; but that he may depend on the Resident's preventing the Raja, or his Officers, from unduly molesting him in any Respect, provided he will either apply in Person or by Writing directly to the Resident when any Thing disagreeable occurs to him, in like Manner as all the other Amils know they may do, and do actually practise, having for that Purpose by themselves, or their Vakeels, free Access to the Resident at all Times. With regard to the other Articles of his Request, he is informed by the Resident, that he will advise concerning them with the Raja, and let him know whether he can hold his Two Terms on the reduced Terms he solicits, or how his Business can be adjusted; meanwhile he is desired to make himself easy, and to perfect his Recovery, by observing such Diet and Regimen as may be recommended to him by Dr. Boyd, whose Aid he gratefully and fervently acknowledged to have alone saved his Life. He further declared in the Course of the Conversation, that the immediate Cause of his swallowing the Poison was to avoid being (as he expressed it) carried along through the Streets to the Raja's Cutcherry, whither he was summoned in

“ in the Evening by the Raja's Peons, on failing totally in the Payment of his Kist. The Resident
 “ reasoned a little on this Occasion with Mehudy Ali Khan on the very preposterous Interpretation,
 “ he appeared, by his Letter to Mr. Grant, to have given to the Regulation about not taking
 “ more from the Ryots than the Saiz (lawful) and (Mohurrer) appointed Rates of Revenue, as
 “ if such Words could in any Sense, or by any Violence, imply a Retrospect to 500 Years back,
 “ and altho', in the Resident's own Opinion, Mehudy Ali Khan has, in this Attempt to destroy
 “ himself, on the Whole acted very unwisely with regard to himself, and without any sufficient or
 “ even adequate Cause, according to the Sentiments of Mankind in general, yet, as the peculiar
 “ Temper and Violence of his Mind, and his being (as he himself expressed it) impelled to such
 “ an Act by the native Spirit of a Moghul; the Resident has, on the Whole, spoken to, and
 “ means to treat him with the greatest possible Tenderness, in consideration of the apparent un-
 “ common Niceness of his Feelings, and in Pity to the Act which they appear thus to have driven
 “ him to.”

“ Mehudy Ali Khan, soon after his Departure, sent a written Representation to the Resident,
 “ of which the following is a Translation :

“ Translation of a Paper of Requests from Mehudy Ali Khan.

“ As you have been pleased, from your Desire of making a Provision for me, to signify that I
 “ should continue to hold the Concerns in question, and as I am not beyond your Orders, therefore,
 “ notwithstanding that I set forth to you in Person the Points I was desirous of obtaining, still I
 “ do not think it proper to send my Officers into the Country, or to interfere with or touch upon
 “ the Collections of the Country, until those Articles be passed; wherefore I wait for whatever
 “ you are pleased to order.

“ 1st, In the Manner as I requested that my Revenue Doklullas may be paid to Roy Sucker
 “ Pundit, and that the Maharaja may have no Connection with me.

“ 2d, That the Pottah may be granted me for the Pergunnah of Shaduabad for the Fossily
 “ Year 1195, at 55,000 R' of Gaurshaiy Currency on all Accounts, and that a Pottah may be in
 “ like Manner granted me for the Pergunnahs of the Havillee Ghazepoor for 1195 Fossily at
 “ 80,000 Gourshaiy Rupees on all Accounts, in order that I may then send my Officers into the
 “ Pergunnah and carry on the Collection, and transmit the Paper of the Dakhilla now to Sucker
 “ Pundit, without quitting such Pottahs: If I were to give a Dakhilla and to touch upon the
 “ Country, the Officers of the Raja would form some Plea against me.

“ 3d, I beg to have a Farukutty or Release for the last Year, more Money having been taken
 “ from me than even the Amount of my written Engagements.

“ 4th, If the Raja's Officers do not agree to the Articles above requested, let them pay me
 “ now in ready Money the Amount of my Balances in both Pergunnahs, that I may be relieved
 “ from my Debts to the Money Lenders, and then let him look to his own Country; for, with
 “ regard to myself, I approve of no other Service than that of being attached to the Huzzoor or
 “ Presence.

“ To enable the Resident to decide on the above Request, Ordered, That Sunker Pundit do, as
 “ speedily as possible, procure from the Cannongoes of Ghazipore and Shaduabad a Statement of
 “ the gross Collections from those Pergunnahs for the last Five Years. Gour Rukhs, the Raja's
 “ Agent, being this Day present, is desired also to ascertain and report what are the best Terms he
 “ can let the said Two Pergunnahs on, provided Mehudy Ali Khan gives them up.

“ Extract from the Proceedings of the 16th November.

“ Mehudy Ali Khan paying a Visit this Day to the Resident, it is settled between them in
 “ Conversation as the best Means of adjusting all the Difficulties attending either his giving up or
 “ containing his present Leases.

• Sic in Orig.

“ 1st, That he surrenders his Lease of Havaily Ghazapoor to the Raja, leaving him to let it to
 “ whom he pleases, and being only accountable for such Collections as his People may have this
 “ Year made from it, deducting the Expences of One Month's Establishment, but making no
 “ Claim for the Balances real or alledged of last Year.

“ 2dly, That he obtain from the Raja a new Lease of Shaduabad, fixing its Sudder Jumma at
 “ 55,000 R', the Sum at which it stood before 1194.

“ The Raja being himself ill, and confined to his House, the Resident did this Morning explain
 “ these Terms to Gour Bikh his Agent, and desired him to recommend their immediate Accep-
 “ tance to the Raja, as being what appear to the Resident the best adopted both to the Circum-
 “ stances in which Mehudy Ali Khan now stands, and the State also of the Pergunnah of
 “ Shaduabad, which the Raja himself admits to be, in its present State, too high-rented at its first
 “ proposed Jumma of R' 80,000, out of which he had in consequence himself promised to
 “ Mehudy Ali Khan, at the Time of his signing his Caboolets, to admit some Abatements.

“ Gour Bikh promised to bring the Raja's Answer in the Evening, but then sent an Excuse
 “ that his necessary Attendance on the Raja's Person would not admit of his coming till To-morrow
 “ Morning.

“ To

" To shew that the Advice given as above by the Resident to the Raja cannot be very erroneous;
 " the following Translation of the Rental payable by the Pergunnah of Shaduabad for these Six
 " Years back is here recorded :

" Jumma, or Rental, payable to the Raja from the Pergunnah of Shaduabad from September
 " 1781 to September 1786-7.

" 1781—1189, Bujwunt Roy, Farmer	73,486
" N. B. The above Year's Revenue not collected.	
" 1782-3—1190, Roop Sing	55,000
" 1783-4—1191, D. D.	55,001
" 1784-5—1192, Aka Mehendy	55,001
" 1785-6—1193, Sheopershand, on the Part of Kashmiry Mull	40,001
" 1786-7—1194, Mehudy Ali Khan, on Account of the current	
" Year's Revenue	40,001
" As found for the Balances	40,000
	80,001

" As from the above Account it appears that the Raja has reserved and appropriated separate
 " Funds for his raising the Balance he has agreed to be answerable for 1191;
 " Ordered, That he be written to for a Copy of his Agreement on that Occasion with the late
 " Resident, and desired to specify in his Answer all the Funds then or since reserved for the
 " Liquidation thereof.

" The following Statements of the gross Collections from the Pergunnah of Ghazepoor and
 " Shaduabad have been delivered in by the Canongoes, annexed to each of which is Mehudy Ali
 " Khan's own Statement of Receipt and Disbursement thereon for the last Fulsly Year 1194.

" ACCOUNT of Mofussil Rental Receipts and Balances of the Pergunnah of Ghazepoor.

	Mal, or Land Rent.	Aboab, or Taxes.	Total of Mal or Aboab.	Deduct Maufy and Choole or Deductions.	Remains of Jumma.	Collected in Torfooly.	Balance Torfooly Species.	Remains Collections in Sica Rupets.	Balances.
" Fulsfullee Year 1187.	91,469 6 0	946 4 3	92,415 10 3	2,235 12 0	90,179 14 3	90,739 3 0	2,754 5 0	87,984 14 0	2,175 0 3
" 1188.	94,573 11 9	791 9 3	95,365 5 0	1,436 10 0	93,928 11 0	87,706 5 9	2,954 11 9	84,781 10 0	9,167 1 0
" 1189.	90,523 7 6	1,357 8 6	91,881 0 0	5,476 1 3	86,404 14 9	82,932 13 6	3,106 9 9	79,826 4 9	6,578 10 0
" 1190.	The Papers not to be found.								
" 1191.	86,979 15 3	3,806 6 9	90,786 6 0	1,573 3 6	89,213 2 6	84,421 13 6	11,339 6 0	83,282 3 6	5,924 15 0
" 1192.	91,644 2 0	999 7 9	92,643 9 9	2,130 4 3	90,513 5 6	90,939 8 4	206 10 3	90,132 14 3	380 7 3
" 1193.	87,511 5 9	2,473 6 9	89,984 12 6	941 10 3	89,043 2 3	85,477 13 9	291 12 6	85,186 1 3	3,857 1 0
" 1194.	90,575 1 3	—	90,575 1 3	534 9 3	90,040 8 0	86,968 12 9	441 2 3	86,527 10 6	3,512 13 6

" Mehendy Ali Khan's State of Pergunnahs on Account of Ghazepoor for 1194.

" Paid to the Raja, Mal or Revenue	—	80,000 0 0
" Aboab, D.	—	1,960 0 0
" Taken by the Raja, above written Agreements	—	1,000 0 0
" Buray	—	2,558 8 0
" Sood and Batta	—	1,360 9 3
" Establishment	—	5,182 10 2
" Kirchor paid to the Raja's Durbar and Tulbanna	—	932 14 2
" Vakeel's Wages, &c. present at getting the Khelaut	—	211 2 0
" Total	—	93,606 12 3
" Collection	—	86,937 14 1
" Excess	—	6,668 14 2
" Deduct extra Collections made by Mehudy :		
" Alekhan Gunge, Duty on Grain	—	1,352 3 1
" Rale, or Present	—	281 0 0
" Tulbana and Nazee Anna	—	1,587 14 0
		3,258 14 2
" Loss in S. R.	—	3,400 0 0

" ACCOUNT of Mofussil Rental Receipts and Balances of the Purgunnah of Shanduah in the Sircar of Ghazipoor.

	Mal, or Land Revenue.	Suf r. Anna on S ^r Rupees, according to the Custom there.	Aboab, or Taxes.	Syer, &c. or Duties.	Nugrana.	Total Jumma.	Deduct Nangut Choote.	Remainder of Jumma.	Collected in Torfolie Rupees.	Deduct Batta, or Torfolies.	Remains in Sioca Rupees.	Remains uncollected.	
" Fushly Year 1190	—	76,476 11 9	4,770 8 0	1,458 5 0	372 7 6	—	83,669 0 3	3,007 9 6	80,061 6 9	82,835 11 0	4,040 2 9	7,879 8 3	1,265 12 6
" 1191	1,265 14 6	82,899 12 6	4,661 6 6	1,574 9 6	980 15 6	—	91,881 10 6	3,455 10 3	87,927 0 3	88,822 2 0	3,442 2 6	85,379 15 5	2,547 0 9
" 1192	—	83,404 3 0	4,703 12 3	1,730 14 0	670 6 6	2,319 8 0	92,828 11 9	4,442 8 0	88,386 3 9	91,547 15 9	3,763 13 6	87,784 2 3	602 1 6
" 1193	—	82,223 15 3	4,360 2 6	2,437 13 0	179 4 3	—	89,201 3 0	5,735 9 9	83,465 9 8	85,266 10 9	3,100 15 6	82,165 11 3	1,299 14 0
" 1194	—	86,373 4 0	4,763 9 0	4,550 3 0	43 5 9	—	93,730 0 0	4,521 6 0	89,208 15 9	90,092 6 6	3,849 8 9	86,242 13 9	2,966 2 0

(2601)

" A true Translation,

(Signed)

" P. Trevel.

Mehundy Ali Khan's State of his Expenditures for 1804, on account of Shaduabad.

" Paid to the Raja Mal	80,000	0	0
" Aboab	1,200	0	0
" Buray	2,221	0	0
On account of the Collections of Proceeding.			
" Amil roth, and not allowed	2,807	14	0
" Sood and Batta of Mahajens	1,217	9	1
" Establishment	5,943	10	0
" Expended at the Raja's Durbar, and Vakeels.			
" Wages, and Annal Talbanna, and Nazee for Khelaut	865	12	0
" Total Gourshahy	95,118	2	0
" Collections, S. R.	86,473	2	0
" Excess	8,645	0	0
" Deduct Batta on Sicca Rupees to make them Gourshahy, at the Rate of 4			
" per Cent.	3,598	0	0
" Loss, or Excess, paid in S. R.	4,947	0	0
" Deduct Balay, or Excess collected in Shaduabad	677	0	0
	4,270	0	0

Proceedings relative to Mehunde Ali Khan's Lease of Shaduabad.

" Gour Bukhsb attending, said, he had mentioned the Resident's Recommendations in respect of Mehundy Ali Khan to the Rajah, who, being on the Recovery, had said that he would consider of them for a Day or Two, by which Time he would be well enough to pay his Respects in Person, and would agree to what I might suggest.

" The Resident thinking that the Raja ought not to have thus delayed without assigning any adequate Reason in agreeing to what he (the Resident) deemed a reasonable Accommodation for him with Mehundy Ali Khan, now contents himself with ordering, instead of recommending, that the Rajah do this Day send to him a new Pottah in Favour of Mehundy Ali Khan for Shaduabad, at the annual former Jumma of 55,000 R^s.

" The Resident having sent the above Intimation to the Raja verbally by Sanwul Sing, the Person whom the Raja has stationed as his attending Vakeel at the Resident's Cutcherry, the said Sing returned in about an Hour or less with the Pottah required, &c.

Letter from the Raja, of which Letter the following is a Translation.

Translation of a Letter from the Raja.

" Your Servant is at all Times submissive to your Order and adherent to your Commands, and I consider Obedience to you as productive to me of all Good, and a Source of Blessings to me. In the Cause of Mehundy Ali Khan, I have, according to whatever has been ordered, signed the Pottah, and now send it to you; but as you have in your Goodness committed all Affairs great and small to your Servant, it is certainly necessary that I should represent to you whatever occurs to me as the most eligible. I do therefore represent that if you approve of giving him a Deduction, if it were specified and signed to on a separate Paper of Requests, it would be better: In future, whatever is your Pleasure I shall consider as the Summit of Expediency and pure Road of Truth.

Dated 17th November.

" The Pottah mentioned in the above not having any official Seal to it, Sanwul Sing, on being questioned thereon, said it was not customary for Pottahs to have any Thing else the Rajah's Mark or Signature affixed to them.

" Ordered, That Mehundy Ali Khan do attend To-morrow Morning, together with the Rajah's Vakeel, to have this Business brought to a Conclusion. Mehundy Ali Khan having attended Yesterday according to the Order of Saturday, it was at first proposed to him, as the Settlement for Shaduabad had been made with him on easy Terms, to agree to pay 55,000 R^s instead of Gowshahy R^s, which are 4 per Cent. inferior to Siccas. He said he would agree if the Resident required it, but that it would make a Difference to him of 2,200 R^s, and that it would be a Novelty, because the Rent of Shaduabad always had been paid in Ghowsahahys Rupees, which the Resident finds to be true. Mehundy Ali Khan further objects to the Conversion of his Rental into Siccas, on the Ground that the Rajah has inserted in his Pottah Two new Articles of Aboab which he had not before paid for Shaduabad, viz, the Articles called Dustoor Dewanny, or Dewanny Dues, which is collected at the Rate of 1 per Cent, and that of Wakanegary at 4 Annas on every hundred Rupees on the Jumma, which Articles are over and above the Two allowed ones of Rosloom Khezanah at the Rate of 1 per Cent., and Beray at 2 R^s 12 A^s per 100 Rupees, that stand specified in the approved form of Cabuleet sent from the Resident for the

* See in Orig.

" Rajah's

" Rajah's Guidance: On Consideration of the above Circumstances, the Resident relinquished the Idea of fixing Mehendy Ali Khan's Rental in S^r Rupees.

" The Resident next proposed to the said Khan, in reference to the Idea of the Pergunnah, to take the Deduction that was to be allowed him by the Rajah's signing to a separate Paper of Requests, and not by returning the former Deeds of Settlement, and taking out new ones; but Mehendy Ali Khan strongly objected to this Mode as proposed by the Rajah; saying that, as long as the First Deeds of Settlement continued to exist, the Rajah or his Officers would not fail to bring some fresh Trouble upon him, on the Plea they would afford. He farther remarked, that, with respect to the new Pottah, it was not sealed as it ought to be, to render it valid as all other Pottahs were; upon which Information the Resident sent for Sanwed Sing, the Rajah's Vakeel, and caused him to get the Seal immediately affixed to it, the said Sing apologizing for his Misinformation in that Respect of Saturday, on Plea of a Mistake on his Part.

" The Pottah being thus signed and sealed, was Yesterday delivered to Mehendy Ali Khan, who delivered his Counterpart Cabooleet and Kistbundy, the latter made out according to the Rate of the Installment sent from the Rajah's Cutcherry. On the Whole, Mehendy Ali Khan's Settlement will stand as follows:

" Jumma payable by him in Gourshahy R ^r	55,000	0	0
" Ada Reshoon Khezana	550	0	0
" Beray at 2 R ^r + 2 Annas per Cent.	1,512	8	0
" Duffoor Dewanny at 1 per Cent.	580	0	0
" Waka Nejary at 4 Annas ditto	137	8	0
	Total Gourshahy,	5,77,500	0 0
" Establishment as per last Year	5,943	0	0
" Interest	1,500	0	0
" Estimated Amount of Collections by the former	Terfooly	77,000	
" Deduct Batta to make them into Gourshahy R ^r at 4 per Cent.	4,620		
		72,380	0 0
	Remains Profit	7,187	0 0
" Deduct Amount of his Balances, which Mehendy Ali Khan claimed of the			
" Rajah, as due to him in the Pergunnah of Ghazepoor on Account of last			
" Year, and which he now gives up			
		3,600	0 0
	Estimate of Net Profit	3,587	0 0
" Ade Bulay, or Excess of Collections as per last Year			
		677	0 0
	Total Net Profit	4,264	0 0

" That the gross Collections will not be more than 77,000 Terfooly R^r; Mehendy Ali Khan says will appear at the End of the Year by the Cannongoes Accounts, because there are, he says, Two, Tuppehwez Jellahabad and Chehrees, which are exceedingly waste, which he must let at an under Value, and * much exceeding one Half of what they let for last Year. He moreover now promises, in Consideration of the present Settlement made with him, to take on himself the satisfying of the Ryots of Shaduabad, who are complaining against him in the Rajah's Cutcherry, for having last Year made an excessive Collection from them, to the Amount of 5,000 R^r; and finally, he engages that the Pergunnah shall be by the End of the present Year restored to a State of full Cultivation; on all which Conditions, the Resident thinks that the present Settlement concluded with Mehendy Ali Khan is, under all the Circumstances of the Case, a proper and equitable one. Ordered, That a Perwannah be prepared and written to the Rajah, to know why he has inserted in any of his Pottahs and in the Counterpart Cabooleats taken by him from the Aumils, any other Article of Aboab, &c. than the Two authorized in the corrected Draught of the general Cabooleet delivered to him by the Resident on the which contained only those of Kessoom Khezana and Beray; as also to specify from what Duties the said Two Articles of Kessoom Khezana and Beray have been taken on the Revenue, and at what Rates they are collected on the Jumma; and to point out what further Articles of Aboab he has caused to be specified in any or all of the Cabooleats, with the Date of their Origin and their Rates; and whether such separate Articles be included in the Amount of the general Settlement of the Year as concluded by him, which he has lately transmitted under his Seal for the Resident's Consideration and Confirmation; and if they be not, that the Raja make out and transmit separate Calculations of their Amount.

" Ordered also, That the Raja be directed to specify in like Manner the Date from which the Articles of Nuzerana Cutcherry and Nuzerana Khanjane have been collected, and desired to specify whether in any and what Instances he has in the present Year's Settlement exceeded the Amount taken on these Accounts in former Years.

" True Extract.

(Signed)

" Jonⁿ Duncan, Resident.

* Sic in Orig.

“STATEMENT of the Farms taken in 1195 Fufuly, by Kubb Ato Beg, as delivered by the Canongoes,

[illegible]

" Memorandence. For the clearer understanding of the Increase and Decrease of the Jummas of those Farms rented by Kubb Ali Beg in 1194, who, after giving in his Cabobleet for 1195 Fuzilee, gave in a Petition on Representation to the Presence, stating, that the Districts rented by him were unable to yield the Jumma at which he had taken them; and, if the Mulfuddies of the Sircar did not yield him Justice and Support, he could not complete the Revenues.

" Amount of Jumma per the Statements given in by the Canongoes of the			
" Mofuffil Bundabust, or Settlement in 1194 Fuzilee,	—	B. S. R.	10,64,182 12 0
" Amount collected of the above Jumma, R.	—	10,13,14,003	0 0
" Amount collected, which remained as a Balance in			
" these Purgunnahs	—	5,10,42,119	0 0

" Kubb Ali Beg's Statements of what he is responsible for to the Sirkar, including Aboab, Sebundy Charges.

" Kabooliet Jumma, R. S.	—	8,31,461	0 0
" Amount of Nazeranah which the Rajah formerly received separately, but which is now included in the Bundabust	—	68,000	0 0
" Amount of Bushahce and Interest to the Shroffs	—	33,570	0 0
" Amount of the Treasury Ruffoom	—	8,310	0 0
" Netzer Ruffoom of the Hooke and Deekfarah taken by the Rajah	—	1,616	0 0
" Amount of Aboab at the Rate 1-4 per Cent. (exclusive of Juanpore)	—	6,949	0 0
" Batta on Gourshake Rupees at 5 per Cent	—	12,250	0 0
" N. B. The Batta taken at the Rajah's Treasury, is fixed at 4-8 per Cent. perhaps the Shroffs took 5 per Cent. from Mirza Kubb Ali Beg according to the Rate of Bazar Exchange	—	—	9,62,266 0 0
" Sebundy Charges according to the Custom of the Bounty at 10 per Cent. viz.			
" Juanpoor	—	36,745	0 0
" Gunwarrah	—	13,143	0 0
" Bursutty	—	8,486	0 6
" Gopalapoor	—	6,330	0 8
" Mongrah	—	11,394	6 6
" Butnah	—	14,593	8 0
" Khureed	—	10,623	3 0
			1,01,315 15 6
			10,63,471 15 6
" Balance, or Account of Kubb Ali Beg's Profit (by the Account of Mofuffil Jumma on the Whole of his Farms):			
" Whatever Balances remained in the Country is to be considered as a Loss	—	—	710 12 6
		R.	10,64,182 12 0

" Account of the Pergunnah Balances in 1194.

" Balance in Juanpoor	—	16,816	8 9
" Ditto in Gurwarrah	—	5,744	13 3
" Ditto in Bursutty	—	5,037	1 3
" Ditto in Gopalapoor	—	2,655	2 0
" Ditto in Mongrah	—	4,856	1 6
" Ditto in Bulerah	—	8,841	2 3
" Ditto in Khurud	—	7,091	14 9
			51,042 11 9

" After the Canongoes gave in their Accounts for 1194, it is highly probable that Khubb Ali Beg's Naib collected some Part of the above Balance, and it is requisite and expedient that the said Khubb Ali Beg should give in an Account thereof.

" Amount of the Deficiency which arose in some Pergunnahs from the Cabooleet Jumma being
 " increased beyond the Resources of such Pergunnahs, which was also the principal Cause of
 " the above Balances * taken place, viz.

* Sic in Orig.

" In Gurrwarah	—	—	—	4,612	3	9
" In Bursutty	—	—	—	5,037	1	3
" In Gopalapoor	—	—	—	2,555	2	0
" In Mongerah	—	—	—	1,982	6	6
" In Balnah	—	—	—	16,570	15	6
" In Khured	—	—	—	19,925	2	3
				50,082	15	3
Deduct Profits of Juanpoor				13,272	9	9

" Amount of over-rated Jumma on the Whole of Kub Ali Beg's Farms } 36,810 14 6
 in 1194 — — — — — }

" In the Supposition that Kub Ali Beg has not delivered in an Account of his Collections from
 " Koar to the present Time, on Account of his Balances for 1194, after the Canongoes Account
 " of Receipts and Balances for that Year were closed, at the End of Badoon, I am of Opinion that
 " if it be the Intention of the English Regulations to effect the Cultivation of the Country from
 " Principles of Justice, the Rajah may be told that it is highly advisable to settle this Complaint,
 " and to set the Ryots at ease, and to remit to the Renter the Amount of the Increase taken this
 " Year upon the Jumma of the last; but the Power of giving this Order or not, rests with the
 " Ruler.

" * Memorandence.

* Sic in Orig.

" Kub Ali Beg wishes to have a Deduction allowed to him for the Canongoes Nankar; and
 " Semker Pundit's Mutsuddies omitted to insert in their Accounts R. 8,935 4 9.

" Answer by Omro Sing.

" In the Pergunnah of Gurwarah it is customary for the Ryots to pay their Revenue in Tunghas
 " at the Rate of 17 to the Rupee, and the Amil disposes of theirs to the Shroffs at the Rate of 15
 " Tunghes per R., so that he gains 2 on each Rupee; this Article the Mutsuddies of the Prefence
 " forget to insert in their Accounts. It amounts in the Year to 10,700, so that these respective
 " Omissions balance each other.

" Translated.

(Signed) " Jon" Duncan, Resident.

" Rajah Mihipnarain's Mofussil Settlement with his Renters for the Fuffuly Year 1195, to which is subjoined the Estimate Amount of the Customs for that Year.

No. 24.
Accompanying
Letter from
the Resident
at Benares.

" Names of the Pergunnahs and Mehals, &c.	Names of the Renters in 1194 Fuffilee.	1. Jumma Mal, or Amount of Land Revenue, in 1194 Fy.	2. Amount of the Cut Cherry Nuzzerana, in 1194 Fuffilee.	3. Amount of the Nuzzerana Khanogher, in 1194.	4. Total Amount of the Nuzzerana, Cutcherry, and Khanogher, in 1194.	5. Total Amount of the Bundabuff, or Settlement, in 1194.	6. Names of the Renters in 1195 Fuffuly.	7. Jumma Mal, or Amount of the Land Revenue, in 1195 Fy.	8. Total Amount of the Nuzzerana, Cutcherry, and Khanogher, in 1195 Fuffilee.	9. Total Amount of the Bundabuff, or Settlement, for 1195 Fuffilee.	10. Amount of Decrease in the Settlement, for 1195 Fuffilee.	11. Amount of Increase in the Settlement, for 1195 Fy.
" Sheupoor Cutlichur	Kulub Ali Beg	1,25,118 5 3	—	—	—	1,25,118 5 3	Juggut Sing	1,25,118 5 3	—	1,25,118 5 3	—	—
" Aghoo	D°	48,137 8	1,000	—	1,000	49,137 8	D°	48,137 8	1,000	49,137 8	—	—
" Sireemooiffarah	D°	44,001	2,000	—	2,000	46,001	D°	41,001	—	41,001	5,000	—
" Talooipoor (Talook)	Amanee (or uncontracted for)	28,288	1,000	—	1,000	29,288	D°	29,897 4	—	29,897 4	—	609 4
" Juanpoor	Kulub Ali Beg	2,74,160	12,000	—	12,000	2,86,160	Kulub Ali Beg	2,74,160	27,000	3,01,160	—	15,000
" Gopalpoor	D°	55,001	3,000	—	3,000	58,001	D°	55,001	3,000	58,001	—	—
" Gwrrarah	D°	1,00,001	12,000	—	12,000	1,12,001	Sheu Deal	1,04,001	17,000	1,21,001	—	4,000
" Mongrah	D°	85,001	14,000	—	14,000	99,001	Kulub Ali Beg	85,001	14,000	99,001	—	—
" Burfatty	D°	74,301	1,000	—	1,000	75,301	D°	74,301	1,000	75,301	—	—
" Bhenfa Dewraey	D°	11,913	1,500	—	1,500	13,413	Munco Sing	11,913	1,000	12,913	500	—
" Bhocley	Purtal Sing (Kulub Ali Beg being his Security)	1,12,001	10,000	5,000	15,000	1,27,001	—	1,22,001	10,000	1,32,001	—	5,000
" Zemeneah and Chowfah	Coffim Beg	1,72,002	5,000	2,000	7,000	1,79,002	Coffim Beg	1,79,502	7,000	1,86,502	—	7,500
" Zehoorabad	Koohur Nunco Sing	1,05,001	—	8,000	8,000	1,13,001	Ali Hufein Khan	1,10,001	8,000	1,18,001	—	5,000
" Puchoutah	D°	61,001	—	3,000	3,000	64,001	Muftapha Kuli Khan	61,001	3,000	64,001	—	—
" Buleah and Khwreed	D°	2,33,082	—	6,000	6,000	2,39,082	Kulub Ali Beg	2,39,001	6,000	2,45,003	—	12,000
" Havelee Ghazeepoor	D°	80,001	—	1,000	1,000	81,001	Mhendy Ali Khan	83,601 9	1,045	84,646 9	—	3,645 9
" Shadeabad	Mehndy Ali Khan	40,001	—	—	—	40,001	D°	40,001	—	40,001	—	—
" Suckunderpoor and Kopa	Koohur Nunco Sing	1,65,002	—	7,000	7,000	1,72,002	Buckshoo Sing	1,60,002	7,000	1,67,002	5,000	—
" Suckneffer	D°	20,501	—	—	—	20,501	D°	20,101	—	20,101	400	—
" Kurrender	D°	37,001	—	—	—	37,001	Mahomed Azeem	39,711 9	—	39,711 9	—	2,710 9
" Khanpoor	D°	21,523 10	—	—	—	21,523 10	Saheb Ram, Gomasta Bhoder Dobi	25,107 13 3	—	25,107 13 3	—	3,584 13 3
" Ghiffoah	Diljeet Sing	75,001	—	—	—	75,001	Difurint Sing	75,001	1,000	76,001	—	1,000
" Mundecahoo	D°	1,80,001	4,000	5,000	9,000	1,89,001	Thumun Sing	1,80,001	13,000	1,93,001	—	4,000
" Shohlah	Shumboo Rutten and Sunker Rutten	23,001	1,000	500	1,500	24,501	Shumboo Rutten and Sunher Rutten	23,001	1,500	24,501	—	—
" Surheo Kurrowit	Tickaram	8,001	—	—	—	8,001	Tickaram	8,001	—	8,001	—	—
" Mujwah	Saduch Beg	66,001	3,000	—	3,000	69,001	Saduch Beg	65,001	3,000	68,001	—	—
" Mehee Gaoth	Birgoo Lall	10,083 5 6	200	—	200	10,283 5 6	Birgoo Lall	10,083 5 6	200	10,283 5 6	—	—
" Kurnadandee	Hookum Sing	13,501	450	—	450	13,951	Hookum Sing	13,501	450	13,951	—	—
" Chittacepoor	Pertab Rutter and Sheu Deal	12,002	—	—	—	12,002	Pertab Rudra and Shewdeal	12,002	—	12,002	—	—
" Syedfoor Bhitteeree	Cufan Sing	20,724 11	—	—	—	20,724	Cufan Sing	20,724 11	—	20,724 11	—	—
" Bhwrarah and Mahaeje	Shelul Perfaud	94,002	2,000	2,000	4,000	98,002	Ahulad Mifler	90,001	—	90,000	8,001	—
" Nirvan	Amanee (or uncontracted for)	40,900	4,100	—	4,100	45,000	Sodamund the Gomaster of Herpershaw Dole	36,001	—	36,001	7,999	—
" Moway Mouraree	Jeet Meher ban	41,475	3,000 0 0	—	3,000	44,475	Cawn Dofs	34,001	—	34,001	10,474	—
" Kuntal and Suklezghur	Saduch Beg	2,39,504 1 3	5,000	—	5,000	2,44,504 1 3	Saduk Beg	2,39,504 1 3	19,000	2,58,504 1 3	—	14,000
" Chunam Mahal	Kifhew Row	20,001	—	—	—	20,001	Gunga Perfaud	20,001	—	20,001	—	—
" Dhocoroah	Shew Surn Sing	10,001	500	500	1,000	11,001	Shew Surn Sing	10,001	1,000	11,001	—	—
" Oochcha Gaoth	Juggut Sing	2,001	—	—	—	2,001	Juggut Sing	2,001	—	2,001	—	—
" Burhur Bijy Ghur	Adie Sing	66,501	4,000	2,000	6,000	72,501	Adil Sing	66,501	6,000	72,501	—	—
" Kola Aisleah	Shew Perfin Sing	72,701	—	—	—	72,701	Shew Purfin Sing	72,701	1,500	74,201	—	1,500
" Bhilfee and Chundwick, and Bucksheat	D°	85,141	—	5,000	5,000	90,141	D°	85,141	7,000	92,141	—	2,000
" Mahomedabad	D°	1,10,001	—	5,000	5,000	1,15,001	D°	1,10,001	8,500	1,18,501	—	3,500
" Koorouna, &c.	Dileeb Sing	57,651	1,000	—	1,000	58,651	Juggernaut	57,651	6,000	63,651	—	5,000
" Buggluit, &c.	D°	90,723 12	2,000	—	2,000	92,720	Nur Rothum Ali	90,720 12 0	2,000	92,720 12	—	—
" Kufwar	Gudjeram	62,001	—	—	—	62,001	Gudjeram	62,001	—	62,001	—	—
" Rhalloopoor	Guzraje Sing	38,001	—	—	—	37,001	Guzraje Sing	38,001	—	38,001	—	—
" Jackunee	Diljeet Sing	12,001	—	—	—	12,001	Diljeet Sing	12,001	—	12,001	—	—
" Ghurra Dherina	Koohur Nunco Sing	40,001	—	—	—	40,001	Amanee (uncontracted for)	40,001	—	40,001	—	—
" Chitferozpoor	D°	10,001	—	—	—	10,001	D°	10,001	—	10,001	—	—
" Burwul and Dhoofo	Kulub Ali Beg	59,174 4	—	5,000	5,000	64,174 4	D°	59,174 4	5,000	64,174 4	—	—
" Kureat Suckher	Diljeet Sing	70,001	1,000	—	1,000	71,001	D°	70,001	1,000	71,001	—	—
" Mujwar	Fulleh Sing	41,788 10 3	1,000	1,000	2,000	43,788 10 3	D°	41,788 10 3	2,000	43,788 10 3	—	—
" Budhohe (Niffee)	Dileeb Sing	1,75,659	—	—	—	1,75,659	Dileeb Sing	1,75,659	—	1,75,659	—	—
" Hufhooha	Bholah Butt	3,501	—	—	—	3,501	Bholah Butt	3,501	—	3,501	—	—
" Sukunderpoor, &c. Villages detached from Mujwar	Sooder Sing, Ouffan Sing, and Randal	1,121 7 9	—	—	—	1,121 7 9	—	1,121 7 9	—	1,121 7 9	—	—
" Seje Mehal	Kifhen Row	1,001	—	—	—	1,001	Sail Ram, Bhodir Dopes Gomasto	3,001	—	3,001	—	2,000
" Delolee Zelah	Monoololl	601	—	—	—	601	This Mehal is abolished	—	—	—	601	—
" Dechal Motufferahaat, or detached Villages	Farmed by many petty Renters	50,624 9 3	—	—	—	50,624 9 3	—	50,624 9 3	—	50,624 9 3	—	—
" Error of Addition in the Settlement of Ghazypoor	Koohur Nunco Sing	16 6	—	—	—	16 6	—	—	—	—	16 6	—

" Fort William, 3d October 1788.

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
" Totals of the different Heads in the } " Settlements for 1194 —	—	37,96,367 10 3	99,750 0 0	58,000 0 0	1,57,750 0 0	39,54,117 10 3	In the Settlement for 95 —	3,16,980 13 0	1,84,195 0 0	40,01,175 13 0	38,990 6 0	91,049 3 9
" Benares Permit Office —	Nett Am ^t of Customs in 94 —	1,90,454 1 3	—	—	—	1,90,454 1 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Ghazepoor Ditto —	Ditto Ditto —	1,03,327 14 6	—	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	1,07,327 14 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Mirzapoor Ditto —	Ditto Ditto —	1,38,600 10 3	—	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,39,800 10 3	Estimate Am ^t of Customs for 95, being con- } " formable to that realized in 1194 Fulfilled. }	4,49,273 2 3	—	4,49,273 2 3	5,200 0 0	—
" Juanpoor Ditto —	Ditto Ditto —	10,506 11 0	—	—	—	10,506 11 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Ramnaghur Ditto —	Ditto Ditto —	6,383 13 3	—	—	—	6,383 13 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
		42,45,640 12 6	99,750 0 0	63,200 0 0	1,62,950 0 0	44,08,590 12 6	—	4,66,253 15 3	1,84,195 0 0	44,50,448 15 3	44,190 6 0	91,049 3 9

" Amount of Moujeree, or Deductions allowed to the Renters, &c. in the Settlement 1194 —

1,44,482 13 9

" Amount of payable Balance from the Renters, &c. on Account of the Revenue per D^o D^o —

41,01,157 4 9

" Total Amount of Land Revenue in 1194 per Settlement —

42,45,640 12 6

Amount of Moujeree, or Deductions allowed the Renters, &c. in the Settlement for 1195 —

1,39,482 13 9

Am^t of payable Balance from the Renters, on Account of the Revenue per D^o D^o —

41,26,771 0 0

Total Amount of Land Revenue for 1195 per Settlement —

Rupees 42,66,253 15 3

" N. B. The Amount of Nuzerana Cutcherry and Khangue not having been brought to publick Account in 1184,

" it is necessary to notice this here, to make this Account agree with the Account No. 17, between which, for

" 1194 and the present Account, there will then remain a Difference of only R^s 5,549 15 6, in which Sum

" the present Statement is deficient.

L

Rajah
Mehipnarain
Sing.

S

(Written in Nagric.)

The Writing of Rajah Mehipnarain Sing, this Account, Particulars (of the Settlement) is exact.

N. B. The Amount of Burhay and Ruffoom Khezana, estimated to amount together to R^s 68,000,
is not included in the above." Benares,
" 12th Sept^r 1788.

" E. E.

(Signed)

" Jonⁿ Duncan,

" Resident.")

12 [" N^o 25. Extract of the Proceedings of the Resident at Benares, under Date the 16th February, at the Pergunnah of Gurrah Dehmah, &c:

" The Resident having arrived in this Pergunnah of Gurrah Dehmah from that of Moham-medabad, is very sorry to observe that it seems about One-third at least uncultivated, owing to the Mismanagement of the few last Years. The Rajah however promises that it shall be by next Year in a complete State of Cultivation, and Tobarck Hoffaine, his Amany Amil or Agent, professes his Confidence of the same happy Effects; saying, that he has already brought a great Proportion of the Land, that lay fallow when he came into the Pergunnah in the Beginning of the Year, into Cultivation; and that it being equally the Rajah's Directions and his own Wish, he does not doubt of being successful in regard to the remaining Part of the Waste Land.

" Extract of the Proceedings of the Resident at Benares, under Date the 18th February, at the Pergunnah of Bulleah.

" The Resident having come Yesterday into this Pergunnah from that of Gurrah Dehmah, finds its Appearance much superior to that Pergunnah in Point of Cultivation: Yet it is on the Decline so far, that its collectable Jumma will not be so much this Year as it was last, notwithstanding all the Efforts of Reazul Hufn the Agent of Kulb Ali Khan, who has farmed this Pergunnah upon a Three Years Lease (of which the present is the last), during which his, that is the Head-farmer's, Management cannot be applauded, as the Funds of the Pergunnah have very considerably declined in his Hands. Indeed Reazul Hufn declares, that this Year there was little or any Khereof or First Harvest in the Pergunnah, and that it has been merely by the greatest Exertions that he has prevailed on the Ryots to cultivate the Rubby Crop, which is now on the Ground and seems plentiful.

" Extract of the Proceedings of the Resident at Benares, under Date the 20th February at the Pergunnah of Khereed.

" The Resident having this Day come into the Pergunnah of Khereed, finds that Part of it laying between the Frontier of Beleeah, the present Station, and Bansdeah (which is one of the Tuppahs or Subdivisions of Kereed) exceedingly waste and uncultivated. The said Tuppah is subfarmed by Gobind Ram from Kulub Ali Beg; and Gobin Ram has again under-rented it to the Zemindars.

" Extract of the Proceedings of the Resident at Benares, under Date the 23d February, at the Pergunnah of Sekunderpoor.

" The Resident set out for Sekunderpoor, and is sorry to observe that, for about Six or Seven Cofs that he had farther to pass through the Pergunnah of Kereeb, the Whole appeared one continued Waste as far as the Eye could reach on both Sides of the Road. The Pergunnah Sekunderpoor beginning about a Cof before he reached the Village, an Old Fort of that Name appeared to a little more Advantage; but even here the Crops seem very scanty, and the Ground more than Half fallow.

Observations on the Road from Bhanlee to Sekunderpoor.

" Extract of the Proceedings of the Resident at Benares, under Date the 26th February, at the Pergunnah of Secunderpoor.

" The Resident now leaves Secunderpoor to proceed to Nurgurha, the head Cutcherry of the Pergunnah. He is sorry to observe, that, during the whole Way between these Two Places, which are at the Distance of Six Cofs, or 12 Miles, from each other, not above Twenty Fields of cultivated Ground are to be seen; all the Rest, being, as far as the Eye can reach, except just in the Vicinity of Nurgurha, one general Waste of long Grass, with here and there some straggling jungly Trees. This Falling-off in the Cultivation is said to have happened in the Course of but a few Years; that is, since the late Rajah's Expulsion.

" Extract of the Proceedings of the Resident at Benares, under Date the 27th February, at the Pergunnah Sekunderpoor.

" The Resident meant to have proceeded from this Place to Cossimabad; but understanding the Village of Rissenda, the Capital of the Pergunnah of Sufknesser, is situated at Three Cofs Distance, and that many Rhadar Collection are there exacted, the Zemindars and Ryots being, it seems, all one Body of Rajepoots, who affect to hold themselves in some Sort independent of the Rajah's Government, paying only a Mohurrery or fixed Jumma (which it may be supposed is not over-rated), and managing their interior Concerns as they think fit; the Resident thought it proper, on this Report, to deviate a little from his intended Route, by proceeding this Day to Rissenda, where he accordingly arrived in the Afternoon, and the remaining Part of the Country near the Road, through Sekunderpoor from Nurgurha to Seundah, appearing nearly equally waste with the former Part, as already noticed in the Proceedings of the 26th Instant.

" The Rajah is therefore desired to appoint a Person to bring those waste Lands into Cultivation, in like Manner as he has done in Kerud, with this Difference or Addition in his Instructions, that

he subjoin in those to the Abaud Kar, or Manager of the Recultivation of Sekunderpoor, the Rates at which he is authorized to grant Pottahs for the various Kinds of Land; and it is recommended to him to make these Rates even somewhat lower than he may himself think strictly conformable to Justice, reporting the Particulars to the Resident.

"The Rajah is also desired to prepare and transmit a Table of similar Rates to the Abaud Kar of Pergunah Kereed."]

§ (" Benares,
the 12th September 1788.

" E. E.

(Signed) " J^r Jonⁿ Duncan, Resident.

" Proceedings of the Resident at Benares, on Ryots Complaints in the Year 1788.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 19th January 1788.

" The Resident having Yesterday met at Renguil-dauss's Tank the Prisoners confined by Mr. Treves at Shaduabad, he has them now called before him at the same Place; and Mr. Treves being also present, they are asked, why they refused to come to any Agreement before that Gentleman for the Payment of the Revenue to Mehendy Ali Khan their Amil: To which they answered, That they do not refuse to pay according to the Pottahs which they obtained from him at the Beginning of the Year; of which Pottah the following is a Translation taken from an Original which they exhibit.

" Translation of a Betaye Pottah from the Nonza of Kereadeha, in the Tuppah of Barra in Shaduabad in the Sircar of Juanpoor.

" Whereas a Belaye Pottah for the said Village, on account of the Fussuly Year 1195, is written on the Caboolat of Behun Roy, and Gunder Roy, and Hurlall Roy, and Huldal Roy, and Hurguit Roy, and Becheen Roy, &c. Zemindars; it is necessary that they with Confidence carry on the Cultivation, and that they make whatever it can amount to, and according to this Pottah it shall take place, nor shall any excessive Exactions be made.

" Belaye 1st. 2d.

" Attested by the Seals

" of Gholaum Razee

" and Sungum Lauh.

" Sugar Cane, at the Rate of

" 2d Ditto

" 3d Ditto

R.

1 4 4

0 4 0

0 3 8

" Dated the 4th Shawul, 1194 Fussuly.

" Mr. Treves delivers in the following List of Proposals made by Mehendy Ali Khan to these Ryots.

" Articles proposed by Mehendy Khan to the Zemindars before Mr. Treves.

" 1st, According to the Pottah given at the Beginning of the Year, let the Four Persons get their Lands measured; and if their Cultivation exceed that of last Year, let them give the Betaye or Moiety of it. This I desired them to enter into an Agreement for, before which they declined in your Presence.

" 2d, I proposed to them to enter into Engagements to pay the same as they had paid for any One Year within these Five Years past. This they also refused.

" 3d, As they made a Plea of the Diminution of their Cultivation for the present Year, I proposed them to take 2½ Rupees ^{per} Bega, on the actual Amount of every Species of Produce, except the Sugar Cane and Koyrar, for which they were to pay at the Rate of 6 Rupees, and to have the Extent measured, as has been their Custom for these 100 Years past, I agreeing even to give them up 2 Anⁿ ^{per} Begah in Decrease of what they had paid these 100 Years past. This also they would not agree to.

" 4th, I proposed to them to divide in equal Proportions whatever is produced by the Earth, whether Sugar Cane, Kayrar, Wheat, or Barley, according to Kunkoot or Kham or Betaye; that is, One Half to the Amil, the other to the Zemindar, which also they refused in your Presence; I am therefore helpless, the Revenue does not come in order thereon, whatever you think fit.

" Mr. Treves also delivers in Two Engagements, signed by some of these Ryots when he was on the Spot, and which they nevertheless refused, as he adds, to abide by.

" I Ram Bukth Roy, Zemindar of Eesuffpoor, do stipulate and give in Writing, that, in the Land of the said Village, whatever Cultivation there is of Sugar Cane and Koyrar, and every other Article, I will deliver One Half to the Sircar of all the Sugar Cane and Koyrar; and for the Huijeus (or miscellaneous Articles) I will cause them to be measured and computed, and pay the Amount to Government Kist by Kist; therefore I have given this as an Akrrar-nama.

" Dated 6th Rebriffane 1195 Fussuly.

" If any Concealment on my Part, or that of my Brethren or People shall appear, I will pay a Fine of 500 Rupees, ; attested by Mr. Treves, the 16th January 1788.

" Witnessed, — Azeemeddeen }
Burkut Ullah } Canongoes.

" 5th, I Adhen Roy, and Durbary Roy, and Ram Deal Roy, of the Village of Sestepoor in the Tuppah of Soory, &c. in the Pergunnah of Shaduabad and Sircar of Juanpore :

" Whereas we have agreed to the Sum of 531 Rupees, that is, exclusive of Aboab, according to the Rate of the Pergunnah as its Jumma, of our own Free-will and Consent ; we do therefore stipulate and give in Writing that we will pay the Whole of the said Sum according to our Kist Bundy, by the End of Bysack, without Evasion or Contrivance. We will not allow of any Thieves in our Village ; if it be proved that we do, we will be answerable ; wherefore these Lines have been written as a Cabooleat, to be produced when necessary.

" Dated the 6th Rebyeefaine 1195.

" (Signed) Adhen Roy, &c.

" Witness, S^r Treves, 16th January 1788.

" The Prisoners being called on, now say they still agree to the above Cabooleats, notwithstanding it is evident from Mr. Treves's Information that, after signing them, they soon flew off from and refused to abide by them.

" Read the following Translation of a Letter just received from Mehendy Ali Khan.

" Translation of a Letter from Mehendy Ali Khan.

" According to the Order of Government, I was able, by using every Means to get all the wicked Zemindars to attend, and a Discussion was held between them and me before Mr. Treves, as he will have informed you. In Five or Six Days hence I have the Government's Revenue to pay :—Whatever you think fit in this Respect let it be ordered. Those who encourage these People to act in this Manner, have assured them, that, if they will to the Number of 100 or 200 People appear together as Complainants, Mehendy Ali Khan will be dismissed. Till now I have, by borrowing from the Merchants, punctually paid in my Kist by the stipulated Day, without having pressed them too much on that Account, lest peradventure any one should represent to you that I was making undue Exactions, and that you should be displeased ; now that the Particulars of their absconding will be represented to you by Mr. Treves, if your Pleasure be to promote the Views of my Enemies, I also, being your Slave, and one who owes his Life to you, am ready to do whatever you may think fit ; or otherwise expel these People from the Country, or place them all in my Custody, to the End that I may, nolens volens, take the Kist from them, and keep up also the Cultivation of the Country for Time to come, otherwise my Hoormut (Honour) will not remain.

" The Resident thinks it best, on the Receipt of the above Letter, to remand the Prisoners to Shaduabad, there to wait his Orders when he reaches Ghazipoor.

" The Sepoys Guard who are along with them receive Directions accordingly.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 29th January 1788.

" The following is the Manner in which the Shaduabad Disputes have been terminated, and the Agreement or Submission this Day delivered in by the Complainants :

" Particulars of the Shaduabad Dispute.

" The Zemindars of the Tuppah of Soory in the said Pergunnah, who have complained, represent that there has been a Deficiency of Cultivation this Year in their respective Villages, so that they are unable to pay the Dues of Government : This was much debated : At length, several of them whose Villages had been duly cultivated, seeing they might make good their Payments according to the Two last Years, 1193 and 1194, they fixed on the least Total they had respectively paid for those Two Years, and entered into their Cabooleats accordingly ; whilst others of them, in whose Villages the Cultivation had been insufficient, not thinking it possible for them to pay either the Jumma of 1193 or 1194, objected to give Cabooleats, but offered to have their Lands measured, and in Conformity thereto, to pay, according to what they expected such Cultivation should turn out by Measurement, at the Rate of 2 R^r for all Sorts of Grain, and for Sugar Cane and Khoyrar or Vegetables, at the Rate of 5 R^r S^a per Bega. Mehendy Ali Khan desired them to agree to pay 2 R^r 8 A^a for all Sorts of Grain, and that he would agree to the Sugar Cane Cultivation at the Rate of Five Rupees, as they desired. Finally, the Rates were fixed at 24 Rupees for the former for both Harvests, and the Sugar Cane and Koyrar at Five Rupees.

" We who are But-raje Roy, and Ram Buksh Roy, Armaun Roy, Rooder Roy, Ashun Roy, and Betoor Roy, &c. Zemindars of the Tuppah Soory, &c. in the Pergunnah Shaduabad, belonging to the House or Family of Rutton Roy, as we were disobedient and rose up against the Revenue of and Subjection to Government, we are now become ready to pay the Revenue, and have

" have written our Coboolats, and will in all Humility discharge the Revenue of Government without Evasion or rising of any Kind. We hope you will pardon our Faults; wherefore we have given these few Lines as a Razinama, that in future there may be no Objection.

" Witnessed, — Azeemedden, and
Burkut Ulla.

(Signed) By the Parties.

" Extract from the Proceedings of the 20th January 1788.

" Read the following Translation of Letters from Sheopersun Sing the Amil, and from the Sepoy Jemadar stationed with him in the Pergunnah of Chund Owk.

" Translation of a Petition from Sheo Persun Sing.

" Your Servant having obtained his Leave, arrived in the Pergunnah of Chund Owk. Till this Time, when the Month of Poore is expiring, only about 1000 Rupees have been collected, nor is there till this Time any Prospect of realizing the Revenue. I have paid in Three Kifts to Government. Selate Sing, and Delaute Sing, who are Zemindars here, will in no Respect give their Attendance, nor apply themselves to the Revenue, and are turbulent. I propose to them to pay for their Villages the same as last Year, which they refuse; and when they were afterwards told to pay their Kift, and that, when the Rubby Harvest was ready, they should enter into written Engagements according to the Jaydead or Produce, or that they should pay the Moiety in the Manner of Danabundy, and therefore to come and make their Appearance, they will nevertheless not listen to any one Proposition; and Shelleet Guffeen Jemadar, who came here with Twenty Sepoys from Jaunpoor, also sent for them, yet they would not come. It appears that they are all joined together, and are meditating War and Tumult; being helpless, it has appeared to me proper to represent this to you in Detail, that Assistance may be appointed from Government, that they may obtain the just Punishment of their Deserts, so as to prove an Example to others. Without chastising them, the due Authority nor the Settlement of the Pergunnah cannot be preserved.

" Translation of a Letter from Gheessa, Jemadar of Sepoys.

" According to the Order of Government I marched with 18 Spoys, 1 Havadar, and 1 Naick, from Jaunpoor to the Place where Sheopersun Sing was, in the Pergunnah of Chund Owk. The Zemindars here are turbulent and rebellious, and do not give their Attendance, or pay the Company's Revenue. In particular, Selah Sing and Dessa Sing, Zemindars, do never attend, and the other Zemindars look up to them; they have entered into written Engagements for the Instalments of their Cabooleats, but will not pay them. I also sent for Seelah Sing and Dessa Sing aforesaid, to come in and pay their Revenue, but they do not come, and set up contrary Pretences; they have also many Adherents, and intend to make War.—Let us therefore know what we are to do.

" As the Pergunnah of Chund Owk is only Five Cofs from the Resident's present Station, a Summons is therefore now sent to the Two Zemindars, who are above represented to be refractory, requiring their Attendance on the Resident at the next Stage of Syedpoor, or wherever he may be, or that their Settlement may be adjusted.

" A Letter is also written to Sheopersun Sing, advising him of the above, and requiring his Attendance also with the Zemindars.

" This Measure is taken with the Consent of the Rajah, who is doubtful whether the Zemindars would come in on his Summons.

" Extract from the Proceedings of the 27th January 1788.

" The Zemindars of Chund Owk, who were summoned from Chunrowty on the 20th ultimo, having this Evening come in, and Sheoperson Sing their Amil being also present, they are referred to the Rajah that he may hear the Parties and settle the Complaint, or if he cannot, to report the Particulars.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 29th January 1788.

" The Rajah reports that he has settled the Dispute between the Zemindars of Chund Owk and their Amil Sheopersun Sing, as per mutual Agreements of the Parties, which he now delivers in, and of which the following are Translations.

" Akrrinama of the Zemindars.

" We, Selah Sing and Dessa Sing, Zemindars of the Talook of Kurheerpore and Hurdaupy-pore, in the Tuppah of Doleehee in the Pergunnah of Krakut:

" Whereas, the Resident's Guards were placed over us and brought us in; we do voluntarily agree to give Half of the Grain of all Kinds, exclusive of the Sugar Cane, as the Share of Government, the other Half being ours; from this we will not swerve, and we will give due Attendance

" tendance and pay Obedience, and in no Manner disobey Orders, and on our Arrival in the Ta-
 " look we will deliver Security and Bail. We have therefore given these Lines as an Akranama.

" Dated the 19th of Kebby * effary.

* Sic in Orig.

" Razeenama of Sheoperfun Sing.

" Whereas Selah Sing and Dessa Sing, Zemindars of the Talook of Huthurpoor, in the Tup-
 " pah of Dobehee, in the Pergunnah of Krakut, did not attend to pay their Revenue; I there-
 " fore complained to the Resident, who sent a Guard of Sepoys, and brought the Zemindars
 " to the Presence. As they have now agreed to give Half their Grain of all Kinds, exclusive of
 " the Sugar Cane, I also agree to the same; and having called on them for Security and Bail, they
 " have answered that they will give it in the Pergunnah, which I have also agreed to; and the Ze-
 " mindars have been committed to me from the Presence, wherefore these Lines have been written
 " as a Razeenama.

" Dated the 19th Rebbay * effary

* Sic in Orig.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 2d February 1788.

" Read a Petition from Dyallurage and others, Ryots in Zehoorabad, complaining that the
 " Amil of this Pergunnah does not respect the Pottahs granted to them in the Beginning of the
 " Year. Referred to the Rajah to do Justice to the Parties.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 6th February 1788.

" The Resident thinks fit here to record, that some Ryots of Zehoorabad having within these
 " few Days come to complain, they were referred to the Rajah, who reported that the Heads of
 " them had entered into Agreements with the Amil, Ali Hussie Khan, to pay the same Revenue as
 " last Year; but that the Ryots objected to being assessed on this Footing, alledging that their
 " Grain had suffered by Inundation during the Rainy Season.

" It does appear that the Head of these Ryots, who are those of Two Tuppahs or Divisions of
 " the Pergunnah of Zehoorabad, have voluntarily entered into their Engagements with the Amil,
 " as set forth by the Rajah, who does not therefore think the Ryots entitled to any Redress;
 " alledging, that such small Losses cannot be made up by Government. * since a Case of more than
 " usual plentiful Crop, the Ryots would not agree to encrease their Caboolat. As the Resident
 " acquaints the Rajah that he wishes to leave the Redress of the Ryots entirely to him, and that in
 " the present * Justice, he will not at all interfere further, than by recommending to the Rajah not to
 " let any Views to present Profit induce him to hurt the Pergunnah in Time to come.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

" It is observable that One of the Canongoes observed in the Presence of the Rajah and the
 " Resident, that for 5,000 Rupees all the alledged Losses by Inundation would be made up. This
 " Intimation did not appear to meet with the Raja's Approbation, and he went away promising
 " (as the Resident declined giving him any specific Instructions) to settle the Business as should ap-
 " pear to himself just.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 10th February 1788.

" The Raja having this Evening paid a Visit to the Resident, represents, that the Zehorabad
 " Petitioners (mentioned in the Proceedings of the 6th Instant) are not yet satisfied, and continue
 " to molest him instead of returning to their Pergunnah to go on with the Revenue.

" On this the Resident replies, that he left the Inquiry into, and Decision of, this Cause, wholly to
 " the Raja, as he wishes to do in all Revenue Cases; and that not having himself enquired into the
 " Merits of the present Case, he cannot (were it otherwise entirely consistent with the Plan on which
 " Government wish to establish the Raja on) give any Opinion on; but that if he (the Rajah) finds
 " he cannot settle the Dispute, the Resident will agree that One Officer on his own Part, and another
 " on the Part of the Raja, shall sit and hear the Ryots Complaints, by which the Resident, after be-
 " coming thus acquainted with the Nature of the Cause, will be able and willing (though the Ra-
 " ja still desires his Advice) to intimate his Opinion on what may be necessary to satisfy the Ryots;
 " and the Resident further informs the Raja, that the Mode now suggested will be a proper one to
 " be followed in all future Instances wherein the Raja may find himself unable to satisfy the com-
 " plaining Ryots; which the Resident supposes, considering the Reliance he places in the Raja's
 " Desire of Justice, must be very few, even in the Year, and which will therefore be so far
 " only exceptionable to the General System. He (the Resident) wishes the Raja to enable him to
 " carry * into Conformity to his Instructions and Wishes, whereby the Raja should himself
 " both appear, and really be the Principal in all Matters of Revenue.

* Sic in Orig.

" The Raja on hearing the Resident's Sentiments as above, declares they meet with his entire
 " Concurrence, and that he will hereafter desire to have the proposed Mode of Enquiry adopted,
 " should he find himself ultimately unable to settle the Complaints of the Ryots of the Per-
 " gunnah of Zehoorabad.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 19th April 1788.

" Read the following Petition from some Opium Cultivators in Zehoorabad.

" Translation of a Petition from the Ryots of Zehoorabad, Cultivators of Opium.

* Sic in Orig. " We, of the Cast of Cutchy, Cultivators of Poppy, Inhabitants of Zehoorabad: When you had arrived at Ghazipoor, we did represent * ourselves the Circumstances; you was graciously pleased to order us to adhere to our Nukdy and Betay Pottahs of Affar, and whatever is the just Revenues of the Sircar to be taken from us, agreeable to the Pottahs. Now the present Amil, making the Measuring Rod less, has measured our Land, and the Begahs are increased, by which they demand from us more than the Pottahs; we are unable to support this; and it appears that our living here is impossible. We are hopeful that a Chuprassy be sent with a Wannah to the Amil of the Place, that he may not take from us more than the Pottah, that we, remaining satisfied, may pray for your Prosperity.

" A Copy of the Original of the above is sent to Ali Hufan Khan, the Amil of Zehoorabad, requiring him to adhere to the Pottahs granted to the Ryots in Affar, and to make up One of the Lettah, or Measuring Rod fixed upon when the Resident was in the Pergunnah, without making undue Exactions.

" Extract from the Proceedings of 11th June 1788.

" Read the following Petition from the Opium Ryots of Zehoorabad.

" Translation of a Petition from Buste and Suffle and Ottern Querees, Inhabitants of the Pergunnah of Zehoorabad.

" We who are Querees, and cultivate the Poppy in the Pergunnah of Zehoorabad, are diffculted. Ali Hufan Khan, who is Amil of the said Pergunnah, engaged in the Presence of the Gomasta of the (Opium) Factory to render us Justice, and having given us kind Assurance, carried us along with him, but in no Ways did he act correspondent therewith. Our Situations will be clearly exemplified from the Account of the Affamies, which has been delivered to the Presence in this Manner:—All the Affamies are vexed and distressed from the Oppressions committed on them; and although we have paid our Revenue, yet our Grain is still under Confiscation, and has been destroyed by the Rain. In this Case if we receive Justice from the Presence it is well; if not, let an Order be given us to pay the Amil whatever he may demand, and that we give up also all our Grain, and solicit that we may depart from this Pergunnah to find a Shelter in some other Place. We have represented what was necessary.

" COMPARATIVE

“ COMPARATIVE Settlement of the Accounts of Buftee of the Quifec Cast, for the Lands rented by him at Kundrah, in the Purgunnah of Zahoorah—
 “ bad, in 1194 and 1195 Fuffuly.

Quantity of Land rented, and Rates, &c. in 1194, previous to that " Period.						Quantity of Land rented in 1195, Pr the new Measurement of Ali Hufen Khan, with a Spe- cification of the new Aboab, &c.						
No. 1. Pottahs.	2. Big, accs to former Mea- surement and cont'd till End of 1194.	3. Rate of Set- tlement per Bigah.	4. Amount Pay- p ^r each Pot- tah.	5. Aboab Ku- dum, or fixed Aboab for- mer Times, as p ^r 6 Pice	6. Total of Numbers 4 and 5.	1. Pottahs.	2. Big ^s per Measurem ^t of 1195.	3. Rate p ^r Bigah.	4. Amount pay- able p ^r ea. Pottah.	5. 1 st Aboab p ^r Bigah 2 A ^s . A new Aboab. nas increased.	6. 2 ^d Aboab p ^r Rupee 2 ^d An ^s . 2 An- nas increased.	7. Total of Numbers 4, 5 and 6.
" Quetar-Pottah for the		Ru ^r	Ru ^r	Ru ^r	Ru ^r An ^s	Querar Pottah	7 3 0	0 7 0	50 5 0	0 14 0	7 14 0	59 1 0
" Cultivation of the						2d.						
" Poppy, the Growth	0 6 0	0 7 0	42 0 0	1 5 0	43 5 0	Myshuker Pottah 5 19.						
" of Tobacco, Vege- tables, &c.						In this Quantity is in- cluded 1 Big ^s and 4 Big ^s of additional Land rented in 1195, to the Increase of Mea- surement since 1194, in Bigh 1.	5 19 0	0 5 0	29 12 0	0 12 0	4 10 6	35 2 6
" Neyshuken Pottah, or	3 15 0	5 0 0	18 12 0	0 9 3	19 5 3							
" Land fit for the Cul- tivation of Sugar Cane						3d.						
" Shalek-Pottah, or for	15 7 0	2 8 0	38 6 0	1 3 3	39 9 3	Shalee Pottah	18 7 0	2 8 0	45 14 0	2 5 0	7 3 0	55 6 0
" Land fit for the Pro- duce of Shelac						4th.						
" Jow Pottah, or for	16 0 0	2 8 0	40 0 0	1 4 0	41 4 0	Jow Pottah	19 6 0	2 8 0	48 4 0	2 6 6	7 8 6	58 3 0
" Land for the Growth of Barley												
" In 1194 —	41 2 0		139 2 0	4 5 6	143 7 6	In 1195 —	50 15 0		147 3 0	6 5 6	27 4 0	207 12 6

“ 1st, By the above Account it appears that the Quantity of Land was, in 1194, Rupees 41 2, to which, to shew the Net Increase in 1195, must be added 1 Bigh 4-
 “ Bifwas of additional Land rented in 1195, making in all Big^s 42 6; and it also appears by the Measurement made in 1195 by Ali Hufen Khan, the present
 “ Renter, by reducing the former current Rate of Measurement, that the Quantity of Ground which was 1194 fixed at 42 6 was made to amount in 1195 10.
 “ Bag^s 50 15 Bis,—was making an Increase of Big^s 8 and 9 Bifhs. On account of this Increase of Big^s 8 and 9, the Money in demand became increased to,
 “ Ru^r 29 1, and the Aboab on the Whole has been encreased to Rupees 29 9 above what it was in 1194.
 “ 2d, In former Years the Rent used to be paid by Buftie on Trefsooley Rupees;—at this Time Ali Hufen Khan demands
 Sicca Rupees.

" The Resident having ascertained the Grounds of the above Complaint, the following Letter is written to the Raja thereon :

" Be it known to Raja Mehipnarain, the Zemindar of Benares, &c.

• Sic in Orig. " The Rhachee Ryots of the Pergunnah Zehoorabad having complained, I now send you the Particulars of the Manner in which their Complaints have * settled, which you are to write to the Amil of the Pergunnah, that he may lay his Injunctions on the Zemindars and Farmers to adhere to the Adjustment here made, and in no Respect to demand an undue Revenue : 1st, Whatever Pottahs Shuck Mahomed Neshaat, your Ahadhar, gave in the Mo of Affar last, as well as the Zemindars, are now to be adhered to.

" 2d, The Measuring Rod, as settled by the Cauzey, and agreed to by Ali Huson Khan, the Amil, is to be adhered to.

" 3d, The Khachee Ryots represent, that they have always paid their Revenue in Tearsooly Specie, but that now Siccas are demanded ; you must write to the Amil to ascertain this, and according to the Custom of former Years to receive the Revenues.

" 4th, The Ryots represent that your Amil this Year exacts more Aboabs than used to be taken ; he must therefore take the usual Amount, and no more.

" 5th, The Nerkh, or Rate of Valuation of the Huerof Harvest, must be fixed according to the actual Market Price at the End of Maug ; and the Nukh of the Rubby Harvest according to the Market Price up to the End of Jeyte, preserving in the Observance of this general Rate whatever particular local Custom may be in each Place.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 3d February 1788.

" On the Complaints of some Ryots from Pergunnah Chaufa, that Koffum Beg the Amil did not act fairly in the Kunhoot, or Estimation of their Grain, on which the Revenue is to be paid.

" Perwannah is addressed to the Canongoes of that Pergunnah to see Justice done in this Respect.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 19th April 1788.

" Read a Petition from sundry Ryots of Chowfa, as follows :

" Translation of a Petition from sundry Ryots of Chowfa.

" The Ryots of the Village of Tajepoor in the Pergunnah of Chowfa. This Year Phoujedar of the said Pergunnah, Nurza Cassen Beg Khan, oppresses us. In the Month of Affar he gave us Pottahs, that the Revenue shall be taken accordingly ; we, agreeably to the same, began our Cultivation ; but now the said Nurza does not adhere to the Pottahs. In the Keruf Produce of Two Maunds, he makes Five Maunds, which makes a heavy Jumma, and demands Money from us. We Ryots want our Rights ; that is, to pay the One Half : Now, by Force, he requires Cabooleat from us to pay ready Money, which we object to, as we have always been accustomed to Betay ; according to that, we each of us are ready to pay ; but even to this he does not agree. In the said Pergunnah a Begah is of Sekundy Six Cubits, but now makes a Begah of 4½ Cubits. My Master, let, from your Presence, Justice be done to us Ryots, whatever is proper ; we Ryots are thrown under Injustice by the Nurza ; and although we desire him to collect according to the general Rate of the Pergunnah, by which Means we may inhabit the Place ; yet to this he does not agree, and says, that you live in the Malkana Village of Raja Buggut Sing, and therefore there shall be more taken from you. For this we are come before your Presence, and are hopeful that, according to our Pottahs of Affar, in Conformity to the Bundobust, or general Rule and Rate of the Pergunnah, and according to our former Regulations, an Order may be issued from the Presence, that we, having obtained our Rights, may inhabit the Place, and give the Revenue to the Government ; the Amils of the said Pergunnah for our Security, and Care of Cultivation, and inhabiting the Pergunnah allowed us Maafy at the End of the Year, 85 R^s ; but the said Murza, from Two Years past, has stopped it, which, by enquiring from the Canongoes of the Pergunnah, we hope may be given to us, that we may remain praying for your Health and Prosperity.

" A Copy of the Original of the above is sent to the Raja, with Directions to report what Answers Cossen Beg made to the Raja's former Orders, and why the Ryots have come again to complain on the same Subject.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 19th February 1788.

" Read the following Translation of Petition from certain Opium Ryots.

" Petition of Anope and Kishes, &c. Opium Ryots of Sauya, in the Pergunnah of Mohammedabad.

" In the last Year, the Amils of the Pergunnah of Mahamudabad took from us 6 Annas 40^{rs} Rupee Encrease, by which Means, becoming helpless, and not having the Means of carrying on
" our

" our Cultivation for the Year ensuing, the Amil gave us much Encouragement, and at the Beginning of the Year gave new Pottahs in Writing, assuring us that Year he would on no Account take more from us than was therein stipulated; on this Assurance we renewed our Exertions to make the Cultivations, and he now renews on us the same excessive Demands. We poor People are greatly distressed: If you are pleased to confirm our Pottahs, we shall remain fixed in our Places of Residence, or otherwise we have no Means of remaining.

" Report on the above Petition.

" The Amils adhered to the Terms of the Pottah up to 1190; but having from 1191 established new Taxes to the Amount of 3 A^s 4^{rs} R^s, the Ryots have thence been distressed during the last Year (1194); the Amil even increased his Exaction to the Amount of 4 or 5 Annas 4^{rs} R^s, which making the Ryots quite helpless, they declared they would give up their Cultivations; in consequence of which, in the Beginning of 1195, the Amil gave them Pottahs, specifying that their Revenues should be collected according to 1190, yet that this Stipulation is also not adhered to, but, on the contrary, the Demands of 1194 attempted to be enforced.

" Anoop's Account, cultivated in all 10 Bigahs, viz:

			R ^s	An ^s		R ^s	An ^s
" 1st, One Spot of 2 Bigas assessed in the Pottah at	5	12	—	—	—	11	8
" 2d, One Spot 1 ditto — at	4	12	—	—	—	4	12
" 3d, One Spot 1 ditto — at	4	0	—	—	—	4	0
" 4th, Ditto 3 ditto — at	3	0	—	—	—	9	0
" 5th, Ditto 2 ditto — at	2	10	—	—	—	5	4
" 6th, Ditto 1 ditto — at	1	12	—	—	—	1	12
" Old Aboab up to 1190 at 2 Annas 4 ^{rs} Biga	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
" New Aboab since 1190, at 3 Annas 4 ^{rs} R ^s	—	—	—	—	—	6	37 8
" Exacted last Year, 1194	—	—	—	—	—	44	4 9
							56 0 0

" Kishoo's Account, cultivates in all 10 Bigahs.

			R ^s	An ^s				
" 1st, One Spot	—	4 Bigahs at	5	12	4 ^{rs} Big.	23	0	0
" 2d, Ditto	—	3	3	0		9	0	0
" 3d, Ditto	—	2	2	12		5	4	0
" 4th, Ditto	—	1	1	14		1	14	0
" Old Aboab up to 1190, at 2 An ^s 4 ^{rs} Bigah					—	1	4	0
						40	6	0
" New Ditto established since 1191, at 3 An ^s 4 ^{rs} Bigah					—	7	5	6
						47	11	6
" Exacted in 1194						60	0	0

" On the above Complaint of Anoop and Kishoo, Opium Ryots of Soouya in the Pergunnah of Mahammadabad, stating, that last Year the Amil exacted from them more than 6 Annas 4^{rs} Rupee* more and above the due Revenue, and is equally desirous of doing the same this Year in Contradiction to the Pottahs given to them. A Perwanna has written to Sheopersun Sing the Amil, not on any Account to infringe upon or exact more than the Rates of the said Complainants Pottahs, as given to them at the End of the Year; and the Agent for the Provision of the Opium is desirous to see that no more be taken from the Ryots. * Sic in Orig.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 9th March 1788.

" The Rajah sends a Petition presented to him by Sheo Persun Sing, the Amil of Mahammadabad, representing, that in consequence of the Orders given on the 8th ultimo in Favour of the Opium Ryots of that Pergunnah (authorizing the Company's Agent for the Provision of that Article to prevent undue Exactions being made on them), he experiences great Inconvenience, since the said Ryots cultivate not only Opium but many other Articles: And as the Amil now promises to maintain the said Ryots all the Rights given by their Pottah, Ordered, That as long as he does so, the Opium Agent shall not interfere between him (the Amil) and the said Opium Ryots; but in case of future well-grounded Complaints from the latter, the Amil's Vakeel is now informed that the Interference of the said Opium Agent will again be authorized.

† Extract from the Proceedings the 21st February 1788.

“ Read a Petition from Maurrick, and Dhun, and Asjhun, &c. Ryots of Bhansee, setting forth,
 “ That Baboo Jesarval Sing and Obey Sing, the Zemindars to whom the Government's Farmer has
 “ subrented the Tuppah, do every Year make such severe Measurements of the Talook, that One Bigah
 “ of old Measurement is made equal to 1 R^e 5 Aⁿ; besides which, that they exact, at the Time
 “ of settling the Jumma, as much again as is warranted by the Pottah given at the Time of the
 “ Commencement of the Cultivation of Assar; so that, although the Ryotts pay in Fact both
 “ Shares instead of One of their Grain, still they obtain no Relief; wherefore they pray for
 “ Justice.

“ This Petition referred to the Raja for his particular Enquiry and Redress.

“ Extracts from the Proceedings the 25th February 1788.

“ On a Complaint preferred by fundry Kashees, or Opium Ryots, of the Purgunnah of Ba-
 “ leeah, thro' Ramchund Pundit, the Government's Agent for the Provision of that Article, that
 “ Reazel Huson does not adhere to the Terms of the Pottahs granted to them of the Beginning
 “ of the Year, not only in regard to their Opium, but the other various Produce which they cul-
 “ tivate.

“ A Purwannah is now addressed to the aforesaid Amil, requiring him strictly to adhere to the
 “ Terms of the Ryots Pottahs.

“ Ram Chund Pundit having also found that great Grievances are suffered by the same Class
 “ of Ryots in the Purgunnah of Kerood, the following Petition on that Subject, and Statement
 “ of the Oppressions having been translated, are here recorded.

“ Translation of a Petition from the Opium Ryots of Kerood, by Name Oodhurr Rekhy, of
 “ Khora in Tuppah Bhanfdee.

“ The antient Manner in which we carried on our Cultivation continued invariable till the End
 “ of 1189, and for 1190 we got Pottahs to the same Effect, in which Three Annas Aboab per
 “ Rupee were fixed on the Keyrar and Bannas on the Behusaur; but in that Year Air Sing Nar-
 “ rain, Amil, not adhering to the said Pottah, exacted the same from the first inferior Kind of
 “ our Lands, amounting, together with Aboab, to 11 R^e 4 Aⁿ per Bigah on Kayrou, and 6 R^e
 “ per Bigah or the Behelcawr; and from the Beginning of the said Year, to the End of 1193, all
 “ the Amils have collected from us in the same Manner, by which Means many Ryots have fled,
 “ and those who remain have become poor * helpless. In 1194 Atmarain, Amil, collected, accord-
 “ ing to the Year preceding, at the Rate of 11 R^e 4 Aⁿ, and besides 12 per Cent. for Dekye, &c.;
 “ from this Oppression nothing remained to us; wherefore, for 1195, we gave a clear Answer
 “ that we would not stay here; upon which a Pottah was given to us, that we should pay ac-
 “ cording to the Bandobust, or general Rate of the Purgunnah; but we know not what the
 “ Bundabust of the Purgunnah will turn out.—Be pleased to do us Justice.

“ Account of Ordhum.

			R ^e Bis.
“ Total of his Cultivation	—	—	13 19 0
“ Of which Keyraur	—	—	3 19 Cos
“ Of which 1 Bigah was rated at 7 Rupees, &c.	—	—	7 0 0
“ at 2 R ^e 19 Bis, at 5 Rupees	—	—	14 12 0
			21 12 0
“ Aboab 3 A ⁿ per R ^e	—	—	4 1 3
“ Total up to 1189	—	—	25 13 2
“ Beheviaw's Cultivation, 10 Bigahr, at 2 4 Annas	—	22 8 0	
“ Aboab, at 6 A ⁿ per R ^e	—	8 7 0	
			30 15 0
“ Total, up to 1189	—	—	56 12 3
“ Since 1190.			
“ Taken upon the Kayrawr 11 4 A ⁿ p ^r Big ^a Am ^s to	—	—	44 7 0
“ Do. upon the Behowar 6 R ^e	—	—	60 0 0
“ Total	—	—	104 7 0
“ And in 1194			116 0 0

* Sic in Orig.

Account of Re Kiry.

" His whole Cultivation	—	—	—	R ^s	9	18	3
" Keyrawr, 5 R ^s 18 4, of which 3 13 and 4 at 8 Rupees	—	—	—		29	8	0
" 2 Bigahs 5 Bis, at 5 R ^s	—	—	—		11	4	0
					40	12	0
" Aboab, 3 A ^s p ^r R ^s	—	—	—		7	10	3
					48	6	3
" Behawar, 4 Begahs at 2 4 p ^r Beg ^h	—	—	—	9	0	0	
" Aboab at 6 A ^s p ^r R ^s	—	—	—	3	6	0	
					12	6	0
" Total up to 1189	—	—	—		60	12	3
" Since 1190.							
" Keyrawr, 5 18 4, at 11 R ^s 4 A ^s p ^r Beg	—	—	—		66	12	6
" Behawr 4 Beg ^h , at 6 R ^s p ^r Beg ^h	—	—	—		24	0	0
" Total up to 1193	—	—	—		90	12	9
" Collected in 1194	—	—	—		101	0	0

" N. B. Keyrawr includes Poppy, Tobacco, Sugar Canes, and Vegetables,
 " Behawaur contains Barley, Ghee-Muffon - - - Tuffy or Lint, &c. There being also
 " sundry Complaints from the Opium Ryots of Sekunderpoor, Ramchund Pundit is desired
 " to call on the Amil, and endeavour to adjust these Complaints according to Justice, reporting
 " his Proceedings.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 26th February 1788.

" Ram Chund Pundit, the Agent for the Provision of the Honble. Company's Opium for the
 " current Year, having, in Conformity to the Directions delivered to him as recorded in the Pro-
 " ceedings of Yesterday, made an Adjustment to the Contentment of all Parties of the Opium
 " Ryots Complaints in Kureid, the acting Amils of which had accompanied the Resident into
 " this Purgunnah and Sehunderpoor; the following Translation will shew the Mode thereof, and
 " the Particulars.

" The Purgunnah of Kerud consists of Seven Tuppahs, of which

" Gobind Ram is — — — Bhandsee.
 " Subunter of — — — Munvie,
 " and — — — Mehtwar, and
 Sifoustoor.

" Dun Sing (whose local Representative
 " is Gholaub Sing) submits — — — Sookpoora, and
 " and — — — Mejhours

" Ram Chund Sah, whose local Repre-
 " sentative subrents — — — Rurtee.

" 1st, Gobind Ram has agreed to continue the Pottahs of Bhandsee of 1195, and to fix the
 " Aboab on the Koyrawr at 3 A^s p^r R^s, and on the Behrwaure at 6 A^s p^r R^s to be taken according
 " to the Number of Crops produced in the Season.

" 2d, To maintain in like Manner the Pottahs for 1195 for Munnea, and to take the former
 " 4 A^s Aboab p^r R^s on both Kayraur, but not to take the other 4 A^s established of late Years
 " per Bigah.

" 3d, That in Mohtwan the Kuttch or Lettch, that is, Measuring Rod (which is the Subject
 " of Complaint), shall be the same as in the Time of Meer Sherf Ally, that is, up to 1188; the
 " said Sherf Ally having been, for the 14 or 15 Years preceding, the Amil of this Purgunnah; and
 " that the Pottahs of 1195 shall be adhered to, in which the Aboab * which various Rates are * Sic in Orig.
 " specified, which is not the Case with the Pottahs of the other Tuppahs.

" 4th, Settled, that the Kettch of Bhandsee shall be used in Sufootaur, and the Pottahs of
 " 1195 adhered to at the old Aboab of 4 Annas.

" 5th, For Sookpoora. Settled, that the 4 A^s of Old Aboab shall be continued, but not the
 " One-half Increase of late Years, and to adhere to the Kettah of Rejy Sing.

" 6th, In Nujhows. Settled, that the Pottahs settled for 1195 be continued, and the Aboab fixed
 " at the old Rate of 4 Annas, and the Kittah to be that of Munchul Sing.

" 7th, Rawtee. The Complainants represent that their Pottahs did not specify the Aboab, and
 " the Amil fixed the Aboab at different Rates in such Manner as that the Parties were satisfied.

" In Sekundarpore the Ryots complained that their Rents had been augmented, and the Mea-
 " surement Rods or Kuttchs lengthened; wherefore they prayed that they might be restored to
 " what

" what they stood at during the long Amilship of ~~Mur~~ Ashruff Ali, which the Amil agreeing to, the Complaint was then adjusted.

" A Purgunnah is written to the Canongoes of this Purgunnah, transmitting to them the Copy of Amil's Muchulka, engaging not to force Weyra on the Ryots; which Document they are directed to retain among their Records, and to be careful to report any and all Breaches of the Terms of it.

" On a Complaint from the Ryots of Bhaunada in Khereed, that the deputy Farmers there do not adhere to the Pottah and Lettch fixed on when the Resident was in that Purgunnah, an Order is written to the Raja to cause the same to be adhered to.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 15th June 1788.

" Read a Petition from Deo and Soobungfe, Querees of the Tuppah of Mooleepaul in the Purgunnah of Khereed, setting forth that the Lettch, or Measuring Rod, settled when the Resident was in the Purgunnah, has been used in the Measurement of the Whole thereof, excepting only the Koyraur, or Ground producing Vegetables, &c. in the Tuppah of Muttepaal; in respect to which Sheo Dyaul Sing, the Zemindar of the said Tuppah, says, that the Koyraur must be measured by a different Rod, which greatly distresses the Petitioners; wherefore they pray that an Order may be issued to Meer Mutchen the Amil, to use the same Lettch for the Koyraur of Muttepaal as has been used for all the Rest of the Purgunnah.

" An Order is sent to the Rajah to comply with the Prayer of this Petition.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 22d April 1788.

" Read a Petition from Mustapha Kooly Khan, the Farmer of Puchoter, delivered to the Resident by the Raja, stating, that the Zemindar and Ryots of Tuppeh Luckna, &c. in his Ameldarry, will not agree to pay their due Revenue.

" At the Request of the Raja, an Order is written to the Canongoes, desiring them to see that the Zemindars of the Tuppah of Lokna, &c. pay the same Rent and Jereets and Aboab as were current in the Times of the former Meer Sherf Ali, and of the Rajahs Bulwuns and Cheyte Sing.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 23d May 1788.

" Read the following State of the Complaints of some Ryots from Puchoter, who having refused to obey the Raja's Order to return into the Mofuffil, and the Raja having a few Days ago applied to the Resident to compel them, this has induced him to make the following Enquiry into the Complaint.

" Report of Shunker Pundit on the Complaint of the Ryots of Puchoter.

" The Zemindars of Puchoter complain that Mustapha Khooly Khan, the Amil of the said Purgunnah, having fixed 4 A. Aboab $\frac{1}{2}$ R., has taken a Cabooleat from the Zemindars of that Tuppah the Day that the Zemindars delivered in their Cabooleat; the Day after, their Brothers came to the Presence and complained. In the Pottah which the Zemindar has got from the Amil, the Sabek or Farmer, Aboab is mentioned; and the Zemindars represent that, in the Time of Meer Sherif Ali, their Aboab was 1 R. 9 An. $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. and in 1192, the said Meer settled 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. as the Aboab. The Canongoes have lately reported the Aboab to be at the Rate of 2 A. $\frac{1}{2}$ R., which they say took place in 1173, 22 Years ago. Mustafy Kooly Khan demands 4 A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, for which the Zemindars of Tuppah of Mutehoo now complain.

" The Canongoes of Puchoter report as follows :

" That in the Fufuly Year 1173, Meer Sherf Ali formed the Purgunnah, according to the Request of the Zemindars from Bulwunt Sing, at R. 55,000; and when he went into the Purgunnah and ascertained its Produce, not seeing it equal to answer the Government Demand, he told the Zemindars, representing that, at their Desire, he had made the Bundobust; whereafter they desired him to measure the whole Purgunnah, and to lay an equal Assessment upon each Bigah and Daan, and that they would take upon themselves to make up in that Manner the full Sum of the Government's Rental: When all the Purgunnah was measured, 28 A. were fixed on Bigah by Desire of the Zemindars, as the Rye or common Rate; and as by that Rye or Strand, and also there was not a Prospect of paying the stipulated Revenue, he (Sherf Ali) again had Recourse to the Zemindars, who thereupon fixed 2 An. per Rupee, to be collected as Keroh. In that Year there happened a Storm of Hail; the Revenue was not fully collected.

" In 1174 the Hail Stones of the preceding Year having greatly reduced and injured the Country, Meer Seef Ali made the Settlement of each Village separately, fixing Agou Betay for Payment in Kind, in many Places, and annexing the Collection of many Spots to the Purgunnah of Bebeah, and others to the Deory. In that Manner he made such a Settlement as tended to the Happiness of the Ryots. In that Year he paid the Aboab of the Purgunnah at 19 A. per Cent. &c. up to the End of 1191 Fufuly; the same Aboab remained current in the Mofuffil, and nothing more was claimed.

" In 1192 Sherf Ali and Aka Mehendy took the Purgunnah in question in Farm as Partners.
 " In that Year they fixed the Aboab at 7 R' 1 A' per Cent. and collected the same from the
 " Zemindars.

" In the End of the Year, according to the Representations of the Zemindars, they (the said
 " Farmers) gave up One Half of the said Aboab, and collected the other Half, that is, 3, 8, 6.

" In 1193 and 1194 Mukund Ram the Amil of Koonr, Mundcoo Sing the Rajah's Son, kept
 " up this same Aboab of 7 1 A', and collected it from the Malguzars; but although in many
 " Places 7 1 A' were realized, in others the Half only was taken, and in others nothing at
 " all.

" In 1195 Mookundram, the last Year's Amil, remained in the Purgunnah till the End of
 " Bhadoon, and made the Collections till the Month of Sawun, without paying the smallest At-
 " tention to the Cultivation of the ensuing Year; in the Beginning of Assar there were no Prepara-
 " tions made for the Cultivation of Shamaar and Kodom, and, where the Cultivation had in some
 " Places been carried on for a Grain Crop, it was in many Parts lost by Inundation;—the Ribby
 " Crop still yet remained, which the Rain had blasted (Hirido). By these Means the Purgunnah
 " in question has fallen greatly, inasmuch that its Revenue will be this Year less than usual.

" Read, the following Letter from the Raja on this Subject, written Yesterday in consequence
 " of its having been cursorily before the Resident the Day before.

" Raja to the Resident.

" When I represented to you the Particulars of the Disobedience of Puchoter, you were pleased
 " to order that they should be sent to you; and that, if their Objections were found groundless,
 " they should be rebuked. I did accordingly send the said Persons to you, together with Salla
 " Butee Ram my Vakeel, and the Amil of the Pergunnah; you were pleased to desire Shunker
 " Pundit to ascertain the State of the said Persons Complaints, and to report the same to you,
 " which he did; and Buteeram informed me fully what you thereon observed to him brought
 " the People back here.

" My good Sir, to the present Time I never have, as you well know, in settling the Complaints
 " of the Ryots, had in view the Profit or Loss of the Amils, but only the Ryots Happiness; but
 " now these People will not abide by their own Agreements, or act according to the Report
 " of the Canongoes, which Butee Ram delivered in to you in Answer to your Purgunnah. If
 " these People do not adhere to what is right, and according to the Accounts, others will also
 " catch the Infection; and, as the Period for the Collections is now short, the Revenue of Go-
 " vernment will not be punctually received. You are the Master, therefore I have fully repre-
 " sented it to you. I have also received a Petition from Mookundram, the Amil of Havelly
 " Ghazipoore, setting forth the Wickedness of the People there. The Particulars of People of
 " this Kind, and the State of the Farmers, such as it is, are fully apparent; in all Cases your
 " Support is necessary.

" The Resident, referring to the Proceedings of the 1st of March last, finds that the Rye, or
 " general Rate per Bigah, was then fixed by Consent of the Ryots of Puchoter at 2 4 per Bigah,
 " which is 4 Annas less than it stood at in 1173, 22 Years ago. The Aboab was not then indeed
 " settled, but left to the Canongoes to fix; and as they have fixed it at 2 A' per Rupee of the
 " Rye, which is also as little as it was in 1173, and One Half less than the Amil wished to
 " exact.

" The Ryots and the Amil being now present, they are informed that the Rye shall be fixed
 " as agreed on (for which, vide Proceedings of the 1st March) at 2½ Rupees per Bigah, and the
 " Aboab at 2 Annas, as fixed by the Canongoes: The Amil making to the Ryots (as he has
 " stipulated) an Allowance for their Losses by Inundation.

" Extract from the Proceedings 16th June 1788.

Read, the following Petition from sundry Ryots of the Talooka of Lotah, in the Pergunnah of
 " Sheopore.

" Whatever we have been used to pay in the Times of Bubount Sing and Cheyte Sing, we have
 " this Year paid the same on account of our Poppy Cultivation; but Shunker Rullen and Sunker
 " Rutter, who hold the Tallook of Lotah under the Rajah, do, by Force and Violence, demand
 " from us 1½ Annas & R', or 9 6 Annas & Cent. Increase, being what we never gave in the
 " Time of Raja Bulwant Sing. By this we see no Prospect of paying what is demanded of us,
 " and are helpless; and all this, although they take from us what is to make up our Losses occa-
 " sioned by the Encampment of Troops at Merwaddy. Heretofore, once in the Time of Sheo
 " Omer Sing, we were thus oppressed; but, complaining to the Resident, we got an Order to
 " prohibit undue Exactions, and, upon the Receipt of the Perwannah, we were not molested.
 " As we are unable to support any excessive Demand, we therefore apply to you for Justice.

" The Petitioners, being asked how long they have paid this Tax of 1½ Annas, answer, for
 " these Two Years past; and that is over and above their old Aboabs.

" The Resident understands from Omrow Sing, that this 17 Annas is composed of the following Articles :

- " 1 Rupees Ruffom Khaz,—and
- " 8 A° Nankar of Canongoes.
- " 8 D° Fussleen and Rozana of D°.
- " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. Bhet and Dehuz, or Newta.
- " 1 Chanda.
- " 8 Kisch Mutfuddear.
- " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mulkana.
- " 5 Puckhans, together with Two Rupees, with other Taxes which Omrow Sing is not acquainted with the Particulars of.

" Ordered, That the Talookdars deliver in their Answer to this Complaint To-morrow.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 18th June 1788.

" Read, the following Answer of the Talookdar of Lotah to the Complaints of the Ryots, preferred against them on the 16th Instant.

" Translation of the Answer of Shumboo Rutin, and Sunker Rutten.

" We demand the Revenue according to the past Years, but they are not willing to pay according to that, and have presented a Petition to the Presence ; we are therefore hopeful for Justice.

" The Term used in the above Answer for former Years being Gujesta and Pecusta, Shumboo Rutten, one of the Talookdars who is present, is asked to what Term he confines that Ex-
pression ; he answered, to the Two last Years. Being asked, if these Two Years he had laid on any new Aboab ; after endeavouring to evade the Question, by saying he only collects the same Jumma as in Bulwant Sing's Time ; he at last answers, that he and his Partners have in those Two Years collected a new Aboab of 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 A° $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees. Being asked, under what Plea or Denomination these additional Taxes have been exacted, he delivers the following Account * therefore.

* Sic in Orig.

" 1 Bechray, $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent.	—	—	3	2
" 2 ^d Wekay Negory	—	—	0	4
" 3 ^d Doostoor, Dewanny	—	—	1	4
" 4 Ruffoom Kheyzanee	—	—	1	0
" 5 Perkhay	—	—	0	10
" 6 Mustmuddies Charges	—	—	3	2
" 7 Canongoes Ruffom	—	—	0	8
" 8 D° Fussleyn	—	—	2	0
" 9 Bhet and Dehz	—	—	1	0
" 10 Chundah	—	—	1	0

" Total $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. — 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent.
" And $\frac{1}{2}$ Village — 4 0

13 4

" All the above is established since 1193, between 2 and 3 Years ago.

" The Ryots say, that in the Time of Codwunt Sing and Cheyte Sing, the Forefathers of the present Talookdar, their Land was rented to them at 5 Rupees $\frac{1}{2}$ Biga, with 7 A° 6 Pice Aboab, making $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee R° 1 6; now the former Aboab is incorporated with the former Assel, and makes One Assel of 5 7 6 superadded to and calculated upon, which is the additional Aboab above mentioned, which is exacted from some Ryots at the Rate of 2 A°, from others 1 Anna, from others $\frac{1}{2}$ an Anna $\frac{1}{2}$ R°, according to Circumstances.

* Sic in Orig.

" The Resident, taking into Consideration the present Cause and its Connection with * general State of the Country in regard to such additional Taxes which have been introduced more or less into almost every Purgunnah since the Period of Cheyte Sing's Expulsion, is of Opinion, that to declare all these in the present State of Things undue Exactions, and as such to prohibit them, would be to throw the Residue of the current Year's Revenue into * to utmost Danger ; and indeed to preclude the possible Realization of it, since the Ryots of every Purgunnah would avail themselves of the present Instance as a Precedent to stop their current Payments and to demand the same Deduction, the Time which would elapse in regulating which, would alone most materially affect, if not entirely stop, the Collections: It is therefore only from the Beginning of the ensuing Year that such Measures can with Safety be carried into Effect, as may root out the present Innovations. Wherefore, without passing any formal Decision on the present Case, the Resident thinks himself obliged, for the present, to content himself with recommending to the Defendants to satisfy the Petitioners as they can, or that otherwise an Order will pass against them much more to their Prejudice than such a Compromise can be.

* Sic in Orig.

" (A true Extract.)

Extract of Proceedings of the Benares Residency, dated the 25th June 1788.

" The Resident, on Consideration of the present Season of the Year, and of the Circumstances of the Country, and of its decayed and decaying State, and the Necessity of a Reform, has prepared in Persian a Perwannah to the Raja, of which the following Translation is here recorded, (No. 7, Vide Resident's Letter of the 12th September, in which it is entered.)

" The above Perwannah having the same Objects, and being to nearly the same Purport, with the Difference only of a few Articles, added as some private Memorandums which the Resident gave on the 18th Instant to the Rajah for his private Information and Remarks; a Conversation this Evening ensued between the Raja and the Resident on the Subject thereof, in which * Raja's Aversion to carry the proposed Plan into Execution, and above all, to issue the proposed Form of Pottah, appeared most evident, and expressed even in Terms of a Degree of Violence and Asperity unusual with the Raja. His main Objection is, that, by issuing the Pottah now (although he allows this to be the only Season for a Twelvemonth hence during which it can be issued with Effect), his Collections for the current Year would fail, or run the greatest Danger, from the Ryots insisting, as they would (he says) be most ready to do, on paying even for this Year only, according to the Terms of the new or proposed Pottah; and although, in Reply, the Resident observed to him that the Perwannah contained an express Order to the Aamin to settle the Ryots Accounts for the present Year, and to enforce Payment of the Balances, according to the Pottahs and Rates now actually current, yet this had no Effect on the Raja, and he enforced his Argument, with shewing a Statement he had prepared of his heavy Monthly Balances, saying, all he wanted, was to be able to perform his Engagements with Government, but that he could not trust on being able to do so, were the Pottahs proposed by the Resident now issued. In the Course of the Argument, which at length became a little warm on both Sides, the Raja desired, that at least the Measure might be deferred for 20 Days, to allow Time to ascertain (as he now acknowledged himself not well or perfectly informed about) what Taxes had been really collected in the last complete Year of Cheyt Sing's Managements, or 1187, as well as to make some Progress in the Collections of the Balances; but when it was thereupon observed, that all the Ryots Kistbundies, or Periods of Payment for this Year had * ended in Jeyte, and asked by the Resident, whether he could assure that 20 Days hence would, according to the Season and Customs of this Country, be a proper Time for the Distribution of these Pottahs; he said, he must confess that now was the proper Season. He also desired that the Measure might be deferred till Astar 1196; but when asked what was to occasion any Difference between that Month in this and the next Year, so as to admit of that being then safely carried into Execution, which would now, according to his Opinion, occasion so much Harm, he could not give any rational Answer: Indeed, on the contrary, it is but too evident that the longer the present System exists, the more difficult will be the Remedy, as the Country will every where go more rapidly to decline. However, considering the Danger of taking any hasty Resolution in a Matter of such important Concern as the present, the Raja is desired to take his Leave for this Night, promising to send a fair Copy of the State of his Collections and Balances above referred to To-morrow, and being told that the Resident will take all To-morrow to consider of what is ultimately resolved on.

" 27th June 1788.

" The Resident having, according to his Intimation to the Raja, as recorded in Proceedings of the 25th Instant, considered the Subject of his Objections to the Pottah and Perwannah therein recorded, and intended to have been sent to him for Execution, thinks fit now to enclose to the Raja a Persian Copy of the said Perwannah, in a separate Letter, of which the following Translation is here recorded.

" Resident to the Raja.

" You are well acquainted with the Measures I had conceived, from a View of the State of the Country, might be applied to its Relief and Restoration; but from the Conversation that passed between you and me on this Subject the Day before Yesterday, it has appeared that you have Objections to the carrying of those proposed Regulations into Execution, more particularly in regard to the Draught of the Pottah, the issuing of which you think will materially affect and prejudice the Collections of the current Year; yet as you have not yet inspected the Hookurn Nama, or proposed Regulations, in a full and complete State, they are sent inclosed; and it is necessary that you consider them well, and all the real Objections there may be against carrying them into Effect; and, after receiving your Answer on the Subject, whatever may appear to be suitable to the Occasion shall take place: But this is essential, that if, without stating in Writing Objections thereto, you agree to the Regulations as proposed, you must engage with your Heart and Mind to carry the Whole into Effect, and also to complete this Year's Revenue, and take the Charge thereof upon you; or otherwise write a clear Answer, that whatever is practicable, consistent with the Realization of the Revenue of Government, may be effected.

" 29th June 1788.

" The

" The following is a Translation of the Accounts exhibited by the Raja to the Resident, on the 25th Instant, to enforce his Argument against the Plan then under Discussion for the new Cultivation, as recorded in Proceeding of the 25th—27th instant.

" Translation of the Papers transmitted by the Raja to the Resident, on the 26th of June 1788.
" Paper N^o 1.

" Waffil Bakee of the Company's Revenue to the End of Byfach, viz.

" Jumma of 1195.	Amount paid to the End of Byfach, being the Amount of 8 Kifts.	Remains to be paid, 4 Kifts for the 1195, including Deductions or Remission.
------------------	--	--

40,00,000 0 0

27,68,000 0 0

12,32,000 0 0

* Sic in Orig.

" Exclusion * of 50,000 R^a
" to be paid in Badoon on
" Acc^t the Balances of 1191.

" Paper, N^o 2.

" Particulars of the Moffuffil Balance for the whole Year of 1195 Fuffily :

" Amount in the Treasury on the 19th of Ramzan, on the 24th of June 1788	1,28,034 11 9
" Balance in the Moffuffil, due by the Renter, viz.	
" From Kull Ali Beg (exclusive of Bhokeelu	R ^a 2,93,485 6 6
" From other Renters	6,39,038 5 6
	9,32,523 12 0
" From the Aumeenee Mehals, estimated according to their	
" Jummas in 1194	1,77,851 7 6
" Deduct 1,00,000 of R ^a which it is reckoned will not be	
" realized out of the Amount of the above Estimate of	
" the Aumeenee Mehals	1,00,000 0 0
" Balances of Nuzzerana, viz.	77,851 7 6
" Due by Kulb Ali Beg	40,000 0 0
" Do. from other Renters	24,000 0 0
	64,000 0 0
	B ^a S ^a R ^a 12,02,409 15 3

" N. B. From this Statement it appears, that the Moffuffil Balance for the whole Year, exclusive of the Money in the Treasury, is B^a S^a 10,74,375 3 6

Paper, N^o 3.

" Particulars of Receipts from the Customs in 1194 :

" From the Benares, viz. Permit Office	Ruppes	87,875 6 9
" From the Benares Ameenee Do.		1,02,578 16 6
" Do. Ghazeepoor		1,03,327 14 6
" Do. Mirzapoor		1,38,600 10 3
" Do. Rammagur		6,383 13 3
" Do. Juanpoor		10,506 11 0

" Total Amount of Customs realized in 1194, — R^a 4,49,273 2 3

" Receipts of Customs from the Beginning of 1195 Fuffilee to the 19th of	
" Ramzan, or the 24th of June	R ^a 2,88,218 11 0
" This Sum being deducted from the total Amount of Customs collected in	
" 1194, the Balance will shew the Amount of the expected Receipts for the	
" remaining Part of 1195 Fuffily, which are by the Raja's Account estimated	
" at the Amount realized in 1194	2,88,218 11 0

" Balance, — R^a 1,61,054 7 3

" In order to enable the Resident to judge of the above Account sent by the Raja, he has caused to be prepared the following State of the Settlement and Balances of the current Year, and an Estimate of the probable Ways and Means to liquidate the current Year's Revenue, and at the same Time to issue the Pottahs, both which are

" Expected

" Expected Ways and Means for liquidating the Amount of Revenue due from Zemindary of
 " Benares to the Honourable Company, from the End of Byfauk to that of Bhadeoor 1195
 " Fuffilee.

" Amount of the Raja's Kistbundy for 1195 — — — — — Rupees 40,00,000 0 0

" Deductions, viz.

" Amount of Remissions allowed to the Raja by the Com-
 " pany, for 1194 — — — — — 1,72,058 3 6

" To this add the Amount to be allowed to the Raja for
 " 1195 Fuffily, on Account of the Abolition of the Rah-
 " dary Duties in the Zemindary of Benares — — — — — 12,707 0 0

1,84,765 3 6

" From this Amount deduct sundry Remissions formerly
 " allowed, but which are not to be granted the Raja for
 " 1195 Fuffily, viz.

" Salt Petre Duties — — — — — 1,65,123 0 0

" Amount of Deductions made by the
 " Board from the former Remissions — — — — — 29,677 11 8

" allowed the Raja for the Dewanny
 " and Forgidary Aclawluts, at Be-
 " nares, &c. and other Articles — — — — — 13,155 8 0

1,55,087 8 0

" Amount of payable Revenue due from the Raja for the
 " Year 1195 Fuffily — — — — — 38,44,912 8 0

" Deduct Amount of 8 Kists, paid by the Raja into the Ho-
 " nourable Company's Treasury to the End of Byfauk
 " 1195 Fuffily — — — — — 27,68,000 0 0

10,76,912 8 0

" Amount of Revenue due from the Raja to the Company
 " from the End of Byfauk to the End of the Year — — — — — 10,76,912 8 0

" To liquidate the above Demand, the following are the
 " estimated Ways and Means, or Resources, viz.

" Amount due from substantial Renters, and who will be
 " able to pay the same, and at the same Time issue the
 " new Pottahs from Mirza Cossim Beg, Renter of Chaw-
 " fah and Zemanah, due to the End of the Year

41,500 0 0

" From Shew Laul Dobeh, Renter of Rhanpore — — — — — 6,300 0 0

" Baboo Awwan Sing, Renter of Syedpore — — — — — 5,200 0 0

" Mehendy Alikhan, Do. of Shaderabad — — — — — 14,300 0 0

" Hurfierfad Dobah, Do. of Nowfan — — — — — 11,400 0 0

" Cawn Dafs, Do. of Mowey and Mowary — — — — — 8,400 0 0

" Alad Miffen, Do. of Burra Mahack — — — — — 25,200 0 0

" Shumker Rutten, Do. of Lohothah — — — — — 2,900 0 0

" Juggul Sing, Do. — — — — — 19,100 0 0

" Shew Dyal Sing, Do. of Gurwara — — — — — 39,800 0 0

" Scuperseen Sing, Do. of Mahomedabad — — — — — 33,400 0 0

" Do. Do. of Baylee — — — — — 22,300 0 0

" Do. Do. of Kola Aflah — — — — — 17,200 0 0

" Mirza Saduk, Do. of Kuntal — — — — — 68,200 0 0

" Do. Do. of Meejeva — — — — — 15,200 0 0

" Deliect Sing, Do. of Jecknee — — — — — 2,500 0 0

" Jefwent Sing, Do. of Ghiffwat — — — — — 21,400 0 0

" Daleb Sing, Do. of 1/4 of Bhadder — — — — — 54,100 0 0

" Portab Rooder, Do. of Chittinapore — — — — — 5,400 0 0

" Brejee Laul Chowdry, Do. of Meygawn — — — — — 4,000 0 0

" Gongaperhad, Do. of Chumam Farm — — — — — 7,800 0 0

" Saibram, Do. of Sejie Do. — — — — — 2,000 0 0

" Daleb Sing, Do. of Akronciah — — — — — 1,100 0 0

" Hookam Sing, Do. of Kurnadandy — — — — — 2,500 0 0

" Teekaram, Do. of Scorkay Kerowt — — — — — 2,100 0 0

" Delect Sing, Do. of Kufwar, Akrowree, Keerowna,
 " Ralloopore, and Bhugavant — — — — — 60,500 0 0

" Buffunduth Sing, Do. of Bhinsa Deurayne — — — — — 4,800 0 0

41,500 0 0

" Brought over

" Sue Sun Sing, Do. of Dowroua	—	—	1,800	0	0
" Kulb Ali Beg, for Bhoclee, as Pertabs Sing's Bail or	—	—	—	—	—
" Security	—	—	45,700	0	0
" The Detached Villages	—	—	11,700	0	0
			<u>55,56,900</u>	0	0

" The Balances due from the following Amils will not, in all
 " Probability, be completely realized; therefore an
 " Estimate is made of the probable Amount that most
 " likely may be realized from each.

" Due to the End of the Year from Ali					
" Hufsun Khan, Renter of Zehoorabad,					
" 21,500, out of which may be realized	10,000	0	0		
" Ditto, Mustapha Keel Kan, Renter of Pat-					
" chooter, 23,200 of which may be realized	11,000	0	0		
" Ditto from Bukkshoo Sing the Renter					
" of Sekundpore and Suckneffer 57,300,					
" out of which may be realized	22,000	0	0		
" Ditto from Raja Adel Sing, Renter of					
" Burhur Bejy Ghur, 27,600, out of					
" which may be realized	12,000	0	0		
" Ditto from Mirza Kubb Ali Beg, Renter					
" of Bolelah and Kheraad, 1,08,800, of					
" which may be realized	34,000	0	0		
" Ditto from ditto for Juampore 88,100,					
" out of which may be realized	71,000	0	0		
" Ditto from ditto for Burfatty 21,700, of					
" which may be	10,000	0	0		
" Ditto from ditto for Gopaulapoor					
" 20,900, of which may be realized	10,000	0	0		
" Ditto from ditto for Mougrah 29,000, of					
" which may be realized	10,000	0	0		
" Ditto from Thummun Sing for Murreahoo					
" 43,600, of which may be realized	35,000	0	0		
	<u>2,20,000</u>	0	0		

* Sic in Orig.

" Expected Receipts from the Amaunce
 " Mohuls, viz.

" From Purgunnah Kundah	4,000	0	0
" Kereat Seekhur	15,000	0	0
" Burwul and Dhoofs	18,000	0	0
" Meajwah	11,000	0	0
" Chitforozpoor	2,500	0	0
" Gurhah and Dehinah	8,000	0	0
" Ghazeepore	10,000	0	0
	<u>68,500</u>	0	0

" Expected Receipts from the Customs to
 " the End of the Year

" Buhray and Treasury Fees for the whole Year, what has	1,00,000	0	0
" been already collected not having been as yet appro-			
" priated to the Payment of the Company's Revenue	64,000	0	0

" Cash in the Treasury

" Amount of Estimated Resources

" Estimated Amount of Ways and Means

" Amount due to the Company of the Current
 " Year 1195.

10,00,400	0	0
<u>1,28,034</u>	11	9
<u>11,37,434</u>	11	9
<u>11,37,434</u>	11	9
<u>10,76,912</u>	8	0
<u>60,522</u>	3	9

" Waffil Bakee, &c. of the Mehals of the Zemindary of Benares from the Beginning of the Fuffily Year 1195 to the 20th Ramran, or 25th of June 1788;
 " stating also the Balances due from the Mofuffil for the whole Year.

" Pergunnahs.	Names of the Renters.	1st. Mal, or Land Revenue.	2d. Aboak, or Taxes.	3d. Nuzzeranna.	4th. Jumma.	5th. Mojerasy, or Deductions to the Renters for Charity Lands.	6th. Bakee, or Payable Balance.	7th. Receipts on Account of the Mal, or Land Revenue, from the Beginning of 1195 to the 20th of Ramzan, or the 25th of June 1788.	8th. Receipts on Account of the Nuzzeranna, from and to the same Date as in the Column, No. 7.	9th. Total Receipts, as per Dates specified in No. 7.	10th. Bakee, or Balance, due from the A-mils, and from 25th June to the End of 1195 Fuffily.
" Zehoorabad —	Ali Hussen Khan —	11,00,001 0 0	—	8,000 0 0	1,18,001 0 0	—	1,18,001 0 0	90,500 0 0	6,001 0 0	96,501 0 0	21,500 0 0
" Patchoter —	Moriapha Rule Rhan —	61,001 0 0	762 8 0	3,000 0 0	64,763 8 0	—	64,763 8 0	40,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	41,500 0 0	23,263 8 0
" Chowfah and Zemanah —	Paffion Beg Khan —	17,952 0 0	2,243 12 0	7,000 0 0	1,88,745 11 0	14,150 0 0	1,74,595 12 0	1,26,034 0 0	7,000 0 0	13,304 0 0	41,561 12 0
" Sekunderpoor and Kopah —	Bukhshoo Sing —	1,60,002 0 0	—	7,000 0 0	1,67,002 0 0	608 0 0	1,66,314 0 0	1,13,264 13 3	2,926 0 0	1,16,190 13 3	50,123 2 9
" Aukneffer —	Ditto —	20,101 0 0	—	—	2,01,101 0 0	1,600 0 0	18,501 0 0	11,254 2 9	—	11,254 2 9	7,246 13 3
" Khanpoor —	Saib Ram —	24,026 10 0	300 5 3	—	24,326 15 3	—	24,326 15 3	18,013 0 0	—	18,013 0 0	6,313 15 3
" Syedpoor —	Baubo Awan Sing —	20,524 11 0	—	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	15,500 0 0	—	15,500 0 0	5,224 11 0
" Shadeabad —	Mehendy Ali Khan —	55,001 0 0	687 8 0	—	55,688 8 0	—	55,688 8 0	41,300 0 0	—	41,300 0 0	14,388 8 0
" Nerwan —	Sadanund Doobee —	36,001 0 0	450 0 0	—	36,451 0 0	—	36,451 0 0	25,000 0 0	—	25,000 0 0	11,451 0 0
" Moway and Mowhary —	Cawn Dofs —	34,001 0 0	425 0 0	—	34,426 0 0	—	34,426 0 0	25,952 13 0	—	25,952 13 0	8,473 3 0
" Burra and Mahacch —	Besseram Misser —	90,001 0 0	831 4 0	6,000 0 0	91,126 0 6	—	91,126 0 6	65,881 0 0	—	65,881 0 0	25,245 0 0
" Burhur and Bejy Ghurr —	Raja Adil Sing —	67,501 0 0	287 8 0	1,500 0 0	74,332 11 0	9,500 0 0	64,832 4 0	37,153 7 0	—	37,153 7 0	27,078 13 0
" Talook of Lohotha —	Shunker Rutton and Shimbo Rutton —	23,001 0 0	—	—	24,788 8 0	3,089 3 0	21,699 5 0	17,259 0 0	1,500 0 0	18,759 0 0	2,940 5 0
" Shewpoor, Rulepoor, and Jaloopoer —	Juggut Sing —	1,55,015 0 0	—	—	1,55,015 9 3	16,173 6 0	1,38,842 3 3	1,38,843 3 3	—	1,38,842 3 3	—
" Atgawaun and Serceemoolpifara —	Ditto —	89,138 0 0	—	1,000 0 0	90,138 8 0	3,915 0 0	86,223 8 0	68,179 12 9	300 0 0	68,679 12 9	17,543 11 3
" Talookate of Coucha Gawn —	Ditto —	2,001 0 0	—	—	2,001 0 0	—	2,001 0 0	954 0 0	—	954 0 0	1,047 0 0
" Baleah Khirrud —	Rubb Ali Beg —	2,39,003 0 0	2,987 8 6	6,000 0 0	2,47,990 8 6	34,000 0 0	2,13,990 8 6	1,02,114 4 6	3,000 0 0	1,05,114 11 6	1,08,876 4 0
" Juanpoor, &c. —	Ditto —	2,74,160 0 0	—	2,700 0 0	3,01,160 0 0	5,210 7 0	2,95,949 9 0	1,94,080 0 0	13,500 0 0	2,07,580 0 0	88,396 0 0
" Burfuttey —	Ditto —	74,301 0 0	—	1,000 0 0	76,301 0 0	4,442 7 0	70,858 9 0	48,832 4 9	250 0 0	49,082 4 9	21,776 4 3
" Gopalapoer —	Ditto —	55,001 0 0	467 8 0	3,000 0 0	58,688 8 0	2,580 13 9	56,107 10 3	34,432 4 9	750 0 0	35,182 4 9	20,925 5 6
" Mongrah —	Ditto —	85,001 0 0	1,062 8 0	14,000 0 0	1,00,063 8 0	—	1,00,063 8 0	64,001 0 0	1,000 0 0	71,001 0 0	29,062 8 0
" Bhoctee —	Pertab Singnominol, Renter, and Rubb Ali Beg, Manager —	1,22,001 0 0	—	10,000 0 0	1,32,001 0 0	6,707 15 0	1,25,293 1 0	74,412 0 0	5,000 0 0	79,412 0 0	45,881 1 0
" Gurwara —	Sheo dyal, Brother to Rubb alis dewan —	1,04,001 0 0	1,300 0 0	17,000 0 0	1,22,301 0 0	—	1,22,301 0 0	74,000 0 0	8,500 0 0	82,500 0 0	39,801 0 0
" Mahomedabad —	Sheepereim Sing —	1,10,001 0 0	—	8,500 0 0	1,18,501 0 0	56 4 0	1,18,444 12 0	79,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	85,000 0 0	33,444 12 0
" Byalfee, Bukhcheaut, and Chaudowk —	Ditto —	85,141 0 0	—	7,000 0 0	92,141 0 0	2,286 7 3	89,854 8 9	60,500 0 0	7,000 0 0	67,500 0 0	22,354 8 9
" Rola Afia —	Ditto —	72,701 0 0	—	1,15,000 0 0	74,201 0 0	1,074 2 6	73,126 13 6	54,350 0 0	1,500 0 0	55,850 0 0	17,276 13 6
" Runteel and Sucktis Ghur —	Mirza Saduck —	2,39,504 1 3	200 0 0	19,000 0 0	2,58,704 1 3	6,230 0 0	2,52,474 1 3	1,74,750 0 0	9,500 0 0	1,84,250 0 0	68,224 1 3
" Mujwah —	Ditto —	65,001 0 0	812 8 0	3,000 0 0	68,813 8 0	2,036 0 0	66,777 8 0	48,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	51,500 0 0	15,277 8 0
" Merecahoo —	Thummum Sing —	1,80,001 0 0	2,250 0 0	13,050 0 0	1,95,301 0 0	1,217 0 0	1,94,084 0 0	1,40,911 1 9	9,525 0 0	1,50,436 1 9	43,647 14 3
" Jackemee —	Deljeet Sing —	12,001 0 0	—	—	12,001 0 0	520 0 0	11,481 0 0	8,934 0 9	—	8,934 0 9	2,546 15 3
" Ghiffawah —	Jufuunt Roy —	75,001 0 0	—	1,000 0 0	76,001 0 0	51 0 0	75,950 0 0	53,501 0 0	1,000 0 0	54,501 0 0	21,449 0 0
" Bhadohee (One Hatfofee) —	Deleeb Sing —	1,75,659 0 0	—	—	1,75,659 0 0	—	1,75,659 0 0	1,21,500 0 0	—	1,21,500 0 0	54,159 0 0
" Chittaypoor (Do.) —	Pertab Rooder —	6,001 0 0	75 0 0	—	6,076 0 0	61 4 0	6,014 12 0	4,293 0 0	—	4,293 0 0	1,721 12 0
" Do. (the other Do.) —	Dereewo Sing —	6,001 0 0	75 0 0	—	6,076 0 0	61 4 0	6,014 12 0	3,186 0 0	—	3,186 0 0	2,828 12 0
" Chunam Mehal at Merzapore —	Beichoo Meherban —	201 0 0	2 8 0	50 0 0	253 8 0	—	253 8 0	163 4 9	25 0 0	188 4 9	65 3 3
" The Talook of Meygaun —	Birjoo Lall Chowdry —	10,033 5 6	147 1 6	200 0 0	10,430 7 0	170 0 0	10,260 7 0	6,979 5 6	200 0 0	7,179 5 6	3,081 1 6
" Chunam Mehal at Benares —	Gongaperihdeed —	20,001 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	12,499 0 9	125 0 0	12,624 0 9	7,876 15 3
" Sejee Mehal —	Saibram —	3,001 0 0	37 0 0	—	3,038 8 0	—	3,038 8 0	1,000 0 0	—	1,000 0 0	2,038 8 0
" Hurhowah —	Bholah Dutt —	3,501 0 0	—	—	3,501 0 0	225 0 0	3,276 0 0	2,100 0 0	—	2,100 0 0	1,176 0 0
" Kyrnadandy —	Hoohum Sing —	13,501 0 0	168 15 0	250 0 0	14,119 15 0	1,500 0 0	12,019 15 0	9,600 0 0	450 0 0	10,050 0 0	2,569 15 0
" Soorhee Koorowet —	Teeharam —	8,001 0 0	100 0 0	6,000 0 0	8,101 0 0	—	8,101 0 0	6,000 0 0	—	6,000 0 0	2,101 0 0
" Koorowah —	Jaggernaub Sing —	57,651 0 0	720 10 0	—	64,371 10 0	1,975 0 0	62,396 10 0	40,765 0 0	6,000 0 0	46,765 0 0	15,631 10 0
" The Talook of Aharowra —	Ditto —	17,001 0 0	212 8 0	—	17,113 8 0	—	17,113 8 0	13,051 0 0	—	13,051 0 0	4,162 8 0
" Kaulopoer —	Gudgeraje Sing —	38,001 0 0	—	—	38,001 0 0	8,013 14 0	3,80,001 0 0	22,246 0 0	—	22,246 0 0	7,741 2 0
" Kufwar —	Guzuram —	62,001 0 0	—	—	62,001 0 0	5,375 1 0	62,001 0 0	48,000 0 0	—	48,000 0 0	8,625 15 0
" Bhenfah Dewrain —	Bemon Dutt Sing —	11,913 0 0	177 0 0	1,000 0 0	12,900 0 0	—	12,900 0 0	7,456 0 0	750 0 0	8,206 0 0	4,884 0 0
" Dhowcowa (Talook of) —	Shew Surn Sing —	10,001 0 0	125 0 0	1,000 0 0	11,826 0 0	—	11,826 0 0	8,750 0 0	500 0 0	9,250 0 0	1,876 0 0
" Total of Pergunnahs —	and Farmed. —	33,62,356 13 0	18,504 0 0	1,73,500 0 0	35,54,360 13 3	1,32,909 8 6	34,21,151 4 9	23,54,994 15 6	1,03,002 0 0	24,57,996 15 6	9,63,463 5 3

" Kufwar — — —	Guzuram — — —	62,001 0 0	—	—	62,001 0 0	5,375 1 0	62,001 0 0	48,000 0 0	—	48,000 0 0	8,625 15 0
" Bhenfah Dewrain — — —	Beshon Dutt Sing — — —	11,913 0 0	177 0 0	1,000 0 0	13,000 0 0	—	13,090 0 0	7,456 0 0	750 0 0	8,206 0 0	4,884 0 0
" Dhowcowa (Talook of) — — —	Shew Surn Sing — — —	10,001 0 0	125 0 0	1,000 0 0	11,826 0 0	—	11,126 0 0	8,750 0 0	500 0 0	9,250 0 0	1,876 0 0
" Total of Pergunnahs — — —	and Farmed. — — —	33,62,356 13 0	18,504 0 3	1,73,500 0 0	35,54,360 13 3	1,32,909 8 6	34,21,151 4 9	23,54,994 15 6	1,03,002 0 0	24,57,996 15 6	9,63,463 5 3
" Dehaut Motfurakaut, or detached Villages — — —	Sundry petty Renters — — —	50,826 2 9	557 7 9	—	51,583 10 6	1,119 5 9	—	38,701 9 9	—	38,701 9 9	11,762 11 0
" Amanee Mehals, their Jummas estimated according to their Settlement in 1194. — — —											
" Rurundah — — —	Rahumali, on the Part of the Rajah — — —	38,001 0 0	—	—	38,001 0 0	—	38,001 0 0	28,902 0 0	—	28,902 0 0	9,099 0 0
" Rureeat Seekhun — — —	Rambukhih, Do. — — —	70,001 0 0	—	1,000 0 0	71,001 0 0	—	71,001 0 0	20,775 9 0	—	26,775 9 0	44,225 7 0
" Burweel and Dhoofs — — —	Davy Sing, Do. — — —	59,674 4 0	—	5,000 0 0	64,674 4 0	—	64,674 4 0	20,013 9 3	—	26,013 9 3	38,660 10 9
" Mujwar — — —	Do. Do. — — —	42,910 2 0	—	2,000 0 0	44,910 2 0	—	44,910 12 0	17,061 4 6	—	17,061 4 6	27,848 6 0
" Bhugwnt — — —	Roshenali, Do. — — —	73,719 12 0	—	2,000 0 0	75,719 12 0	—	75,719 12 0	51,128 11 0	—	51,128 11 0	24,591 1 0
" Chitferozpoor — — —	Tabaruk Hossayne, Do. — — —	10,001 0 0	—	—	10,001 0 0	—	10,001 0 0	7,403 0 0	—	7,403 0 0	2,598 0 0
" Gurha Dehmah — — —	Do. Do. — — —	40,001 0 0	—	—	40,001 0 0	—	40,001 0 0	21,648 0 0	—	21,648 0 0	18,353 0 0
" Hevelee Ghazeepoor — — —	Mohund Laul, Do. — — —	80,001 0 0	—	1,000 0 0	81,001 0 0	—	81,001 0 0	53,074 3 0	—	53,074 3 0	27,926 23 0
" Total — — —	— — —	4,14,309 2 0	—	11,000 0 0	4,25,309 2 0	—	42,53,092 2 0	2,32,006 4 9	—	2,32,006 4 9	1,93,302 13 3

" RECAPITULATION.											
" Total of Pergunnahs, and — — —	Talooks Farmer — — —	33,62,356 13 0	18,504 0 3	1,73,500 0 0	35,54,360 13 3	1,32,909 8 6	34,21,151 4 9	23,54,994 15 6	1,03,002 0 0	24,57,996 15 6	9,63,464 5 3
" Detached Villages — — —	— — —	50,826 2 9	557 7 9	200 0 0	51,583 10 6	1,119 5 9	50,464 4 9	38,701 9 9	—	38,701 9 9	11,762 11 0
" Amaunce — — —	Mohals — — —	4,14,309 2 0	—	11,000 0 0	42,53,092 0 0	—	4,25,309 2 0	2,32,006 4 9	—	2,32,006 4 9	1,93,302 13 3
" Grand Total — — —	— — — R ^s	38,27,492 1 9	19,061 8 0	4,84,700 0 0	40,31,253 9 9	1,34,028 14 3	38,97,224 11 0	26,25,702 14 0	1,03,002 0 0	27,28,704 14 0	11,68,519 13 6

" N. B. In the Total of Rupees 27,28,704 14, or Amount realized to the 20th of Ramzan 1195 Fuffily, or the 25th of June 1788, A. D. on Account of the Revenues of the present Year, are included the following
 " Dakhillas, paid in for Jeyte Keft; viz.

" 1 Dakilla of Juggut Sing, for Rupees — — —	22,974 0 0
" 1 Ditto of Sew Surn Sing's, for Dawrona — — —	1,250 0 0
" Ditto, from the detached Villages — — —	2,771 3 3
	<u>26,995 3 3</u>

" Extract of Proceedings of the Benares Residency; under Date the 11th July 1788.

" Read, the following Abstract of a Letter from the Canongoe of the Pergunnah of Beluck.

Canongoe of
the Pergun-
nah Ba.ck.

" Substance of the Representation of Derciah Barain, Canongoe of Purgunna Baluch.

" That he sends the Accounts of the Collections; that about Rupees 18,193 still remain due from the Purgunnahs, which is owing, he says, partly to the Badness or blasting of the Crops in several Places; and partly to the Indisposition of the Parties to pay what is really due from them; adding, that no one attends to the next Year's Cultivation, and, that the Month of Assur being elapsed, the Period for the Cultivation of the Herof Harvest is passed; and that the Farmers, Amils, and the Rajah's Sezaul, are at Variance, the former wishing the latter's Failure, the latter having only in view to collect all he can; whence, if the Resident wishes to promote the Cultivation of the next Year, he must (the Canongoe says) send a Man on his own Part to carry it on with a Form of Potrah, made out also by himself; or that otherwise the Purgunnah will go to ruin.

" The following Letter is thereon written to the Rajah.

" It appears that the Four or Five Ameens who have within these Five or Six Days taken their Leave of me, are not yet gone into the Mofussil, as of the Time for their going none now remains. If the Regulations are to be carried on in this Manner into Execution, 'tis better that they should remain for this Year altogether suspended. The Canongoes of Behcah having written a Representation to me, it goes enclosed; you should maturely consider it.

Copy sent to
the Rajah,
with a Letter
about the Cul-
tivation.

" 12th July 1788.

" The Rajah having this Day waited on the Resident, in Company with the Bustinan his Vakeel, and with Surbjeit Sing, lately arrived from Calcutta, the Resident asked him, what Answer he had to make to the Proposition which the Resident transmitted to him on the Instant through his Vakeel Buseram? After some introductory Agreement, the Resident further told the Rajah that, as the new Regulations and Potrahs must be issued, if he (the Rajah) could not from that Circumstance, or under the general Situation of the Country, both carry these new Regulations into Effect, and be answerable for this Year's Revenue, he (the Resident) was (late as it is in the Season) willing immediately to take the Charge of both Articles on himself; and, to give the Rajah a general Release for the Revenue of this Year, taken on himself the Burthen and Responsibility of realizing what was still due to the Company. On this explicit Declaration, the Rajah promised again to be answerable for both Points, expecting only the Resident's best Assistance in the Realization of the Revenue which was promised him; he also promised that the Ameens should in Three Days Time be every where dispatched. He appears to have thought that some of them had actually gone, who were Yesterday still lingering about Benares.

Resident's
Conference
with the Rajah
about the Cul-
tivation and
Revenue.

" Read, the following Answer from him to the Letter written on this Subject on Yesterday.

" (after quoting the Resident's Letter.)

" Sir,

" The Ameens who went to you to take Leave, have been peremptorily sent into the Mofussil; and, according to your Orders, Instructions have been issued to the Sezawuls and Amauney Amils to carry on the Regulations (of which a Copy has been sent to them) into Effect. I have also understood the Tenor of the Representation from the Canongoe of Belceah; but those received from Reazut Hussein, the Naib of Mirza Kulb Ali Khan, and Latta Rainsing, the Sezawul, those are entirely contrary: Wherefore, to ascertain the Truth and to carry on the Cultivation, I am writing to these Two Persons; in whatever they write in Reply I will represent the same to you.

Rajah's An-
swer about the
Delay in send-
ing the Au-
meens.

" 13th July 1788.

" The Resident understanding that the Rajah has not written to the Amils of each Pergunnah, as he ought to make the Ryotts attend on the Amils to receive their Potrahs, an Order is now written to him to do so, and to cause the Amils to co-operate with the Ameens in the issuing of the Potrahs, and for the Amils to attest the new Potrahs, as is already required in the original Instructions.

Further Let-
ter to the Ra-
jah about Au-
meens and
Amil co op-
erating with
them.

" 14 July, 1788.

" Read the following Letter from Mr. Neave:

" To Jonathan Duncan Esq. Resident at Benares.

" Sir,

" I inclose you a Dakbitta for 18,060 S^r Rupees on Account of the Purgunnahs under my Superintendency, and this will be the last I shall have it in my Power to afford: Should I realize beyond this Amount, it shall be sent in Specie to Benares. By your Public Letter, I am led to conceive the Rajah must have misinformed you of the Balance due from those Districts, and he must have done it with no good Intention towards me; when at the very Time he was

Mr. Neave,
with Dakbitta,
and Informa-
tion that no
more
Collections
can be made.

" affording

"affording you these false Statements, he had a perfect Knowledge of the real Accounts from his Vackeel stationed with me.

"I have the Honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed)

"J. Neave,

"Head Assi^t Benares.

"Juanpoor,
"13th July 1788.

"The Dakhillah inclosed in the above Letter from Mr. Neave is sent to the Rajah, with the Intimation contained in Mr. Neave's Letter, viz. That little or nothing remains to be collected of this Year's Revenue in the Districts under that Gentleman's Superintendency. The Rajah is also informed that as Mr. Neaves was only deputed into those Pergunnahs at his (the Rajah's) Request to assist his Collections, if he (the Rajah) thinks that his own Officers, or by the Recall of Mr. Neave, he could realize any more Revenue, the same shall take place immediately on his Signification to that Effect; because now, as that Gentleman has written to the Resident that he has realized all that appeared to him to remain to be realized when he went there, as will be seen, he says, by the General Accounts of the Collection of which the Rajah's Vackeel is also well acquainted, and as it appears that he (Mr. Neaves) can now do no more in respect to the Mofshessil Collection, it is proper and just that the Rajah, who has repeatedly taken upon himself the Responsibility of this Year's Revenue, should make the Collections in whatever Manner is to himself most satisfactory; wherefore he is desired to write whether he wishes Mr. Neave to remain or to send his own Officers, as whatever he may prefer shall take place.

"The Rajah is further informed that it appears to the Resident most for his (the Rajah's) present Interest, in respect to enabling him to pay his present Revenue, to settle the Accounts of the Collections of Rubb Ali Beg's Districts for the whole Year, so as to have in One View the Amount of his Misappropriations, or of his Officers and Shroffs, after which whatever Means can be pursued for the Recovery of the said Money will be thought of; but that until the real State of the Accounts be known, it will be impossible for the Resident to afford that effectual Aid to the Rajah in this Respect that he is inclined to do.

Conditional
Agreements
of the Resident
relative to the
Aumeens
Charges con-
tinued.

"And further, that as the Intentions of the Honble. Company do in every Respect tend to the Honour and Advantage of the Rajah, and the Happiness of the People of this Country, and as he (the Rajah) has represented that by reason of the distressed State of sundry Pergunnahs, and of the Concerns of various of the Amils, it will be difficult for him to defray the Expences of the Aumeens; and that if the Expence thereof be charged on the Country, the Ryots will be too much burthened thereby: Therefore, on this Condition that he (the Rajah) do in every Pergunnah into all which Aumeens are to be deputed, act by his said Agents in such Manner as may meet and merit my Approbation, and that the Regulations be fully carried into Execution and the Pottahs issued, the Expence of Aumeens shall neither be borne by the Rajah or the Ryots, but I will give him (the Rajah) Credit for the Amount thereof in the Accounts of this Year; but if it so happen that, contrary to this, the Execution of the Regulations in a proper and just Manner, as he (the Rajah) has engaged for, do not take place, he (the Rajah) must be answerable both for the Failure of the Measure, and the Expence attending on it, because this Measure has not been forcibly imposed upon him (the Rajah) by Government, he (the Rajah) being well aware that I had not * Objection to emancipate him both from the Charge thereof, and of the Revenue of the current Year; and with regard to the Takavy of this Year, the Rajah will consider what I mentioned for his Information to Busteeram his Vackeel, and act accordingly.

* Sic in Orig.

15th Instant,
from the Ra-
jah about
Aumeens.

"Read, a further Letter from the Rajah, as follows:

"Rajah to the Resident.

"I have been favoured with your Letter under Date the 13th July 1788, mentioning that you understand that in regard to the Aumeens who have gone to carry on the Cultivation, and on the the issuing of the Pottahs, I have not written to the Aumeels to cause the Ryots to attend on them; wherefore you desire me to write to the Aumils to co-operate with the Aumeens in the issuing of the Pottahs, according to the Form in the Regulations; and that the Aumils do countersign or attest the said Pottahs as the Aumeens shall then deliver them.

"My kind Sir, I formerly sent strict Orders to the Aumils to co-operate with the Aumeens according to the Regulations. On account of the Aumeens Allowances not being settled, there was a Delay in the Execution: * Now Writings are going to the Aumils according to your Order, and will act with respect to the Aumeens Charge as you may order.

* Sic in Orig.

"Dated 13th July 88, Busteeram.

Rajah's In-
structions to
the Aumeens
and to Aumils
about the Cul-
tivation and
Pottahs.

"Busteeram, the Rajah's Vackeel, delivered in, with the above Letter, Copies of the Rajah's Instructions to the Aumeens and Orders to the Aumils, of which the following Translations are here recorded.

" Rajah's Sunnuds to the Aumeens.

" Be it known to the Chowdries, Canongoes, Zemindars, Ryots, and Husbandmen of the Pergunnahs of ——— in the Sircat of ———, in the Soubal of Allahabad.

" This being the Month of Assar, and the Season for cultivating for the ensuing Year thereof, ——— is appointed Aumeen from the Huzzoor or Presence.

" It is necessary that they do confidently attend upon the said Aumeen, and receive Pottahs for Nekdy Peh, and Porhy, and Khul Land, &c. according to the Hookem Nama and Pergunnah of the Resident of Benares, with the Approbation of the present Aumil; and that they carry on the Cultivation in such Manner that the same may so effectually take place that not a Bega or Beswa remain fallow.

" And the said Aumeen is to keep the Ryots by his good Conduct pleased and contented, and faithfully and religiously so to exert himself in regard to the Cultivation, that the Whole being completed, all the Land may be in a State of Culture; and all the Ryots who before receiving the new Pottahs desire to have their Accounts for 1195 settled. It is necessary that the said Accounts be immediately settled in Conjunction with the Canongoes and Aumils of the Pergunnahs, according to the Pottahs and Rates of 1195; and afterwards that the new Pottah be given according to the Hoochemnamah and Pottah of the Resident; and each of the new Pottahs is to be attested by him (the Aumeen), and by the present Aumil, and by the Canon-goes; and whatever is specified in the Hoochemnamah of the Resident's, Reports are to be made to the Huzzoor, he is to observe the same accordingly.

" Knowing this to be very positively enjoined, let the above Injunctions be attended to.

" Dated

" Rajah's Perwannah to the Aumils.

" Whereas ——— is appointed to the Pergunnah of ——— to give Pottahs, and to promote the Cultivation for the Fussy Year 1196, it is necessary that he, causing the Ryots of the said Pergunnah to assemble, do, in Conjunction with the said Aumeen, in Conformity to the Hoochemnamah or Regulations of the Perwannah of the Presence (or Resident), cause the Pottah, of which the Form is sent with the Aumeen, to be issued, and attest the same himself as approving thereof, in like Manner as the same is also specified in the Hoochemnamah. Never do you in this Respect act contrary or deviating. If in this Respect you delay and procrastinate, you will be duly reprehended from the Presence, and become yourself answerable. Know this to be positively enjoined. Dated 9th Shewal, or 13th July 1788. An Answer is written to the above Letter from the Rajah, desiring to have a Copy of the First or former Orders he mentions to have sent to the Aumils, and approving of the last Orders sent to them, and of the Sunnud to the Aumeens as above recorded. The Letter then continues as follows:

" As to what you write, that an Account of the Aumeens Allowances not being settled a Delay has taken place in the Proceedings, this forms no just Argument for delaying the Execution of the Regulations; because the Expence in Question is in Truth and Propriety payable rather by yourself or by the Ryots, and in both Cases the Aumeens must receive such Allowances in the Mossuffil and not from this: Wherefore, as to this Non-adjustment of their Expences being any Plea for the Delay in sending them into the Mossuffil, what Weight has such an Argument? But as many of them have now gone into the Mossuffil, the Company will, on the Condition stipulated in my Letter of Yesterday, allow you, at the End of the Year, Credit for the Amount of these Expences, which is entirely an Act of Bounty on the Part of Government, and not founded on any Claim that you could make on the Subject.

" 25th July 1788.

" Read the Two following Letters from Mr. Neave.

Mr. Neave.

" To Jonathan Duncan Esq. Resident at Benares.

" Sir,

" Having received your Permission to state any Objection that might occur in the Execution of the Instructions granted to the Aumeens, I must inform you of the utter Impossibility of adhering to the Jumma of 1186: In many Places, particularly Singramaw, Budlapoor, &c. &c. the present Revenue exceeds the One proposed, and so vice versa. The * Zemindars, to whose Lot it falls to receive an Abatement, will readily sign Agreements, whereby he must be a certain Gainer; but who will be found to accept of Lands on disadvantageous and ruinous Terms; and whilst the head Rajepoots are suffered to retain the Influence they now possess over their Brethren, it will be an arduous Task to render those Districts (Singramore, Badlapoor, &c.) Cutchas: On the violent Adoption of any such Plan they will retreat with their Ryots, whose Attachment is secured by Custom and Cast.

* Sic in Orig.

" I wish to have your early Instructions on this Subject, being a Matter of much Moment.
" The Aumeens from all the Districts complain loudly of the Want of Rain.

" I have the Honour to be,

" Juanpoor,
" 22d July 1788.

" Sir,

" Your most obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed)

" J. Neave,

" Head Assistant; Benares.

" The following Answer is written to Mr. John Neave, on Commission at Juanpoor.

" Sir,

" I have received your Letter of the 22d Instant.

" The Intention of the Regulations is, that the Zemindars (where there any) should, in Con-
" junction with the Aumeens, grant Pollahs to their Ryots on the Terms and in the Form esta-
" blished by the Regulations. It then rests with the said Zemindars to rent their own Lands upon
" the Produce of these Pottahs or not, as they may hereafter be disposed. They may be assured I
" will not force them to do it against their Wills. All that is now wanted is, that they consent to act
" with the Aumeens in the Distribution of the Pottahs to their inferior Tenants, leaving the subse-
" quent Loss or Gain to Government, should not they choose to take the Responsibility of the Set-
" tlement on themselves. If (as your Letter seems to intimate) they will not allow the Pottahs to
" be given to their Ryots, it is not worth while, for the Sake of One or Two Zemindars, to en-
" deavour to force the Measure * within them; and in that Case, all I can recommend is, that you
" encourage the Cultivation there by every Means in your Power, and in the mean Time let me
" know what Objections those Zemindars have to the Pottahs being jointly by themselves and
" the Aumeens, or by themselves alone, under the Aumeens Inspection issued to the Ryots. 1

* Sic in Orig.

" I am, Sir,

" Benares,

" Your most obedient humble Servant,

" 25th July 1788.

" Jonathⁿ Duncan, Resident.

" 30th July 1788.

" Read the following Letter from Mr. Neave to Jonathan Duncan Esq. Resident at Benares.

" Sir,

" I am just favoured with your Letter of Yesterday. Sooh Saul, the Amil of Murrahooahs,
" represented the whole Case of Ram Geer Gossaine, who is indebted to Government on Account
" of Burfuttu: This Man had the Presumption to send his People into my Districts to plunder the said
" Gossain's House, without giving any previous Information to the Amil of the Pergunnahs;
" however, as he is now acquainted with my Sentiments on the Irregularity of his Proceedings, I
" trust he will square his Conduct by stricter Rules of Propriety when any Instance may render
" Coercion necessary out of his own District. I have already told Zepoor Khan to permit the Grain
" to be sequestered, as it was immaterial who should receive the Amount when it would finally be
" brought to the Raja's Account. Two * Paras of Sepoys will this Evening be deputed to Mogul-
" poorah, with the necessary Instructions.

* Sic in Orig.

" The Ranny shall meet no Obstruction in the Cultivation of the Villages under Kunnyce
" Sing.

" I have the Honour to be,

" Juanpoor,

" 27th July 1788.

" Sir,

" Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

" J. Neave,

" Head Assistant Benares.

" To Jonathan Duncan Esq. Resident at Benares.

" Sir,

" I have received your Letter of the 25th Instant, and shall now, I hope, be able to remedy all
" Opposition I may meet with in issuing the Pottahs. I have hitherto forbore mentioning to the
" Aumeens that Government would, when absolutely requisite, advance Takavy to the Ryots:
" The present Publication of such salutary Intentions is better postponed till the Aumeens, of their
" own Accord, inform us of the Necessity.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.

" Juanpore,

" 27th July 1778.

" Sir,

" Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

" J. Neave,

" Head Assistant Benares.

" To

" To Jonathan Duncan Esq. Resident at Benares.

" Sir,

" Jeo Ram, Aumeen of Hevelee Juanpoor, has requested that an Advance of Two Thousand Rupees Tuckavy may be made to him for the Purpose of carrying on the Cultivation.

" I request your Orders on this Head.

" I have the Honour to be,

" Sir,

" Juanpoor
" 28th July 1788.

" Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

" J. Neave,

" Head Assistant, Benares.

" The following Answer is written to Mr. John Neave, on Commission at Juanpoor.

" Sir,

" I have received your Two Letters of the 27th, and that of the 28th Instant.

" I readily consent to your issuing the Takavy you propose in the last, to the Aumeen of Havily Juanpoor, and you will instruct him to make the best Use of it for the Promotion of Cultivation, and to take sure Precaution for its Repayment in the Course of 1196, with Interest at the Rate of 10 per Cent. per Annum, the Bonds for which are to be made out by the Parties receiving it in the Name or in Favour of the Rajah, the Loan or Advance being considered as from him; which Bonds, duly executed and witnessed, you will transmit to me, that I may deliver them to the Rajah, and receive from him One general Bond in Conformity thereto, as he is to be responsible to Government for the Repayment.

" I am, &c.

" Benares,

(Signed)

" John Duncan, Resident.

" 3d July 1788.

1st August 1788.

" Read a Letter from the Canongoes of Sekunderpoor, asking Explanations of some Points about the Pottahs, which are now sent to them, together with a Lettah, or Measuring Rod of Three Derah Ilakee.

" Read a Letter from the Canongoes Pergunnah of Ghazeepoor, setting forth, that the Wells which existed in 1187 being many of them gone to decay, this is a Ground of Objection to the same Revenue being procured from the Country as in that Year; as where Sugar Cane then grew in many Places, nothing is now there produced but common Grain; and that another Evil exists in the Mortality that has taken place among the Cattle.

" They are informed in Answer, that the Rates of 1187, according to each Produce, and not the Assessment of the same Jumma on each Spot of Land, is the Object of the Government; they are also informed that some Takavy will be granted through the Rajah. A Copy of their Letter is sent to the Rajah for his Information.

" Read a Representation from the Canongoe of Koffah, setting forth, that no Aumeen has yet arrived in their Purgunnah, and that the Business of the Cultivation is therefore at a Stand.

" A Copy of this Petition is sent to the Rajah that he may take immediate Measures thereon.

" Three of the new Nels, Luttehs, or Measuring Rods, are now sent to the several Canongoes of Sehanderpoor, Ghazeepoor, and Kessah, with the Resident's Seal affixed on both Ends thereof, and more will continue to be sent daily.

" The following Letter is written to Mr. Neave :

" To Mr. John Neave, on Commission at Juanpoor.

" Sir,

" Having learnt that in some Places the plain hearing of the late Regulations for the new Cultivation, and the issuing of the Pottahs, is so strangely perverted, or grossly misunderstood, by the native Agents, that they hold out to the Ryots the actual aggregate Jumma, and not the Rates of Jumma of 1187, are to be inserted in the present Pottahs; and that, for Instance, Land which then yielded Sugar Cane, or other valuable Produce, must now pay the Jumma of that Produce. Although common Barley be now perhaps there cultivated, or although it be now entirely waste, I have thought it proper to issue a circular Notification to all the Aumeens and Canongoes, exclusive of your Districts, that the true Intent and plain Meaning of the Regulations are, that the united Mal and Aboab assessed on each different Kind of Culture in 1187, is now to be assessed and inserted in the Nekdy Pottahs of the Ryots for the same Kind of Culture in 1196, and not that the same Fields, containing now a different Produce from 1187, is to be charged with the same Jumma as they paid then on a different Produce: This is so palpable, that I should not have thought it possible a Mistake of this Kind could have been run into. It is alone however sufficient to prevent all the waste Lands in the Country from being cultivated, if not publickly corrected, as it now will I trust be upon the additional Cultivation we have principally to depend for the Equalization of the late Years forced Jummahs. I therefore again

" declare, that the Ryots are to have the waste Lands at what Rate of Revenue they like and will
 " cheerfully engage for, whatever may have been the Produce of such Lands in 1187.
 " I beg you will make this Explanation generally known; and I remain, &c.

" Benares,
 " 1st August 1788.

(Signed) " Jon^d Duncan,
 Resident."

" P. S. I send you my Persian Intimation on this Subject; the following is a Translation
 " of the Notification mentioned in the above Letter.

" Translation of Perwannah, to be circulated by the Rajah to all the Aumeens, and as an Address
 " to him for that Purpose.

" Whereas it has appeared that the Meaning of the Regulations relative to the present Cultiva-
 " tion, and the issuing of the new Pottahs, has been so much misrepresented by several Persons,
 " that many Ryots consider that Lands, for Instance, which are entirely fallow, or in which com-
 " mon Grain is now raised, must, if such Ground produce Sugar Cane in 1187 Fussily, pay the Rates
 " of Sugar Cane, although it be now fallow, or cultivated only for common Grain; or in other
 " Words, that the full aggregate Revenue paid by each Spot of Ground in 1187, must now be
 " paid for such Spots respectively, and not the Rates thereof; and as in sundry Places the Ryots
 " are thus frightened from receiving Pottahs, which is owing to a Construction of the Orders that
 " is quite contrary to the Regulations and the fair Views of Government, you are therefore to
 " cause to be explained anew; to all the Aumeens and Ryots, that only the Rates of 1187 Fussily,
 " and not the Jumma, or entire Rental of 1187, for each separate Spot of Land, has been fixed
 " upon in such Manner, that for Land which, for Instance, produced Sugar Cane in 1187, and now
 " produces common Grain, the new Nekdy Pottah for such Land must express and stipulate for the
 " Rates of common Grain as the same stood in that Year; and if the Land in Question be altogether
 " fallow or waste, it must pay according to the Rates of fallow or waste Land in like Manner as stands
 " specified in the Regulations; that is, according to the Good-will of the Ryots: And again, where
 " Land that was fallow, or produced only common Grain in 1187, is now planted with Sugar Cane,
 " the Rates of 1187, for Sugar Cane, must be taken for such Produce, and inserted in the Nekdy Pot-
 " tahs. In short, the Nekdy Pottahs must contain a Specification of the Rates of the Land, in
 " Conformity to its present Produce, according as the Ryots for such Produce stood in 1187. If
 " any Aumeen shall have given Pottahs contrary to the Conditions above prescribed, such Pottahs
 " must be resumed, and others given as above; and you are immediately to circulate this Per-
 " wannah, with the strictest Injunctions that it be carried exactly into Execution.

" A circular Order is issued to the Canongoes, to send, under their and the Cauzy's Seals, from
 " each Pergunnah, One of the Lettehs, or Measuring Rods, used in each Place respectively, for
 " 1187 and 1195 Fussily, to remain in the Resident's Office; and that thence, and more especially
 " from that of 1187, it may appear whether, in issuing the Pottahs of 1186, they have duly at-
 " tended in fixing the Rates of the Nekdy Pottahs of 1196, to the Difference between the Let-
 " tehs of 1187 and that of Three Dera Ilakee now ordered.

" True Extracts.

(Signed) " John Duncan,
 Resident."

" Extract of Proceedings of the Residency of Benares.

" Read the following Letters and Enclosures from the Head Assistant at Benares.

" To Jonathan Duncan Esq. Resident at Benares.

" Sir,

" On the 23d of last Month, Mirza Saduch, Renter of Mirzapoor, &c. informed me that the
 " Zemindars of Bynsa and Bajah were refractory, and requested I would send a Chuprassie with a
 " written Injunction, to command their Appearance at the Cutchery, and to settle their Accounts:
 " This I immediately complied with. On the 27th ultimo the Chuprassie returned, and reported
 " that the Zemindars refused to acknowledge either mine or the Aumil's Authority. Mirzah Sa-
 " duch came to me and delivered the enclosed Letter (No. 1.) from Roy Gocul Naut, his Naib at
 " Muzwar, under whose Government are the Villages of Bynsa and Baja, requesting at the same
 " Time that I would grant a Guard of Sepoys to enforce Obedience; my Address to Major
 " Macdonald (No. 2.) will inform you that I conceived it highly necessary to send them forthwith.
 " Goreeb Pandeh, Brother to Bussunt Pandeh, presented me an Arzee (No. 3.) on the 10th
 " Instant, which gave me the First Intelligence of the killing of One and wounding Two Men by
 " the Sepoys. The Chuprassie who accompanied them having stated all the Circumstances, I en-
 " close it (No. 4.), as also a Paper (No. 5.) delivered by Mirza Saduck.
 " After Perusal of the above, you will naturally make your own Conclusions; and if they are
 " unfavourable to my Conduct in any one Instance throughout the Business, I shall regret the Mo-
 " ment

1788.
 March 20th.
 Head Assistant
 of Benares
 with Accounts
 of the Affray
 between the
 Sepoys and the
 People of Bussunt Pauh.

" ment you left me in Charge of the Residency, for it is a most painful Task to be thrown in a Situation where Inactivity is liable to Censure, and Exertion dangerous.

" An Aumeen has been deputed to the Spot, and I earnestly recommend on Conviction of the Offenders, that they may be punished in a public and exemplary Manner.

" Benares,
" 10th March 1778.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

" John Neave, Head Assistant.

" No. 1. Roy Gopaul Naut to Mirza Saduck.

" In the Morning I sent you Cash and an Arzee; you must certainly have received both; what has since happened is as follows:

" Yesterday Busty Sing, the Resident's Chuprassie deputed to me, was sent to the Village of Byrsa; he wished that I would inform the Province of the State of Affairs here, as they concerned the English Government, and he will in Consequence bring this himself. On the Moment of this Arrival do you go forthwith to the Presence and procure a Guard to accompany him; the Kheruf is already lost; and should there be a Minute's Delay, the Rubly will be so also, and hereafter not a Cowrie will be collected. These impudent Fellows did not even approve of the Government Chuprassie. They eat up the Crop, no one obeys the Ten Peons who are stationed there for the Preservation of the Cultivation; should I obtain the English Government's Permission, I shall certainly be able to punish them on this Head; whatever is directed let no Delay intervene, or the Crop will be lost.

" A true Translation.

(Signed)

" John Neave, Head Assistant.

" No. 2. To Major Macdonald, commanding the Battalion stationed at Benares.

" Sir,

" The Zemindars of Bynsa, in the Talook of Mujwar, having refused to pay Obedience to the Amils and my Injunctions, I request you will order a Naig and Six Sepoys to attend Roy Gocul Naut, the Renter's Naib at that Place; it is distant about Eight Coss North West from hence. One of the Resident's Chuprassies will conduct the Party; and on Seizure of the Zemindar the Naib may point out, I desire they may be delivered over to Lalla Goorbuksh, the Raja's Representative at Benares.

" Benares,
" 27th Feb' 1788.

" I am, &c.

(Signed)

" John Neave.

" No. 3. Arzee of Goreeb Pundeh, the Brother of Bussunt Pundah, the Chuck of Rotila, dependant on the Village of Hatre, in the Purgunnah of Kuswar, under Mirza Saduk. Now the above Chuk was rented by the Amil to me, in the Year 1194 Fussilly, at 200 R'. This Year being 1195 Fussillee, Ram Nowaz Sing Phouzdar gave me a Pottah for 175 Rupees; he received the Kourkist in Conformity to it. In Kantee, at the Investigation* of some of my Opposers, he demanded an Encrease; I not being able to support it resigned, the aforesaid Amil, having made the Chuk Cutchâ, received whatever he could since Kantic, by that Mode. Now it is Three Days since the Phouzdar sent a Chuprassie for me to come to the Presence, and regulate the Koar Accounts, and then to depart; I, fearing the Amil's Tricks, obtained the Chuprassie's Promise of Security, and went with him to the Cutcherry; there it was agreed that I should pay whatever was settled upon by Arbitration of Dusswant Messer, who had formerly been my Security. Having consented, I returned Home. The Phouzdar sent a Guard of Sepoys after me, to bring me back by Force. We excused ourselves, saying, that we were ready, according to the Engagement, and would pay whatever the Arbitrator awarded, but would not go thither, there our Enemies are present, and will dishonour us. On hearing these Words, Discord arose, and the Sepoys wounded Three Men with their Guns, which they had brought ready loaded. One died, Two fell down. They bound and carried away Bussunt Pundeah, who is our Master; wherefore you, who are the Lord of the Country, are addressed to render us Justice.

* See in Orig.

" No. 4. Translation of the Deposition of Besty, a Chuprassie, to the Circar; setting forth,

" That he went according to the Orders he received to Mirza Saduk Beg, and that he went with one Parah of Sepoys to Cutchua to Goculnaat, the Naib of the said Mirza, and there the above-mentioned Naib spoke to him alone, and said, do you go to the Village of Hawty, to the Zellidar Serman Sing; all those Zemindars that pay their Rents do Right, but those who do not, bring them to me; therefore he went to Serman Sing Zellidar, who said to him, that near this Village there is a Village called Choukary, where lives Bussunt Pandah; bring him to me: And that he went to the said Pandha, and said that Serman Sing calls you; Pandha answers, I wont go to Serman Sing, for he will treat me ill, but I will go to Mr. — Busty answered, do you go to Serman Sing, and if he will settle your Business, so much the better; and if he does not, then you

" may go to that Gentleman, or where you please; by such Arguments Pandah went with him to
 " Serman Sing, who said to Busty, that this Business could not be settled there, and that he might
 " take him where he pleased; to which he replied, that he did not know what was best to be done.
 " Serman Sing said, take a Hazar Zamin from him, if not, he will run away, and he must not
 " go from here without a Guard of Sepoys; you had better send for a Parah. At Night he remained
 " a Chokydar over Pandah; in the Morning Five Sepoys arrived there, and tied the Two Hands of
 " Pandha, and set off with him for the Village of Cutcha; they went near a Cofs: When the People
 " belonging to the Village of the said Pandha hearing of it, gathered together in the Stile of
 " Decorts, fell upon the Sepoys; and that he and the Sepoys said to them, do you all come along
 " with us, we are going to take Pandha to the Cutcherry of Cutchua, and should his Business not
 " be settled there, he may go to the Gentleman; and they said to Bassunt Pandha, do you forbid
 " your People, it is not proper for them to make a Disturbance, your Affair will be happily settled,
 " there is no Ground for Anxiety or Fear: Pandha answered, they wont mind what I say, I am with-
 " out Remedy: Accordingly, drawing their Swords and lifting their Clubs, they surrounded us; One
 " of them tried to cut him down, he being unarmed; he retreated behind the Sepoys for Protection,
 " but one of them knocked a Sepoy with his Club, and he being stunned fell on the Ground: They
 " called for Justice on the Resident and Company, seeing that One of the Company's Sepoys was
 " wounded; he after some Time wished to get up from the Ground, when they re-attacked him
 " and knocked him down once more; and at that Instant those Sepoys who had their Pieces loaded
 " discharged them, and the Man who wounded the Sepoy dropt, and moreover that Sepoy and
 " another fired once more upon them, and wounded Two more of their People; on this Account
 " all the Zemindars ran away, and I with the Sepoys proceeded with the said * to the Village of
 " Cutchua, and I set off to the Presence, and the Sepoys remained* there Complainants.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

" A true Translation.

(Signed) " P. Treves, Sec^y Assistant.

" No. 5. The Particulars are as follows:

" That the 24th of Zemadeal Awal, or 2d of March, Sermana Sing Zelladar of the Village of
 " Hawty, required the Attendance of the Zemindars of the said Villages, who had cut the Grain
 " without informing the Zelladar of it, and had not paid one Daam of Revenue to the Govern-
 " ment; the Zemindars of the said Village, to the Number of 10 or 20, gathered and came to the
 " Zellidar; they made use of insolent Language, and drew their Swords upon him; the Zellidar
 " sent an Account of this to Goculnaut, Naib to Mirza Mahomed Saduck, at that Time at Cut-
 " chua. The said Goculnaut, upon being informed of this, sent on the 25th of the above-men-
 " tioned Month, or 3d of March, Busty Sing, a Chuprassie, and Four Sibendi Peons to the Village
 " of Hawty; a Man of the Name Bassunt Pandha, one of the principal Riots of the Village of
 " Cary, in the Dependence of Gengapoor, who was the Mustagur of the Village Cutchua, in the
 " Zella of Hawty, and who had not attended the Zelladar for Five Months, or attended the
 " Cutcherry of Cutchua, and who had paid nothing; the Zelladar sent Busty the Chuprassie to
 " summon him; Busty Sing brought the said Man to the Zelladar, who not being able to procure
 " a Settlement with the Zelladar, said to Busty Sing, let me go home; who answered him, stay here
 " this Night a Hazar Zamin, and To-morrow you may go. Busty Sing having the Business of
 " Government in view, wrote a Letter to Goculnaut above-mentioned, that if a Guard of Eng-
 " lish Sepoys were sent to him in the Night, that he would send Bassunt to him, or otherwise the
 " Affairs of the Government would not be settled; but as Goculnaut had gone to Meachund to-
 " wards the River Ganges on various Affairs, Kanna Ramnua Sing his Pailshar received the In-
 " telligence, and sent Five Sepoys and Ten Sibendi Peons to that Place, and those People made a
 " Prisoner of Bassunt, and was bringing him back, but on the Road, about two Cofs from the
 " Village of Hawty, and near Canna, the Men of the Village of Choukay, near 400 in Number,
 " gathered together in order to rescue the said Bassunt, and drawing their Swords attacked the
 " Escort, and several Strokes of their Swords were parried by the Firelocks of the Escort, and
 " beat down One of the Sepoys with a Club, and likewise beating the Peons; the Sepoys saying
 " Things; proceeding to their Extremity, fixed Two of their Pieces at them, and killed One of
 " their Men, and wounded Two or Three others; after which the Villages * that had gathered to-
 " gether * disposed, and the Sepoys conveyed Bassunt to Cutchua, and brought the wounded Sepoy
 " on a Litter with them: This is the true State of the Case. Whoever may be acquainted with these
 " Particulars, let them witness it with their Seal and Signature; and if they cannot write, let them
 " put their Mark. Written the 30th of Jemmadelawl, in the 30th Year of the present King's
 " Reign.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

" Witnessed by Butrage Sing of Butcha, of the Cast of Gentoos.

" Balloo, a Canongo of Cawry,
 " Illad Sing of Nernorty,
 " Buggoo Sing of Gonga,
 " Baboo Zalem Sing,

" Betchudoche of Biffa,
 " Fermaun Sing of Jellalpoore,
 " Ramjan Sircul of Mumty,
 " Mahomed Altaly,

" Ibbahadulah,

" Ibbahadulah,
" Murhinga,
" Buniad Sing, an Amildar,
" Asmatham Bungushy,
" Mahomed Hossain,

" Balckram, a Serishtadar of Conongoes;
" Seid Subban Ally,
" Jummon Sing, Hircarra of the News-
" writer to Government,
" Golam Mustaphe.

" A true Translation.

(Signed) " P. Trives, Junior Assistant.

" The following Answer is written :

Answer:

" To Mr. John Neave, Head Assistant at Benares.

" Sir,

" I have received your Letter of the 10th instant, with the Five Papers enclosed, relative to
" the killing of One and wounding of Two Men, who attempted to refuse * Bussunt Pandah.
" I sincerely hope the wounded Men, as well of the Sepoys as the Villagers, may recover, and I * Sic in Orig
" shall, on my Return to Benares, or as soon as those wounded Men recover, think it incumbent
" on me to make particular Enquiry into the Circumstances, and an Example of those who
" attempted the Rescue; for whatever may have been the Circumstances that excited them to do so
" daring and an unjustifiable Attempt, it cannot be passed over without Notice; and I think that
" Notice will come with more Weight from me, as the superior Officer of Government, than if
" you were yourself to proceed in it. All, therefore, that I wish you now to do, is to promote
" the Preservation of the Peace and the Payment of the just Revenue in the Place where the
" Disturbance happened, and to keep Bussunt Pandah in the mean Time in safe Custody; and
" when the wounded, both Sepoys and Villagers, are able to walk, to send them to me, together
" with the said Pandah, and a Vakeel on the Part of Mirza Saduck, wherever I may at the
" Time be.

" The Commander in Chief will, I conclude, issue the necessary Orders for bringing the
" Sepoys to a Trial, if it be thought necessary; it will be my Duty to have the Conduct of the
" Rioters determined on by a similar Mode.

" When you send the Parties above mentioned, let them be accompanied by the Peon who first
" was sent by you, and returned with a Report of not being obeyed, together with a * of
" the First Dustuck he carried, and of the Report he returned, if it was in Writing; as also * Sic in Orig
" a Copy of the Two Dustucks, if there was any such given to Busty, the Peon whom you sent
" to accompany the Sepoys.

" Whether it be from the Inaccuracy of the original Persian Papers, or from any Degree of
" Want of Precision in the Translations, the Perusal of One of the Enclosures has not been so
" satisfactory to me as I could have wished, in respect to the Names of the Places and some other
" minute Particulars: I request, therefore, to be favoured with Copies of the Originals, when you
" send the Parties to me as above desired.

" For the Rest, I do by no Means disapprove of any Part of your Conduct, though there seems
" Reason to regret that the Sepoys did not strictly adhere to the Terms of your Letter to Major
" M'Donald, by which the refractory Zemindars were to be brought to the Raja's Representative
" at Benares, and not carried to Goculnaut, the Amil's Agents, with whom they had probably
" some Dispute of a long Standing; and from some Part of the Evidence, as well as from the
" Nature of the Thing, there is, I think, Room to believe that they would have made much less
" Difficulty about being carried to One Place than to the other.

" Juanpoor,
" the 20th March, 1788.

" I am, &c.

(Signed) " Jon^d Duncan, Resident.

" Read the following Letter from the Head Assistant at Benares :

" To Jonathan Duncan, Esq. Resident at Benares.

" Sir,

March 31st.
Head Assistant
at Benares on
the Affray with
Bussunt Pund-
det.

" I have received your Letter of the 20th Instant from Juanpoor, and shall yield Obedience to
" your Instructions immediately the wounded Men are able to endure the Fatigue of a Journey;
" you shall have at the same Time the Persian Papers you desire. I am sorry that the Inaccuracy
" of some of the Translations should have deprived you of the full Information you could have
" wished; with * request to my personal Labour in this Business, I will venture to assert, that * Sic in Orig
" my Translations will stand the Test of Examination. I feel happy that my Conduct has not
" met with your Disapproval.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.

" Benares,
" the 24th March, 1788.

(Signed)

" John Neave,
" Head Assistant.

Read

23d June.
Raja with
wounded Per-
sons in the Af-
fray at Muj-
wah.

" Read the following Letter from the Rajah to the Resident.

" Your Letter of the 12th of June, on the Subject of the wounded Ryots of the Village of Chowkoondy under Gunjapore, desiring me to make them quickly appear, is arrived.

" My kind Sir, upon the First Day of your Order, the most express Directions were sent to the Amil of Gungapoor, who sent his own Man to the wounded Person's House: Their Brother re- presented that they were gone to some of their Relations, but would speedily return; yet Two or Three Days having elapsed, with the wounded Persons attending, a further Express was sent to the Amil, and their Brethren then set forth, that the wounded Persons had not arrived, but that they would go to the Presence.

" Now, that your Directions are received, a Dustuck and Horseman are sent, with the most strict Orders, to seize on the said wounded Persons, and bring them to the Presence.

" Dated 13th June 1788.

" The Resident having procured on the 14th Instant Attendance of the Persons concerned in the Affray with the Sepoys at Majewah, as recorded in his Proceedings of the 20th March last, their Depositions, and those of the Sepoys engaged thereon, have been taken, and now here re- corded, as follows: :

" Declaration of Goor Dyal, Sepoy, on the 14th June.

" We, Six Sepoys and a Naick, in the Pergunnah of Kutchwah, were detached with the Amil, named Gocul Chund, on the Phaughun Soody 10th. The said Amil told us, that Bussunt Pundit, &c. Zemindar of Chawkhundy, do not pay their Revenue. For this, Sernaun Sing, Zelladar of that Place, confined them. You Five Men, with Five Peons, go and bring the Zelladars to this Place, and a Chuprassy is gone also before. We, at about 12 o'Clock at Night, set out from the Presence of the Amil, and in the Morning we reached the Zelladar, and asked, where are the Zemindars? upon which the Zelladar shewed the said Bussunt Pundeh, and said, take this Man away; we, taking the said Bussunt Pundeh, set off from that Place; and we were about a Coss and Half Distance from that Place, when about 200 Villagers assembled, armed with different Instruments, and came; the Chuprassy *protected in the Name of the Company, saying, that none may come near; they not minding it, came running, and One of them struck the Chuprassy with a Stick at his Waist or Loin: That, as I saw the Chuprassy so hurt, I again repeated Protestation, which they took no Notice of, but struck me with a Stick upon my Neck, by which I, being senseless, fell upon the Ground; my Turban and Musket fell apart. As I fell on the Ground, the Man with a naked Cutlass came to cut off my Head, seeing which, I took up my Musket, and fired at him, and he became wounded; my Sepoys seeing my Situation, came near me, and I said, that now my Life is going, do you strike them. As the Men were too many, the Sepoys at once fired, by which One Man was killed and Three Men were wounded. We carried the said Bussunt Pundeh, and delivered him to the Amil.

Their Relati-
ons, and those
of the Sepoys.

* Sic in Orig.

" Declaration of Shunker Pundeh, Sepoy, on the 14th June.

" We, Five Sepoys, with Five Peons, according to the Order of the Amil of Pergunnah Kutch- way to bring Bussunt Pundeh, went into the Village of Chowkundy, and receiving from the Zelladar of that Place the said Bussunt Pundeh, we were at a Distance of a Coss and a Half from that Place, when about 200 Villagers, assembling together, were coming; upon which, the Suprassy protested in the Name of the Company, and Goor Dyal, Sepoy, also protested in the same Manner, and said, why do you make this Uproar? On saying this, One of them struck Goor Dyal, Sepoy, with a large Stick upon his Neck; the said Sepoy fell upon the Ground: One of the Villagers, with a drawn Cutlass, was coming to cut off the Head of the said Goor Dyal, and the said Goor Dyal coming a little into his Senses, took up his Musket and fired at the Man, and he became wounded. Goor Dyal said, that now Life is going, you fire; accord- ingly we Four fired, and by the Ball of Juddoo Sing, Sepoy, One Man was killed and Three Men were wounded, and they fled. We carried the said Bussunt, and delivered him to the Amil.

" Declaration of Juddoo Sing on the 14th June.

" We, Five Sepoys and Five Peons, according to the Order of the Amil of Pergunnah Hutch- wah, named Gocul Chund, went into the Village of Chowkundy to bring Bussunt Pundeh from the Zelladar of that Place, for the Balance owing by him; and having received the said Bussunt from the Zelladar, we were a Coss and Half Distance from that Pergunnah, when about 200 Villagers assembling together armed, came to a Chuprassy, who protested in the Name of the Company, saying, why do you make this Uproar? but this they took no Notice of. Goor Dyaul Sepoy going forward, told them, what are you doing? this is a Matter of Business, after settling it the Zemindar will return back; why is all this Uproar? But they not minding these, One of them struck Goor Dyaul Sepoy with a large Stick upon his Neck, by which he fell sense- less on the Ground. One of the Villagers, with a drawn Cutlass, was coming to cut off the

" Head of the said Goor Dyaul; the said Goor Dyaul recovering a little, sitting on the Ground,
 " took up his Musket from the Ground and fired at the Man, and the Ball struck him. We saw
 " that they hurting the Sepoys, we all gathered together at one Place; Goor Dyaul said, now Life
 " is going, what are you looking at? strike these Men! Accordingly Four Men fired, and by
 " my Ball One Man was killed; and by the Balls of others Three Men were wounded, and they
 " fled; we carried Bussunt Pundeh, and delivered him to the Amil.

" Declaration of Soody Sing, Sepoy, on the 14th June.

" We, Five Sepoys, and Five Chuprasses, Peons, according to the Order of the Amil of Kutch-
 " wah Pergunnah, went into the Village of Chuchundy to bring from the Zelladar of that Place a
 " Man named Bussunt Pundeh, Zemindar; and having received the said Bussunt from the Zella-
 " dar, we were a Cofs and Half from the Pergunnah, when about 200 Villagers came out and began
 " to pull One of the Chuprasses, and to buffet him with their Fists; upon which the Chuprassy
 " began to protest in the Name of the Company. One Goor Dyaul, Sepoy, told him that
 " the Zemindar, after making his Bundabust, will come back again; and asked, why do you make
 " an Uproar? On saying this, One of them struck the said Goor Dyaul with a large Stick, or
 " Weapon, upon his Back, by which the said Goor Dyaul fell senseless on the Ground. One of
 " the assembled Villagers came out with a Cutlass drawn to cut off the Head of the said Goor
 " Dyaul, who recovering himself, rose up and took his Musket, and fired at the Man with the
 " drawn Cutlass, and he became wounded. We Five Men assembled together at one Place, when
 " One of the Villagers came out with a large Stick (or Weapon), and on striking me I parried the
 " Blow with my Cutlass, and the Sheath of it broke into two. Goor Dyaul said, that now Life is
 " going you are to fire; accordingly Four Men fired; and, by the Ball of Juddoo Sing, Sepoy,
 " One Man was killed and Three Men were wounded, and they retired back. We took Bussunt
 " Pundeh with us, and went to the Amil and delivered the Zemindar.

" Declaration of Bahore Sing, Sepoy, on the 14th June.

" We, Five Sepoys, with Five Peons, by Order of the Amil of Kutchwah Pergunnah, went
 " into the Village of Chowkhundy to bring Bussunt Pundeh, Zemindar; and having received the
 " said Bussunt Pundeh from the Zelladar of that Place, we were at a Distance of a Cofs and a
 " Half from that Place, when about 200 Men assembled and came; upon which the Chuprassy
 " protested in the Name of the Company; and Goor Dyaul, Sepoy, also protesting, said, what do
 " you make this Uproar for? On saying this, One of them struck Goor Dyaul Sepoy, with a Stick,
 " and he fell on the Ground. One of them came with a naked Cutlass to cut off the Head of the
 " said Goor Dyaul; the said Goor Dyaul coming * into his Sense †, he took up his Musket and
 " fired, by which the Man became wounded. We Five joined together at one Place. The said
 " Goor Dyaul said, that now Life is going, do you fire. We Four Men fired; and, by the Ball
 " of Juddoo Sing, One Man was killed and Three Men were wounded, and they retired back. We
 " carried said Bussunt Pundeh, and delivered * to the Amil.

* Sic in Orig.
 † Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

" Declaration of Bussunt Pundeh, Inhabitant of Chowkhundy, the 16th June.

" That Five Sepoys and Ten Peons from Sernawn the Zelladar carried me from the Village of
 " Hawty to Mujurah. My Brethren arrived at Dohypoor, and protested, that which is just Due
 " for the Settlement, receive it; who do you thus affront? and I told my Brethren to go away:
 " That which is to befall on me will befall;—accordingly they went out, and having gone * little
 " farther from the Village to the Southward they returned. The Sepoys asked, why are you
 " coming making Noise? go away every One to your own Houses. Bussunt Pundeh is going;
 " after settling his Business he will come back again: Telling this, the Sepoys frightened them
 " with their Bayonets, which wounded my Brother in the Hand, and he was wounded. The
 " Sepoys took me and set off forward; my Brethren followed us, protesting all along till we arrived
 " at a Village called Keirdhunse, where the Sepoys putting me foremost, proceeded on Hetch a Bhur,
 " * ha in his Hand a Stick; but I do not know whether he struck the Sepoys with it or not; and
 " why * the Sepoys fired. My Hands were tied behind, by which I was helpless.

* Sic in Orig.
 * Sic in Orig.

" Declaration of Hurbance Pundeh, Inhabitant of the Village of Chowkhundy, in Pergunnah
 " Kussive, on the 15th June.

" That Bussunt Pundeh had some Paishcush Cultivation in Mujehwah, that a Chuprassy was
 " sent by Sernaun Sing, the Zelladar of Chowkhundy, to bring Bussunt Pundeh before him; the
 " said Bussunt Pundeh, my Brother, said, that I will not go to the Zelladar; carry me to the
 " Phouzdar of Mujiwa. But the Chuprassy making him satisfied with his Words and Surety,
 " brought the said Bussunt Pundeh to the Zelladar, who, about Two Hours of the Night remain-
 " ing, sent the said Bussunt Pundeh with Five Sepoys and Ten Peons to the Phouzdar of Majuva;
 " when this News reached us, I, Semlhoo, Hitcha, and Dyaram, we Four Men to them who had
 " reached a Village called Dehpoor, the above-named Dyaram arriving there before, protested aloud;
 " upon which a Sepoy struck the said Dyaram with his Bayonet, and when they went forward, at

" a Place called Kurdhimah, we three Men advancing, protested; at this Time the Men of that
 " Place came out, and I do not know what the Sepoys apprehended in themselves; they fired, by
 " which Ketcha Bhur was killed, and we became wounded: The Sepoys taking the said Bussunt
 " Pundeh, brought him before the Foujedar; One Stick was in the Hand of Kitcha, but whether
 " he struck the Sepoys or not I do not know, and when the Sepoy struck Dyaram with the
 " Bayonet I did not see.

" Declaration of Shimbhoo Pundeh, Inhabitant of Chowkindy, on the 15th June.

* Sic in Orig.

" That a Chuprassy of the Prefence was sent by Sernawn, Zelladar, into the Village of Chow-
 " kundy, to bring Bussunt Pundeh before him; accordingly, the Chuprassy, giving Words of
 " Hope and Courage, brought the said Bussunt Pundeh before the said Zelladar. We came with
 " him also: The Zelladar told us that we shall go, adding, I will settle this Man's Business and
 " him back: We came to our Houses, when Two Hours Night remaining, the said Zelladar putting
 " the said Bussunt under the Custody of Five Sepoys and Ten Peons, sent him to Merjeva. This
 " News reaching us, Dyaram went before and arrived at Deppoor and protested; before we reached
 " there, the Sepoys struck Dyaram with the Bayonet; it is not known whether the said Dyaram had
 " any Quarrel with the Sepoys, as, when struck with the Bayonet, I was not present. When I arrived
 " at the Village Kurdhuna, I saw that upon the Body of the said Dyaram was a Wound. We
 " protested, and at the same Time the Men of that Village came out, and I do not know
 " what the Sepoys conceived themselves, but they fired. We being wounded by this, fell on the
 " Ground; the Sepoys taking the said Bussunt Pundeh, set off; Hitcha Bhur went before, and he
 " had a Stick in his Hand; afterwards I heard that he was killed by the Sepoys by the Ball.

" Declaration of Dyaram Pundeh, 17th June.

" Hurbunse Shimbhoo, Hinchu Bhur, and myself, went after the Sepoys; I had nothing in my
 " Hand, but protested in the Name of the Company; a Sepoy, whose Name was Goor Dyaul,
 " struck me with a Bayonet, which Hurbunse and Shimbhoo were Eye-witness of; being thus
 " wounded myself I sat there, the Sepoys went on; I know that Harbunse, &c. went with the
 " Sepoys.

" Question to Goor Dyaul, Sepoy.

" Shimbhoo and Harbunse have given in Writing in their Declaration, that you first struck
 " Dyaram with a Bayonet. What do you say to this?

" Answer. When Hurbunse, &c. near 50 Men were striking the Chuprassy, who protested in
 " the Name of the Company, I forbade them, when this Hurbunse struck me with a Stick upon
 " my Neck; I became senseless, and fell on the Ground. When we Five Sepoys got together,
 " One Stroke of a Bayonet did reach One of them, and when a great Number of Men came
 " together, we fired; Two Men were wounded, and One Man was killed.

" Hurbunse being hereunto asked, whether what the Sepoy said, was true? he answered, No; I
 " did not strike the Sepoy with a Stick.

" Read the following Translation of the Aumeens Report, who (as appears by Mr. Neave's Letter,
 " recorded in the Proceedings of the 20th of March last) was then deputed to make his Enquiry
 " into the said Affray:

" Particulars of Bussunt Pundeh's Dispute, according to the Declarations of Bhelanaut, of th^e
 " Gowhun Cast and Inhabitant of Purgunnah Kerewna, and of Oordowt Misser Zoonard^a
 " Inhabitant of Goraigue.

" Whereas we repaired to Surnam Sing the Zelladar, or Renter of the Village of Hattee, to
 " settle Bussunt Pundeh's Business, and conversed with him respecting his (Bussunt Pundeh's)
 " renting the Village of Koturah; Surnam Sing said, if Bussunt Pundeh shall repair here in
 " consequence of your sending for him, his Business will be adjusted according to what shall be
 " proved by the Accounts and the Jumma-bundee of the Assamees: It is not in my Power to do
 " more or less in this Matter; but whatever Two or Four respectable Men may, upon Investiga-
 " tion, deem proper, shall be done. In the Interim Bholanaut went to call Bussunt Pundeh, and
 " a Chuprassy also went to the Village of Chowhundee to fetch the said Pundeh. Bussunt Pundeh
 " said to the Resident's Chuprassy, give me your Hand (as a Pledge of Engagement), that
 " you will conduct me with Honour to Surnam Sing, where having pleaded my own Cause, you
 " will afterwards reconduct me to Chowkundee. The Chuprassy engaged to do so, and gave a
 " Writing to that Effect; then Bussunt Pundeh, along with Chuprassy and Bholanaut and Oordowt
 " Missivando Bukht Pundeh, and others, came to the Village of Hattee, where he (Bussunt
 " Pundeh) entered into the Discussion of his Business with Surnam Sing; but he was dissatisfied
 " with what passed on the Subject: He then, wishing to take his Leave, said to the Chuprassy,
 " it is befitting that you should reconduct me to the Place whence you brought me; hither you
 " will come to me (again). To-morrow, and wherever you go, I shall accompany you. The
 " Chuprassy answered, I will not, at this Time, go to your Village: You caused me to give
 " you

“ you a Writing, I did so; you must now give me a Hazer Zamin (or Bail for Appearance), and
 “ go to your own House, and attend here To-morrow, and go whereon it may be necessary. Upon
 “ which Bussunt Pundeh replied, I shall appear to you in my own Village, but I will not come
 “ here. In this Discussion One * of the Night had expired. Then Bussunt Pundeh said, if I • Sic in Orig.
 “ must appear here To-morrow, what End can it answer to depart now? I shall stay here To-night,
 “ Bussunt Pundeh, Bhowlanaut, and Oordaut Misser, went into the Mundovee of the said Zelladar
 “ and slept; and when a little of the Night remained, a Parah of Talungas, or Sepoys, consisting
 “ of Five Men, arrived, and having seized Bussunt Pundeh, confined him; and on the Road
 “ they tied his Hands, and otherwise dishonoured him.

“ Declarations of Dien Dyal Loll Sah, of the Nunwug Cast, and of Goor Dyal and Affodeehet,
 “ Inhabitants of the Village of Kurdhana, in the Talook of Gungapoor.

“ There were about Fifty or Sixty Zoonadars; and on the Part of Mirza Saduk Beg, Five of
 “ the Company's Sepoys, and Five Men of Mirza's Sebundy: At that Time Bussunt Pundeh came
 “ and said, that no One should quarrel or fight with the Sepoys: The Sepoys and the Zemindars,
 “ together with the People who had come to the Assistance of the latter, having on both Sides
 “ drawn their Swords, came along the Road, making a great Uproar. The Dispute had com-
 “ menced in the Road between Deapoor and the said Kurdhana, near a Garden at the said Village
 “ of Kurdhana. It was known they were fighting, from the firing that was heard. On that Ac-
 “ count we went to see the fighting, and we saw several Persons were wounded, that is, One with
 “ the Bayonet, and Two with Ball, making in all, Three. This, some People of the Burr Cast,
 “ who were under a Tree near the Sugar Mill, came up to the Sepoys, and struck a Sepoy with a
 “ Lowbundah (or a long Stick, strengthened with Iron Hoops) from the Neck to the Shoulders,
 “ which wounded him, and he fell on the Ground. The Man who had done this, was running
 “ away, when at that Time he was shot, and died of the Wound; Bussunt Pundeh was seized by
 “ the Sepoys, and carried away, and those * engaged us in the Fight dispersed. We know not what • Sic in Orig.
 “ happened after this.

(Written in Nagree.)

“ This is the Writing of Bholanaut Gustum, and of Oordhowt Misser. What Particulars we
 “ know were communicated to Shukh Jeeah the Sircar's Aumeen, who put down the same in the
 “ Persian Language.

“ The Resident thinking it proper, for the Sake of Example, to have the above native Ryots en-
 “ gaged in this Affray, tried regularly in the Foujedary Court at Benares, they are now sent thither
 “ with the following Letter to the Magistrate.

“ Letter from the Resident to Ali Ibrahim Khan, Magistrate of Benares, on the 23d of
 “ June 1788.

“ Whereas in the Month of Faughan last, when Mr. Neave was as my Deputy on the Manage-
 “ ment of Affairs and Hakim at Benares and in the Vicinity thereof, that Gentleman did, on the Ap-
 “ plication of the Amil of the Pergunnah of Meywah, send a few Sepoys to bring in Bussunt Pundeh
 “ a Mulguzar in Balance, the said Sepoys being accompanied by a Chuprassy or Badge Peon;
 “ and whereas, at the Time of the said Pundeh being thus brought away, some of his Brethren
 “ came tumultuously in a Body, and riotously assaulted the said Sepoys, whereby the latter were,
 “ for the Preservation of their Lives, obliged to fire upon the said riotous Body, by which One Man
 “ was killed, and Three wounded; the said Three wounded Persons having recovered from their
 “ Wounds, have been brought to Benares, where their Relation of the Circumstances of the Case,
 “ as well as that of the Sepoys, have been taken, and of Bussunt Pundeh, and of the Chuprassy,
 “ which remain in my Registry; and as it appears to me necessary, that People of this Country
 “ knowing themselves to be the Ryots or Subjects of the Company, do act in all Respects and
 “ give due Obedience as faithful Subjects to the said Government, and hearing that their wild Pro-
 “ ceedings, more especially as far as regards the attacking of the Officers or Sepoys of Govern-
 “ ment who are in the Execution of its Orders, will not be tolerated; I therefore send you the Three
 “ wounded Persons in Question, that their Crime for fighting against the Hakim, or Ruler, may be
 “ enquired into in the Foujedarry Adawlut for the Town of Benares, of which you are the Judge
 “ or Magistrate; and it is my Desire that you do investigate * and by the said Cause from its • Sic in Orig.
 “ Origin, or de novo, according to the Book of God; for which Purpose I send along with the Pri-
 “ soners the Sepoys who were concerned in the said Affair, together with the Chuprassy, that they
 “ may deliver their Evidence; and after the Trial of the said Cause shall have been completed,
 “ you are, according to the Rules of the Court and in Conformity to Justice, to write out the
 “ Fetwa or Sentence of the said wounded Persons, and to transmit the same to me with the Pro-
 “ ceedings of the Court, that, having received my Approbation, the same may be carried into
 “ Execution.

“ P. S. The Names of the wounded Persons are, Hurbunce, Sumbpoo, and Dyaram; and if on
 “ answering to the Charges against them they desire to have any Witnesses brought from the
 “ Country, I will send for them on your giving me Notice of their Names.

“ Read

* Read the following Letter from the Nabob Ibrahim Ali Khan, to the Resident.

" I have received the Favour of your Letter under Date the 23d June 1788, on the Subject of enquiring into the Offences of Hurbunge, Sumbhoo, and Dyaram, the wounded Men, who, in Conjunction with other Villagers, made an Assault on the Honourable Company's Sepoys, together with the Parties; whatever has been investigated and ascertained from the said Persons in Presence of the Sepoys, and the Chuprassey, and the Aumeen Report which Mirza Mahomed Saduck brought from your Office for Information, the Particulars thereof, together with the Fetwa or Sentence thereon passed, will be found in the accompanying Copy of the Proceedings; and as these short-sighted People have, contrary to the Company's established Regulations, raised a Contention and Strife with the Sepoys, they are certainly Objects of Punishment, and their Punishment should be beating with a Cane, and having their Hands tied, and being exposed round the Town, and * in a Fine; in Order that no other Person may act in this Manner towards the Company, Confinement is also One of the Punishments to which they are liable, which has already taken place. I send back the Report of the Ameen, which was brought by Mahomud Saduk.

* Sic in Orig.

" The Resident having read the Proceedings of the Court, finds the Evidence taken much to the same Purport, as that already recorded in his Proceedings.

" The Fetwa, or Sentence, is as follows :

" The Learned say, that whereas, from the Representations of the Sepoys and of the Chuprassey, and the Writing of the Aumeen, it hath appeared, that Bussunt Pundeh, a Malguzar of Government, was indebted in Revenue to Government, and was a Malguzar of the Company, and did refuse Obedience to the Requisitions of the Company's Officers, by refusing to appear at the Aumil's Cutcherry, besides which, he did not, according to the Custom of Malguzars, give Security : And whereas the English Sepoys were carrying him a just Account to the Aumil's Cutcherry, at the Requisition of the Amil, and that his Brothers Hurbunje, Sumbhoo, and Dyaram did, without Ground for such Conduct, as if any Thing had been done to Pundeh from the Aumil's Cutcherry, or that the Sepoys and Peons had used any undue or unusual Severity to him, follow the Sepoys, and raise a Hue and Cry, which is equivalent in this Country to a Proclamation for Assistance, among the Rabble or People; and that when a Body of Men did accordingly assemble, and were prepared for Hostilities, the Sepoys, for their own Safety, and with a View to the due Execution of their Charge in delivering up the Person they were in Charge of, did fire, by which Three of the Zemindars were wounded, and One of the Sepoys was wounded with a Club armed with Iron, and One Man of the Cast of Bhur, who was the Person that struck the Sepoys with the Club aforesaid, was killed by the Fire of the Sepoys; and the said Zemindars did, as aforesaid, occasion the Strife and Affray, and become thereby the Cause of the Bloodshed, by their Disobedience to the Orders of Government, and by reason of their having raised a Clamour and Outcry for Justice, where there was no Oppression on the Part of the Sepoys, and thereby assembling the Multitude, which gave Occasion to the Bloodshed : And whereas, after writing out their Representations, they acknowledged their Fault, they should, after being made to enter into a Mochulka for their future good Behaviour, be punished; their Punishment, which is meant for an Example to others, the Good of Government, and the general Security, being left to the Discretion of the Hakim, after which they should be released.

" An Answer is written to the Nabob, that in Consideration of all the Circumstances of the Case, the Resident has determined on releasing the Three Prisoners above-mentioned, on their entering into a Mochulka (which they now do accordingly), to behave well in future, deeming the Punishment they have brought on themselves, by the Loss of One of their Body, from the Fire of the Sepoys, and their being themselves wounded, and their late Confinement and Apprehension during the Enquiry, a Degree of Punishment which, the Resident hopes, will serve as a sufficient Example to deter others from such Practices.

" A true Extract.

(Signed)

" Jonⁿ Duncan,

" Resident.

1788.
7th March.
Complaint of
Ryots at Kerumieddienpoor in Mahomedabad.
Order thereon.

" Extract from the Proceedings of the Resident at Benares, on a Complaint preferred on the 4th Instant, by the Ryots of Kerumieddienpoor, &c. in the Purgunnah of Mahommeda; setting forth, that they possess a Bettay Pottah (or Engagement to pay according to the Produce), but that the Amil makes undue Demands on them :

" An Order was then written to Ram Hef and Ram Schay, the Canongoes of that Pergunnah, to go with the Complainants and settle the Kunkoot, or Estimation of their Grain, according to Justice; and if the Ryots made any further Objections, they (the Canongoes) are directed to settle the Matter according to the Rules in the Time of Cheyt Sing.

" The

" The Resident received Notice Yesterday Forenoon from Bultie Rown, the Raja's Vakeels, that there had very unexpectedly happened an Affray in the Purgunnah of Mahommedabad, between some Sepoys and the Zemindars of a Village in that Purgunnah, which is farmed by Sheopersun Sing, the Son of the Ajaib Sing, late Naib of this Zemindary. In the Afternoon Yesterday, some of the Zemindars arrived at the Resident's, bringing with them the Bodies of Two of their Brethren, who had been shot in the Affray with the Sepoys last Night; the Raja sent to the Resident a written Relation of the Circumstances of this Case, the Particulars of which will appear from the following Translation of the said Letter and of its Enclosures :

17th May.
The Affray in
Muh mmeda-
bad between
some Sepoys
and the Ze-
mindars of
Kerumeddi-
enpore.

" Letter from the Rajah to the Resident.

" Baboo Sheopersun Sing has presented a Petition, which I send enclosed; it will be fully explanatory. I asked the Baboo, why he had, without Authority, brought the English Sepoys that were stationed on this Side, into Mahommedabad? to which he represented that they were appointed to act under him, and that he sent them wherever he thought proper and fit; and he further represented that, in a Day or Two, a Saonethaul, or State of this Dispute with the Sepoys, with whom the Fray had happened, would arrive. I inclose the Petition heretofore presented by Sheopersun Sing, settling for the ill Behaviour of the Zemindars of Pungepetty, or Pitchpetty, accompanied by the Representation of the Canongoes, which he delivered.

Rajah's Letter
and Informa-
tion on the
Subject.

* Sic in Orig.

" Letter from Sheopersun Sing to the Raja.

" Heretofore the Circumstance of the Zemindars of Pungepetty not paying their Revenue and not attending, and their Contumacy towards the Amil of the Purgunnah, have been fully represented to you; and the Petition also of the Canongoes, and a Mohzer Nameh, or Representation, under their Signature, which arrived, on this Subject, were sent to you; and as the Zemindars in Question did not even mean to conform to the Resident's Perwannah, which was issued in the Month of Maug, and would not even so much as listen to the Adjustment of the Produce, as made by the Canongoes, and they have lately been purloining the Sheaves of Grain from the Khermen (or Place where the Grain is deposited), and were secretly appropriating the same to their own Use; I did, therefore, from a View to the Security of Government's Revenue from the Hands of such wicked Persons, represent, that Two Companies of Sepoys should be stationed; and at last having sent for Fifteen Sepoys and a Havildar, who had been formerly stationed, and were in other Purgunnahs, I sent them to Fring Sahee, the Amil of Mahommedabad; the said Person dispatched the Sepoys, with their Havildar, to bring in the Zemindars of Kerumeddienpore, that they might come in and give their Attendance and pay their Revenue, according to the Jaydaud, or Statement thereof delivered by the Canongoes. Upon these short-sighted People assembling, the Act they have committed will appear by the Translation of Fring Sahee's Hindiv Letter. My good Sir, be pleased minutely to attend to this Business, and consider how inconsistent with their Duty, as Ryots and Subjects, as the Acts thus committed by the said Persons, in thus giving up, as they have done, all Attention to the Revenue; and their Disobedience to the Order of Government, and acting towards the Sepoys with such Demeanor and rebellious Tenacity. By Means of this Business more of the People of the Purgunnah have taken to the Diminution of their Payments; let such Measures be pursued, as that the Revenue of Government may be collected, and the Infurgents be made an Example of.

" Letter from Fring Sahee, enclosed of the above, dated 5th of Shabbaun, or 17th of May.

" The Sepoys stationed by Government remained all Monday at the Village of Ghoulpore; at Night they went to Ragabur Gunge, and put up there. On Tuesday, 6th May, early in the Morning they entered the Village of Kerumeddienpore, and laid hold upon five Zemindars of the said Village assembled. After that the Sepoys carried the Zemindars to Hussain Sing, the Collector of that Zella or Divisions; the Sepoys, with the said Zelladar, came out of the said Village, meaning to bring the said Zemindar to Mahommedabad; whereupon about Four or Five Hundred of the Zemindars, with Swords and Guns, &c. arrived in a tumultuous Manner near the Village of Bethore, and surrounded the Sepoys, and attacked them with their Swords; they made four Strokes with their Swords on the Bayonets of the Soldiers; and One Stroke of a Sword on the Sword of Lutchmun Hircarah. The Sepoys of Government were very patient and forbearing, saying, that they only carried the Zemindars to settle their Revenue Business at Mahommedabad; and that, after settling their said Business, they should be released. The Zemindars paid no Attention to what the Sepoys said, but again surrounded them, and intended to take their Lives; wherefore the Sepoys, being helpless, fired five Shots towards those who had at the first fought with their Swords, and Three Men were wounded, Two of whom, by the Decree of God, died, and One is wounded. After that, the Sepoys getting out of their being thus surrounded, set out with the Zemindars who had been seized for Mahommedabad. In the Road the Zemindars of Rajapoor assembled and made a Tumult, but did not advance so far as to actual Opposition: In this Manner the Sepoys with the Zemindars whom

" they

“ they had taken came to Mahomedabad. The Kerumieddienpoor People, throwing the Two
 “ Zemindars who had died upon a Bed, have proceeded with Fifty Petitioners to the Resident
 “ at Benares, taking the Road through Zehoorabad; all the Zemindars of Petchpetty joining
 “ together, are taking to themselves the present Year's Produce, which is now in the Khurmen
 “ or Granary, and refuse to pay their Revenue. In this Manner throughout all the Purgunnah
 “ there is a great Difficulty in collecting the Revenue of Government.

“ Translation of former Petition from Sheopersun Sing to the Rajah, delivered 30th April
 1788.

“ In the Month of Maug a Perwannah in respect to the Zemindars of Petchpetty in Mahomme-
 “ dabad was issued from the Presence, that the Canongoes and Chowdries and others having in-
 “ spected the Cultivation and Crop, whatever they should fix for the Danabundy, or Grain Set-
 “ tlement, the Zemindars should pay their Revenue accordingly. In Obedience to this Order, the
 “ Canongoes and Chowdries, *and having gone, made the Kunkoot or Estimate, and notwith-
 “ standing they were shewn that the Weight established by the Kunkoot was proper, the Zemindars
 “ would not attend to the Business, but left the Village, being helpless. The Canongoes and
 “ Chowdries, &c. came away at the Time. The Zemindars in Question, consulting and joining
 “ together, came into their Village and began to cut up their Grain, without giving Notice
 “ to the Manager of the Purgunnah; nor do they even attend to the Words of the Chuprassies
 “ or Badgepeon sent by Mr. John Neave, to require them to pay their Revenue according to the
 “ Settlement of the Canongoes and Chowdries; and notwithstanding the Peons Dustuck being
 “ signed and sealed, they say, that the sending of this Chuprassy is an intermediate Business.

“ Sir, the Particulars of the Stubbornness and Contumacy of the Zemindars in Question are to
 “ such a Height, that, till the present Time, perhaps, some few of them have paid from 50 to 100
 “ Rupees. The Period of the Collections is expiring, and little of it remains; what was in-
 “ cumbent I have represented, and I now also deliver in a Mehzer Nama, or Writing Testimonial
 “ of this Cause, together with a Representation from the Canongoes, and am hopeful that a Per-
 “ wannah and a Chuprassy from the Presence may be sent again to the Zemindars aforesaid, to remain
 “ over them, that, according to the Settlement of the Canongoes and Chowdries, &c. the fair
 “ Revenue of Government may be paid by them. If in this Business Delay ensue, do you con-
 “ sider what Time remains to make the Collections in; if by Delay in sending a Chuprassy and
 “ issuing a Perwannah, others in the Purgunnah take into their Heads to with-hold the Revenue,
 “ there will be a great Obstruction in the Collection of the Revenue; therefore it is adviseable and
 “ necessary for the Presence to interfere in this Business.

“ Translation of the Mehzer Nameh.

“ Whereas the Zemindars of Pungepetty, in the Purgunnah of Mahomedabad Perharbary, in
 “ the Sircar of Ghazepoor, have, from the Beginning of the Fussuly Year 1186, up to the End of
 “ 1194 of the same Era, paid their Revenue according to the Tushkkees of the Amil for the Time
 “ being, as settled in Conjunction with the Canongoes and Chowdries, for the Amount of which
 “ they used to give a Caboolat; and whereas in this Year, in the Month of Affar, all the Zemin-
 “ dars joining together, gave up their Cultivation, and said that they would only cultivate, pro-
 “ vided they could get Bettay Pottahs, or Leases, to pay according to the Produce; this was, in View
 “ to the Cultivation of the Country and to please the Ryots, agreed to, on Condition that the
 “ Cultivation should be kept up as heretofore, and they stipulated to pay in Behrees or proportionate
 “ Payments per Begah One Rupee, up to the End of Phalgun; but at last they did not remain
 “ firm to that Agreement, saying to the Chowdries and Canongoes that they would pay a Pro-
 “ portion of Eight Annas per Begah, Four of which in Poor, and Four in the Month of Maug.
 “ This was at the Instance of the Chowdries and Canongoes agreed to: At the Time of the Collection
 “ for Poor, they were called on, but refused to pay their last settled Proportion, desiring to have their
 “ Accounts settled by the Mode of Agon, or giving their Grain when it was ripe: At that Time
 “ they were told that they had taken Bettay Pottahs, and that they should take an Aumeen,
 “ and make the Measurement and Kunkoot, or Estimate of Grain on their Lands: On hearing this
 “ they went to complain to the Resident, who sent an Order to the Canongoes, that as the Zemin-
 “ dars of Petchpetty had come and complained that the Amil for the Time being made undue De-
 “ mands on them, they were therefore desired to make the Kunkoot or Estimate, and Dauge
 “ Tchaun (or Proof of that Estimate when disputed, by cutting down the Grain on a certain
 “ Quantity, threshing and weighing it, as a Rule for the Rest, according to order the Canongoes
 “ and Chowdries), to whose Adjustment the Amil agreed, made the Kunkoot of each Spot, to
 “ which also the Zemindars would not agree, but required to have the Dauge and Tchaun made
 “ also (the Meaning of which is above explained); wherefore taking along with them the Measur-
 “ ing Rod and Gowro, that is the Person who acts as Arbitrator, or fixes the Quantity of Grain
 “ on which the Revenue is to be collected, the Canongoes and Chowdries went to the Ground to
 “ make the Dunge and Tchaun; whereupon the Zemindars ran away, and the Canongoes and
 “ Chowdries returned with the Jerub and Gowro to Mahomedabad. The Zemindars returned
 “ in the Evening to their Village, and in the Morning, they, of their own Authority, applied them-
 “ selves

" selves heartily to the cutting down of the Grain without giving the least Thought to the Pay-
 " ment of the Government's Revenue: Some Zemindars have paid from 50 to 100 Rupees; the
 " Time of collecting is expiring, they do not pay their Revenue, and gird their Loins to Wicked-
 " nefs; the Chuprassy who came from the Presence with a Dustack they say is a *Forgery, and pro- • Sic in Orig.
 " cured through an intermediate Channel.

" The following is a Translation of the Representation from the Canongoes, referred to in the
 " above Papers taken from a Copy thereof, sent by them to the Resident, in Consequence of his
 " Order to them on the Application of the Ryots of Kuremiedpoor, recorded in Proceedings of
 " the 7th of March last. Rajah's Let-
ters.
Information
on the Subject.

" Translation of a Representation from the Canongoes, received 24th April,

" Petition of Ram Het and Ram Schay, Canongoes. Canongoes
Letter on the
Subject.

" The Situation of the Zemindars of Petchetty, in the Purgunnah of Mahomedabad, of
 " Purharbury, in the Sircar of Ghazeepoor, has been this; that from the Year 1186, to the End
 " of 1194 Fussilee, they have, according to the Tushkhees, or Settlement made by the Amil for
 " the Time being, and by the Chowdries and Canongoes, entered into a Caboolat, and paid ac-
 " cordingly. This Year, in the Month of Assar, they applied to the Amil for Bettay Pottahs, or
 " Agreement to pay according to the Produce; and they took from the Foujdar, under his Signa-
 " ture, Bettay Pottahs, for all the Villages of the Petchetty Division. In the Month of Maug,
 " the Amil of the Purgunnah prepared to make the Measurement, to settle the Grain Produce;
 " on hearing of which, the Zemindars went to the Resident to complain, and got an Order, ad-
 " dressed to us, signifying, that the Petitioners complained that the Amil demanded more of them than
 " was justifiable by the Pottah, and that they requested to have the Kunkoot (Estimate or As-
 " certainment) and Danje (Proof of such) Estimate settled, which we were ordered to see done.
 " Accordingly we went to every Village, and fixed every Begah and Cottah, and the Product
 " thereof, according to the actual Produce; but the Zemindars did not adhere to this, and argued
 " deceitfully about the Danjoor Proof of the Estimate. In Consequence of this, a Measurement
 " and Gowro, or Arbitrator, were fixed on, and taking us along with them, they went to the
 " Ground to make the Danjee, or Proof required; but the Zemindars of Petchetty would not
 " agree, and fled, and we came back to Mahomedabad with the Jareeb and Gowroo, and all
 " those People returning in the Evening to their Villages, fell to cutting up their Grain, without
 " paying any Thing to the Amil, even according to the Grain Produce. Some Villages have paid
 " One hundred, or a Hundred and Fifty Rupees. The Period for making the Collection is ex-
 " piring: They do not apply either to the Payment of the Revenue, or to their Duty as Ryots;
 " and they even call the Chuprassy, who come with a Dustuck from the Presence, a Fabricator,
 " and that he has been sent from others.

" The Resident thinks it necessary here to observe, that soon after his Return from the late
 " Circuit, or since the latter End of last Month, the Raja did, and has thereafter at different
 " Times, verbally represented to him the Applications which had, he observed, been urgently made
 " to him by Sheopersun Sing for military Assistance in Mohammedabad, with which the Resident
 " having always explicitly declared that he would not comply, as being extremely averse to use
 " Sepoys at any Time or Place in the Collections, and more especially in Mohammedabad, the
 " Tenure of which Purgunnah in Farm has continued for several Years in the Family of Sheo-
 " persun Sing, as being One of the Raja's own Relations, whence the Resident thought he
 " might very well leave the said Sing and the Parties (who moreover bear among themselves a
 " family Affinity, Sheopersun's Father having been born in Petchetty), to come to an amicable
 " Adjustment, which he had no Doubt would soon happen, without the Necessity of any, and
 " still less of the military, Interference of Government; yet, on the renewed Instances of
 " Sheoperam, which were in the present Instance all made to the Resident through the Rajah, he
 " (the Resident) agreed, at last, to grant to Sheopersun Sing the Assistance of a Chuprassy, or
 " public Peon, to which the said Farmer had, as the Raja mentioned, reduced his Request; and
 " the Resident (not then knowing that Mr. Neave had, just before his Arrival, sent a similar
 " Chuprassy to the Place) did accordingly order such Peon to go to the Raja, to be thence
 " sent to Sheopersun, who a few Days ago returned the said Peon, without making use of him,
 " from which the Resident concluded that the Dispute was terminated, and certainly never
 " suspected that Sheopersun was at that very Time meditating secretly to call into Mohammedabad
 " the few Sepoys who had been granted to him, on the 3d of January last, to support his
 " Authority in Kola Allah; for which vide that Day's Proceedings. Upon the Grounds of the
 " Premises above stated, the following Letter is now written to the Rajah:

" From the Resident to the Rajah.

" I have received your Letter, with the Petition of Sheopersun Sing. With regard to what the
 " said Sing represents, that he applied for a Company of Sepoys, and that at length he sent for
 " the Fifteen Sepoys who were in other Purgunnahs, and settled his Business through them, you
 " (the

" (the Raja) are well acquainted, that when Sheopersun Sing's Application for Sepoys was preferred to me through you, I told you that I by no Means approved of any Use being made of Sepoys in the Purgunnah of Mohammedabad; in Consequence of which, I very explicitly declared to you my Rejection of Sheopersun's Request, which Rejection you must, no Doubt, have imparted to him: But as it is necessary that proper and effectual Notice be taken of such manifest Disobedience of Orders as the said Sing has been guilty of, you are clearly to write, whether or not you explained to Sheopersun Sing my Rejection of his Application; and if you did so, you are to take in Writing from the said Baboo, why, after obtaining Notice of such Rejection, he has acted so directly contrary to the Orders of the Magistrate. 2dly, After my Rejection of Sing's Application for Sepoys, you represented to me, that, in lieu of such Sepoys, a Chuprassy from the Presence should be granted, in support of Sheopersun Sing's Authority, which I agreed to, and the Chuprassy, or public Peon, was accordingly dispatched; but instead of being sent into the Purgunnah, he was sent back to me. Wherefore, you are to write, what it was that moved Sheopersun Sing aforesaid not to accept of the said Chuprassy, and whether or not you did at all send the said Chuprassy to the said Sing.

" Having taken from Sheopersun Sing his full and true Answers to the Two Queries above stated, you will send the same to me, under his Seal and Signature, that whatever shall appear proper to be done in regard to him may take place: You will also send a Copy of the Perwannah which Sheopersun Sing mentions to have been issued in the Month of May. The Resident having caused Omrow Sing to take from the Complainants from Kerumedienpore their own Account and Relation of the Affray, and of the Circumstances that preceded and led to it, and their several Declarations having been committed to Writing, the following Translations thereof are here recorded, together with the Evidence of Jange Sing, the Chuprassy Peon, then on the Spot, that as having been sent thither by Mr. Neave.

" Translation of the Zebaundundy, or Declaration of Soodhun Sing, dated the 16th May 1788.

" I Soodhun Sing, Zemindar of the Mozah, or Village of Kerumedienpore in the Purgunnah of Mohammedabad, declare as follows:

" In the Year 1192, Biboo Azalb Sing took a Writing for the Jumma of the said Village, to the Amount of 4,400 Rupees, and collected the same; and in the Year 1193, we, on Account of the Heaviness of the Jumma, drew aside at the Time of making the Cultivation, but in the Month of Assar they encouraged, and gave us a Pottah, saying, that we should carry on the Cultivation, and that the Rental should be taken from us on Inspection of the Crop; but after that, they took from us at the Period of the Settlement the former Jumma, or that of 1192. In the Year 1194, the Collections were made in the same Manner, only we received a Deduction of 300 Rupees, taking from us Caboolat for the remaining 4,100 Rupees. In the Fussily Year 1195, a Bettay Pottah was given to us by Fring Sahay, who is the Feojedar of the Purgunnah of Mohammedabad, on the Part of Sheopersun Sing, which Pottah we have in our Possession; but now the Two last Years Jumma is wanted from us, and the Pottah for the Month of Assar is not approved of. In the Month of Phalgun we came to the Presence and complained; from the Presence we carried an Order to the Canongoes, but the Amil there did not approve of the said Perwannah, and wanted the former Jumma, and appointed Watchmen to take

* Sic in Orig.

" Care of the Grain, and said, that we should pay according to Agoee Bettay, or Produce in Kind; after which he sent a Peon, desiring us to pay a Behry or Proposition* of our Revenue; to this we objected, saying, that we could not pay any Behry; but that, when the Grain was ready, we would deliver the Half of it. Then afterwards sent us Word either to pay a Bettah or Portion, or to send an Answer, and we had assembled to make an Answer, when he sent a Guard of Sepoys, who came to us, and said, they were Travellers, and desired we would furnish them with a Shop on the Outside of the Town, that they might thence buy what they wanted, and eat; the Zelladar spoke also to the same Purport, that he had called on us for that Business; but when we came, they all at once confirmed us, viz, Kishore Roy, Seedha Roy, Gunder Roy, Sectaram and Byja Roy, and were carrying them off, upon which, the People of the Village having assembled, went to the Sepoys. The Deponent being here asked, whether any of the Persons that went thus to the Sepoys had Arms? he answered, yes; my Son had a Shumshere, or Sword, in his Hand. Being again asked, whether any One else had such Arms? he answered, I did not see; but as they were the People of the Village, it may be that some of them had Clubs in their Hands. In this Interval the Sepoys fired their Musquets, and my Son died of the Wound of a Shot thence received. It being observed to the Deponent that, as the Company's Sepoys do not fire without Cause, he should explain why they had done so; he answered, I know not; but this I do know, that the Sepoys fired at the Instance of Jesswent Sing the Zelladar. Mankover, the Mother of Ram Chund deceased, being asked, if she knew the Cause of the Affray, and of her Son's being killed? she answered, she did not know any Thing about the Affray, being in her own House; but that this much she knows, that a Dispute happened with the Sepoys in which her Son was killed, for which Reason she is come to complain to the Resident. Desso Sing of the Kenwar Cant, a Zemindar of the same Village, represents, that the Amil gave them a Bettay Pottah in the Month of Assar; that, at the Time of

* Sic in O.ig.

" the Crop or Harvest, the Fowjedar saw that, according to the Bettah Proportion, the former
 " Jumma could not be made up, and he wanted the past Jumma ; that they therefore came to
 " the Presence in the Month of Faugun to complain, and brought from thence a Perwannah to
 " the Canongoes of Mahommedabad. Upon hearing of which the Fowjedar increased his Ani-
 " mosity ; and first, not approving of the Bettah Pottah he had given, he afterwards sent
 " Ram Sahay Canongoes and Ram Laul Kinwaur to make the Kunkoot ; adding, we would
 " have agreed to the Kunkoot on Ascertainment of the Produce, but as we saw that there was
 " in the Kunkoot Injustice or Violence, we therefore objected, and desired that the Kunkoot
 " might be tried in the Manner called Daunjee and Tehaunjee, or that, of One Part of the
 " Crop the Fowjedar's People should reap One Cottah and we another ; and that whatever should
 " thence turn out to be the Result of the Whole, we would agree to ; but the Officers who went
 " to make the Kunkoot not agreeing to this, came away. Afterwards Fring Sahay the Fowjedar
 " wrote us, that we might rest at Ease in our Minds, for that he would himself come to the Village
 " and settle the Kunkoot. He did accordingly come, after the Space of One Week and said, to
 " us, do you now cause the Ground to be measured. To this we agreed. He afterwards ordered,
 " that there should be Three Measuring Lines on Three different Sides. To this we * objects, desir- * Sic in Orig.
 " ing that One Measuring Line only might be used, because the Ground was shared out into sepa-
 " rate Fields or Spots, which Fields or Spots had not, however, been divided into separate con-
 " nected Plots, but lay intermixed. The Fowjedar would not agree to our Words, so that, being
 " helpless, we agreed also to his Proposal ; but as, at the Time of measuring, there was some
 " Ground on the Eastern Limits, which is an Object of disputed Boundary, we saw that the Fow-
 " jedar wished that, between our Village and the other, a Warfare should ensue. To ascertain
 " this, we sent a Man of ours, who came back with Intelligence, that Fring Sahay was getting
 " ready, as well as the Zemindars of that Village. On hearing this, we stepped aside from that,
 " and proceeded to another Place, and stood still, and Fring Sahay getting up, returned to Mo-
 " hammedabad : He ordered his Zelladar, or Deputy, to make the Agore of the Lands, that is,
 " to take measure * to secure the Produce in Kind : Afterwards the Zelladar took a Mochulka from * Sic in Orig.
 " us, that we would not embezzle any of the Grain or Produce, which we entered into accord-
 " ingly, and he, the Deputy Fowjedar, having appointed Watchmen, the Crop was cut ; after
 " that, the Fowjedar issued a Dustuck, requiring us to pay a Behry, or Proportion of Rent : We
 " objected that we were enabled to pay Money, and that as he (the Fowjedar) had adopted the
 " Mode of Agore, he should take the Half of the Grain, but that we could not furnish any
 " Behry, or Instalment ; he (the Fowjedar) afterwards sent us a Chitty, desiring us to come to
 " the Hozoor, or to him : We objected, desiring that a Bank (that is, Mediator or Guarantee)
 " might be appointed, so that we might come to him, and as the Fowjedar did not give a Bank,
 " we also did not make our Appearance ; on which Account the Fowjedar wrote to us another
 " Chitty, desiring us to assemble together, and to consult among ourselves, and then to come. The
 " Zellahdar sent for us ; and having assembled us all together, the Sepoy of the Company ap-
 " peared at that Time ; and when they came to the Zelladar, they said, we are going into the
 " Purgunnah of Belnah, do you provide us with Firewood, Pots, and Necessaries ; upon which,
 " fundry of our People going to supply the said Articles, and several of the principal People
 " amongst us, who had not before arrived, then came in ; after which, the Sepoys of Govern-
 " ment confined Five Persons, and the People of the Zelladar began to beat all those who were
 " present, and tying the Five People's Hands who had been seized, behind their Backs, the Se-
 " poys carried them off. By this Means an Uproar took place in the Village ; the People, Inhabit-
 " ants thereof, made a Noise ; and Ram Chund, and Gomaun Sing, and others of the Village,
 " came, and said, we will go along with the Sepoys, and they accordingly were following behind
 " the Sepoys and the Prisoners ; on which Account Jeswant Sing the Zelladar, gave Orders to the
 " Sepoys to shoot at those Persons with their Muskets, which they did accordingly. Two People,
 " Ram Churn and Gomaun Sing, * who were wounded, the First were killed, and Three others were * Sic in Orig.
 " wounded.

" This Deponent being asked, whether the People who had thus assembled from the Villages,
 " had any Arms with them ; he answers, certainly, they were People of the Village ; why should
 " not they have Arms with them ?

Serdha Sing, Zemindar of Kirumediempoor, declares as follows :

" Heretofore, in the Time of Bhay Ram, during the Rajasheys of Raja Chyte Sing, the Jumma
 " of the Village was 3,900 R^s ; in the Time of Muncar Sing, that is, in 1188, it amounted up to
 " 4,100 Rupees ; and in the Year 1189 it was 4,100 Rupees ; and in the Year 1190 it was 4,400
 " Rupees : After that, in the Fussilly Year 1191, the Aumil demanded an Encrease of us, which
 " we did not agree to ; at last the Rent was settled by the Mode of Agore Bettah, by which Mode,
 " by reason of the Dearth, the Rubby Harvest amounted to 3,200 Rupees, and Two thousand
 " Rupees were paid by us on Account of the Khareef Harvest, and in Behry, making in all 5,200 ;
 " and in the Year 1192 Baboo Ajaib Sing took a Caboleat from us for 4,400 Rupees, and gave
 " us a Pottah : In 1193 the same Jumma continued : In 1194 Writings were taken from us for
 " a Jumma of 4,100, and 300 Rupees were allowed us as a Deduction on Account of the low

" Price of Grain. When the Time came for carrying on the Cultivation of 1195, we, from the
 " Heaviness of the Jumma, not seeing the Means of making good the Revenue, therefore gave
 " up the Cultivation; when at last Fowjedar gave us Agore Bettah Pottahs, which we are pos-
 " sessed of at the Time of the Harvest; he however wanted the former Revenue, and did not ap-
 " prove of the Pottah of the Month of Assur; we therefore went to the Resident to complain;
 " from him we brought a Perwannah or Order to the Canongoes in the Month of Faugum, but
 " Fring Sahay did not approve of the Perwannah, and observed, you have brought a Perwannah
 " to the Canongoes, what is that to me, and who am I? We therefore intended to have set out
 " again to the Resident to complain; after which the Fowjedar sent us a Man, desiring we would not
 " go to the Huzoor again, and that he would understand and settle our Business; he then ap-
 " pointed Ram Sahay and Kerval Kithen as Salifs or Arbitrators, and they went to the Spot
 " and made the Kunkoot of the Bunguer or Low Grounds, to which we agreed; when we came
 " to the Kurail or Swampy Ground, they began to make the Kunkoot by Kittabundy or separate
 " * Sic in Orig. Plots; we objected that the Mode of Kettabundy was not agreeable to us, because each of us
 " Master of his own Kist or Spot of Cultivation; but the Arbitrators, at the Instance of the Fou-
 " jedar, would not attend to our Words: We at last said, that if they would satisfy us by the
 " Mode of Daurje and Tehaunjé, we would agree thereto; that is, that One Begah should be
 " reaped by the Fowjedar, and another by us, and that whatever should be the Result of this
 " Trial of Two Begahs, should be the Rule for ascertaining the Whole; but this they would not
 " agree to, and removing, went away: The Fowjedar afterwards told the Zilladar to make the
 " Agore of the Crops, that is, to secure the Produce in Kind; Nine Peons were appointed for
 " the Agore; the Crops were reaped; after which a Chitty came to us desiring us to attend, and
 " that our Business would thereby be settled some how or other: In reply we wrote, that if he
 " would give us a Bramin as Security (Bank) we would attend, but that without a Bank we
 " could not come: In reply another Chitty came from the Fowjedar, saying, that if we came it
 " was well, and that if we did not we were the Masters; we again answered, that if he did not
 " give us a Bank or Guarantee we would not attend: The Zilladar then told us to come all of
 " us in a Body and deliver an Answer; we did so, and appeared in that Way before the Zilladar.
 " When the Sepoys arrived there, saying that they were Travellers, and desiring to be supplied
 " with Fire Wood, Potts, &c. and as the Zilladar applied to us to furnish the Sepoys with what
 " they wanted, the Fowjedar sent his Peons to us, desiring us all to unite, and give an Answer
 " to his Letter; we were there assembled before this; whereupon the Sepoys came and drew up
 " as a Guard, and the Peons of the Fowjedar and Zilladar began to beat us; upon this I ran
 " away, and I know not what happened afterwards.

" Tanje Khan, a Chuprassy or Badgepeon employed under the Residency, declares as
 " follows:

" Baboo Sheopersun Sing complained to the Head Assistant against the Zemindars at Patch-
 " teppy - - - at that Time when the Resident was at Merzapoor, at the Instance of the
 " said Shopersun, Mr. Neave dispatched me with a Dustuck addressed to the Zemindar of Petch-
 " teppy, and I still am in Possession of the Dustuck I carried.
 " The Peon here exhibiting the original Dustuck, it appears to be dated the 10th of April
 " 1788, and to be addressed to the Zemindars of Petchteppy aforesaid; and it states, that as it
 " appears from the Representation of Sheopersun Sing that they make undue Delay and Evasion
 " in the Payment of the Revenue of Government, and as such Conduct is improper, therefore a
 " Dustuck with a Government Chuprassy is sent to them, and that it is necessary that immediately
 " on the Arrival of the Dustuck, they do attend on the said Baboo and pay the Government Re-
 " venue, according to the Tuskkees or Settlement of the Chowdries and Canongoes, or that
 " otherwise the Result would not be well for them.

" Tonje Khan continues his Declaration, as follows:

" When I set out from Benares I met Baboo Sheopersun Sing at Ghazapoor; the Baboo desired
 " me to proceed into the Pergunnah of Mahemmedabad, where I was to cause the Zemindars of
 " Pungeteppy to appear before Fring Sahay the Aumil. On my Arrival in the Pergunnah of
 " Mahemmedabad, I went first to the Village of Ourchy, which is a Part of the said Penjeputty;
 " but the Zemindars of that Village had before my Arrival attended on Fring Sahay, and had
 " settled their Business and returned, wherefore they brought me, as far as regarded themselves, a
 " * Sic in Orig. Letter of Recall from Fring Sah, and returned to Fring Sha*, who told me to go next to the
 " Village of Kerumeddienpoor, and to take the Zemindar of that Village, and bring him to the
 " Presence: When I went to the said Village, the Zemindars gave me for Answer that they
 " would not go to Fring Sayhay but to the Resident. I was for Six Days in the Talook, and
 " for my Subsistence they desired me to be supplied with Flour from a Shop, saying that I would
 " pay when I went away. On the Seventh Day all the Zemindars assembling came to me and
 " said, shew us the Dustuck which you have brought, that we may see whether it be come from
 " the Resident or not; I shewed it to them, and on inspecting it, they said it was under the Seal
 " of Baboo Sheopersun Sing, and not under that of the Resident. They then desired me to pay
 " the

“ the Price of the Flour I had used; upon which seeing that the Zemindars did not set any
 “ Value on the Order of Government, and being helpless, and having only an Order but no
 “ Army to enable me to seize them and bring them in, I came therefore away and went to the
 “ Zelladar. When all the Zemindars also were assembled, and their Tubhimund, a Seyed Inha-
 “ bitant of a Village adjoining to Kerumdienpoor, being there, said to the Zemindars, this Per-
 “ wannah issues from the English; and the Zemindars, by way of Answer, said to me, let it be an
 “ English Order or not, do you go to Heaven? I replied, well, you and I will ascend to Heaven
 “ together. After this the Zemindars got up, saying they would go to the Resident, and I also
 “ accompanied them; after a few Steps the Zemindars said to me, we will ask the happy
 “ Moment of the Bramins; saying which, they went to fix on it; and in about an Hour and a
 “ Half's Time they again came to the Zelladar, and said they would take away their Sershuff or
 “ Mustand Sud; to which Jessurunt answered, I do not know. I afterwards asked the Zemin-
 “ dars, whether they meant to go to the Huzoor, or not; upon which they answered that they
 “ would not go. I therefore remained there, because without an Order I could not remove.
 “ On the next Day, Tuesday, the Sepoys arrived there and put up, and also went to see whence
 “ they (the Sepoys) were coming and where going. The Zelladar then desired me to give him
 “ the Douraha or Conductor, who was placed along with me, that he might collect the Firewood
 “ and Pots, &c. wanted by them, adding, that no other Person for this Purpose was then with
 “ him: I did accordingly give my Douraha, and removing from that Place came to my own
 “ Abode. I afterwards went to the Sepoys Encampment to see how Things were. At that
 “ Time the Zelladar said to me, Fouje Khan, do you take a written Answer from the Zemindars
 “ in return, because the Zemindars do not agree to the Orders of the Government. I again went
 “ thence to my House or Lodgings, and taking with me my Necessaries, I went back, and was
 “ standing before the Zelladar to take my Leave of him, when I saw that strong Words were passing
 “ between the Zelladar and the Zemindars about their Revenue, and that the Zemindars did not
 “ agree to what the Zelladar proposed. At this Time the Zemindars girt their Loins, and re-
 “ mained standing, by which Time the Sepoys being prepared, took the Zemindars in among
 “ their own Body that they might not run away.

“ Depoent being here asked, whether the Zemindars were then armed? answered in the Ne-
 “ gative, but that they girded their Loins.

“ The said Peon then continues his Narrative as follows :

“ In this Manner an Uproar and Tumult happened in the Village, and One Man run away
 “ from the Zemindars Party into the Village, and upbraided them for their * Listlessness, and de- * Sic in Orig.
 “ fired them to prepare, for that the Sepoys were carrying the Zemindars away as Prisoners. The
 “ Sepoys seeing the Tumult, tied the Hands of the Five People they had laid hold of, that they
 “ might not escape by taking to Flight; and the Villagers assembling, shut up Two of the
 “ Roads, One only, or the Third, remaining at the Will of the Sepoys at that Time. I saw
 “ the Zemindars coming on the Sepoys with naked Swords, calling out, that as they were the Se-
 “ poys of Sheopersun Sing, they would put them to Death. I fled to some Distance, and there
 “ stood, to see what would happen; during which, Two or Three People struck at the Sepoys
 “ with their Swords, who received the Strokes on their Musquers and Bayonets; the Sepoys
 “ called out to the Havildar, asking why he did not give Orders that they might put the Ze-
 “ mindars to Death; and asking, when he would give the Orders? The Havildar gave Orders
 “ to Five of the Sepoys, and the remaining Sepoy remained to guard the Prisoners. When the Se-
 “ poys fired, Four of the Zemindars Party were wounded, and One Shot did no Execution.
 “ From that Place the Sepoys brought on their Prisoners to the Village of Bethora, and I run after
 “ them; and the Zemindars following also in a Body, made a Stand near that Village, while the
 “ Sepoys carried on the Prisoners.

“ Tanje Sing Peon is now sent back into the Purgunnah of Mahammedabad, with an Order
 “ to Fring Sah or Shahee, the Naib of Sheopersun Sing, in that Purgunnah, to send to Benares
 “ the Five Zemindars of Kerumeddunpoor, whom the Sepoys appear, by the Documents above re-
 “ corded, to have made Prisoners, and delivered over to the said Shahee, who is also desired to
 “ send with the said Zemindars as many Sepoys as may be requisite for their safe Custody,
 “ with Persons to give Evidence, and among the Rest, Jesswant or Jesu Sing the Zelladar, be-
 “ fore the Affray happened.

Other Zemin-
dars sent for;

“ An Order is also sent to the Canongoes of the Purgunnah of Mahammadabad, that such
 “ of their Body as went to make the Kunkoot Kerumeddunpoor shall also repair to Benares.

as also the
Canongoes.
28th May.
Raja again
called on for
Sheopersun's
Answer, Se-
poys sent to
Mahammen-
bad.

“ The Resident not having yet received any Answer from the Raja to the Orders of the 17th in-
 “ stant, sent to him on the Subject of Sheopersun Sing's Behaviour, relative to the Affray at Mohum-
 “ medabad, the Subject of which is now under the Resident's Consideration and Enquiry, a fur-
 “ ther Letter is written to him, to know why he has not sent the said Answer.

“ The Zemindars of Kerumeddunpoor Mahammadabad, who were sent for on the 17th, being
 “ arrived, they were this Day called before the Resident, and their Declarations have been taken,
 “ as will appear recorded at Length in To-morrow's Proceedings.

Zemindars of
Kerumedi-
poor Moham-
medabad ar-
rive.

They

Committed.

29th May.
Continuation
of Enquiry
into the Case
of the Zemin-
dars of Keru-
medianpoor,
and in Mu-
hammedabad.
Declarations
of the Zemin-
dars, and Evi-
dence of the
Canongoes on
the Subject.

" They are now ordered to be committed to safe Custody in the Resident's Guard, together with those who arrived as recorded in Proceedings of the 17th Instant.

" The Peon, who went into the Pergunnah of Mohummedabad, by Order of the 17th Instant, to bring up the Five Zemindars of Kerumeddunpoor, who had been made Prisoners, having returned as estimated in Yesterday's Proceedings with Four of them (the other being so old as not to be able to walk), the Resident, on their Arrival under Guard of the Havildar and Sepoys, with whom the Affray happened (as noticed in the Proceedings of the 17th Instant), appointed Omrow Sing to take down their voluntary Declarations, which, having been since translated, together with the Examination of the Canongoes of the Pergunnah interspersed therewith, the Whole is here recorded as follows :

" Translation made of the Zebaunbundy, or Declarations delivered by the Zemindars of Kerumud Dienpoor, when brought up Prisoners on the 24th May 1788, Saturam, Zemindar of Kerummedianpoor, declares, as far as regards the Arrival of the Sepoys, and their calling for Supplies of Pots and Firewood, to the same Purpose as appears already in the Evidence of the other Zemindars, recorded in Proceedings of the 27th Instant.

" Being asked how the Hostilities were occasioned? he answered as follows : Gormaun Sing and Ram Chum, our Brethren, had come to ask a Horse from the Zelladar, for a Marriage Procession, where, seeing me in the Guard, they staid with me. When the Sepoys having placed me in the Guard, had begun to beat and mal-treat me, my Brethren followed us at the Distance of about Fifteen Gattas, or Cottas; there were also Three or Four more People with them. When the Sepoys had taken me away about a Musquet Shot Distance, at that Time some Peons, the Servants of Sheopersun Sing, who were stationed under Jesswunt Sing the Zelladar, came from the Village with naked Swords, and One of them said, that the Villagers were coming in a tumultuous Manner, by which the Sepoys knew or conceived that the Peons were the Zemindars who were coming with naked Swords. At that Time the Sepoys asked the Havildar whether he would give Orders after the Villagers coming in this tumultuous Manner had killed them; wherefore the Havildar gave Orders to fire, whereby Two were killed, and Two wounded.

" The Defendant was then asked, what Proportion of Revenue they (the Zemindars) had paid this Year up to Byssaack; to which he answered, to about Seven hundred Rupees. After that he was asked, what Proportion they had paid last Year to the same Period? and answered, about Nine hundred Rupees. He was then asked, why he had not come along with the Chuprassy, who had been sent with the Dustuck? to which he answered, that the Dustuck required them to appear before the Fowjedar, which they did not approve of, but wanted them to go to the Presence, to which the Chuprassy sent his Negative, desiring to proceed to the Fowjedar, in which Argument Seven Days elapsed, when the Guard arrived.

" The Canongoes Kewil Kishen and Ram Sahahy and Sheo Laul Chowdry, were then asked, what Sum these Zemindars had usually paid up to Byssaack? they answered, that the Agreement has usually been to pay Two thousand Rupees up to the preceding Month of Cheyte, and that they had actually paid as much up to the End of Cheyte; but that by the Waffil Baky of this Year, they had paid off their Jumma, which amounted to Four thousand one hundred and one, only Four hundred and three Rupees, Ten Annas, and Three Pice, the Balance being 3,697 5 9.

" Bundhoo Roy, another of the said Zemindars, declares as follows :

" A Peon of the Zelladars came to call me; I went thither, and saw Sepoys standing there, on which I conceived that they were come to seize me; I therefore said that they might take me whenever they liked. In this Interval Luckman, a Hircarraah belonging to Sheopersun Sing, came, and slapping Seetaram on the Head, observed all the Strife is of the Zemindars making; upon this, we who were there assembled, got up, saying, carry us wherever you like.

" The Sepoys put me in the Guard; One of my Brethren ran off to the Village; on the Sepoys seeing that One Man had fled, they began to beat and maltreat Seetaram, who thereupon made a Noise, crying out, that the Sepoys were killing him, and asking whether his Friends would come after he was killed? About this Time the People of the Village assembled; and when the Sepoys had carried us near to a Tank, at the Distance of about a Musquet Shot, Rhausa Roy, the Uncle of Seeteram, asked the Sepoys why they were beating and maltreating, and desired them to carry us to the Hakim, where, whatever was to be, would take place. One of the Sepoys threatened thereon with his Bayonet, at which Time Four People appeared on the Mound of the Tank, and a Peon coming then from the Village, and saying, that the People were coming in a tumultuous Manner from the Village, and that Four of them (as might be seen) were already got this Length, the Sepoys asked the Havildar whether they should fire? upon which I asked them why they fired? they answered, it was only to frighten; but when One Man was wounded, I knew that the Sepoys had struck.

" Being asked whether the Four People on the Mound of the Tank had Arms? he answered, that One Person, Ram Churn, had a Sword in his Hand, but that the others had no Arms.

" Being asked whether he knew what Revenue they (the Zemindars) had paid? he answered, that he did not know, but that Seetaram, their Serdar or Head, knew.

" Gunderp Roy, another of the said Zemindars, declares as follows:

" A Letter from the Fowjedar came to us, requiring our Attendance; we all assembling, told Jeffwunt Sing, that the next Day we would all assemble and give our Answer; being next Morning assembled, according to the Requisition of the Zemindars, the Government Sepoys came, and asking who Jeffwunt Sing was, and desiring to be supplied with Bukaul and Victuals; I asked the Sepoys what Time of Day that was to ask for Victuals? At last they were supplied according to their Requisition. I wanted to get up and come away, but the Sepoys would not allow us; Seeteram also wanted to get away, on the Plea of a necessary Occasion. Kisho Roy said that he was going, because there was a Marriage at his House; but the Sepoys would not allow him to go; and we then perceived that they had come to make us Prisoners; and Luckman, Hircarrah, a Servant of Baboo Sheopersun Sing, coming there, sat down; I asked him whence he came? he answered, from Beleeah. In about Twenty Minutes the Hircarrah got up, and slapped Seeteram in the Face, saying, you are the Malick, or Manager, come along with me. The Sepoys perceiving this, took Seeteram and us into the Guard; having carried us near to a Tank, at about a Musquet Shot Distance, there Five People were coming in a Body from the Village.

" Being hereupon asked whether those Persons were armed? he said, that Ram Churn had a Sword in his Hand, but that none of the others had any; adding as follows:

" One of the Peons of the Zelladar came from the Village, and said to the Sepoys, what are you looking at? the Zemindars are coming in a Body; but those Persons so coming were the Servants of Sheopersun Sing. The Sepoys on seeing the People coming from the Village, and some of them (Servants of the Fowjedar) having naked Swords, the Sepoys conceiving these People to be the Zemindars, asked the Havildar to authorize them to fire, and did fire accordingly, by which Four Persons were wounded, Two of whom have died, and the Two others remain.

" Being asked what Revenue they had paid? he answered, that up to Augheen, they had paid off the Current Year's Produce, Six hundred Rupees, towards former Balances, and that about Six hundred Rupees more must have been paid in towards this Year's Revenue.

" Serdah Roy, another of the said Villagers, declares as follow:

" Four Peons were sent by the Zelladar to call me; I went thither and sat down; in less than an Hour's Time I wished to get up and go away, but the Sepoys would not allow me to proceed.

" The Sepoys put also Seeteram and the others into the Guard among the others; I perceived that Scheffa Roy was coming with a Club in his Hand; and One of the Peons of the Zelladar came and said, what are you looking at? the Villagers are coming to their Assistance. This much I heard and saw, and nothing more to do I know; the Sepoys carried me behind, and I know nothing of the Manner in which the Hostilities happened; which did not come to my Knowledge till after they had happened. The Canongoes declare, that it is the established Custom of the Pergunnah of Mohammedabad, that, in Cases where the Zemindars having given a Caboolat (that is paid on a Money Settlement) for the preceding Year, and obtained a Bittay Pottah, to pay according to the Produce for the Current One, the Custom being, that, upon the Kiboly Crop, Eight Annas per Bega are to be paid as a Behry or proportionate Payment of the whole Year's Revenue, Four Annas whereof in Poos, and Four Annas in Mough, the Roy-raur Vegetables, &c. and Sugar Cane being paid for separately by Monthly Instalments, and that where the Land is Taal, or low and swampy, the Behry is only Four Annas.

" Ram Sahahy Kewil Kishen, and Sheo Laul Chowdry, are examined as follows:

" Q. Why, when you went to make the Kunkoot, or Ascertainment of Grain of Kereemreddinpoor, did you make it unfairly; and why did not you settle the Objections of the Zemindars when they required the Daunje Phaunje to be made?

" A. To the best of our Knowledge we used no Unfairness in the Kunkoot; and the Time of the Objections being raised by the Ryots, we desire them to go to the Fowjedar, that we might make the whole of One Ketta Agore (that is, divide the Grain thereof Half and Half in Kind between the Amil and the Ryots), which Kitta or Spot was about Four hundred Begahs, our Kunkoot or Estimate of which was One thousand Eight hundred Maunds.

" Q. Did you ever see the Pottahs that have been brought by the Zemindars of Kereemreddinpoor?

" A. Yes; they were written by us, it being the Custom of that Pergunnah for the Canon-goes to write the Hinduee Counterpart of all Pottahs.

" Q. Why, when you went to make the Kunkoot, did you come away on the Objections raised by the Ryots?

gr B

" A. The

" A. The Ryots Objections were, that after we should have made the Dauge Têchange of the Whole of the first Ketted or Spot we had made the Kunkoot of, we might then proceed to make in like Manner all the others.

" Q. Do you know whether the Zemindars demanded a Bank or Security from the Fowjedar, and why he did not give it?

" A. We know not.

" Q. Do you know why there happened Hostilities between the Zemindars and the Sepoys?

" A. We know nothing on that Subject.

" Q. Do you know whether the Zemindars made in 1193 the Objections as noticed by Serdha Sing, as recorded in the Proceedings of the 17th Instant?

" A. That Representation is false; but in the Year 1194, at the Time the Crop was ready, Three hundred Rupees were given as a Deduction on Account of the Destruction made by Insects.

" Q. When in the Month of Maug the Ryots went to Fringe Sahay to complain, did the said Sah or Sahays consent to maintain the Affar Pottah or not?

" A. The Subject was never discussed before the Fowjedar, and we are unapprized thereof.

" Q. When the Ryots carried the Perwannah to you, what did you do in Compliance therewith?

" A. We received the Perwannah; upon which we applied for the Aumeen, who according to the established Custom of the Pergunnah was to go with us.

" Q. Did the Fowjedar furnish the Aumeen?

" A. He appointed Sheo Laul Sing Chowdery as Aumeen.

" Q. Why the Ryots objected to the Kunkoot made by Kittabundy or distinct Divisions; did you adhere to that Plan?

" A. When we were ready to make it according to each Person's separate Cultivation, at that Time the Zemindars disappeared.

" Q. The Ryots represent that they desired that the Crop on One Biga might be reaped on their Part, and the Crop of another on the Part of the Hakim, and that the Result of those Two Reapings might be ascertained, which is what is meant by Dunge and Tehaunge; you are therefore desired to declare whether that be the Custom of the Pergunnah or not?

" A. That is the Custom; but the Ryots did not confine their Objections either to One Begah or One Cottah.

" Q. Why did you commence Three Measurements at Once, instead of One, which was what the Ryots requested?

" A. Three Measurements were fixed for Three Pottahs or Divisions for the Sake of Dispatch, because by making use of only One measuring Line at Once, a great Length of Time would have elapsed.

" Q. The Ryots represented that the Measurement should begin from the West; and why did you go and begin it at the East?

" A. Because the Kunkoot or Estimate by the Eye was first made there.

" Q. Do you know whether any Summonses from the Fowjedar ever went to that Village were disobeyed and set at naught by the Ryots?

" A. Such has often happened, that the Ryots refused to attend at the Command of the Fowjedar.

" Q. Do you know whether Fring Sahay himself went to the Village of Kerumeddien-poor; and why he did not bring the Ryots along with him to settle their Concerns?

" A. Fring Sahay did go to the Village, and the Zemindars attended One Day, but on the Second disappeared, so that he could not bring them along with him.

" Q. Do you know that it was because they would not attend at the Fowjedar's Requisition that he sent the Sepoys?

" A. They would not give their Attendance for Fring Sepoys own People.

" Q. Why did not the Zemindars agree to your (the Canongoe and Chowdry) Adjustment; it would thence appear that you did not do them Justice?

" A. We acted according to the Usage from 1179 to 1182, in which Years the said Village was also on a Grain Settlement, but the People would not consent thereto.

" Q. Has Fring Sahay any Enmity to these Zemindars?

" A. None.

" Q. What was the real Cause of the Zemindars being displeased?

" A. From the Ryots it appeared to us, that they wanted the whole Produce to be divided in the Manner of Agore Bettay, giving One Half of the Grain to the Government, and keeping the other to themselves, and their Intention was to do so from the Beginning of the Year.

" The

" The Canongoes add, that the same Village having a Bettay Settlement in 1179, the Kunkoot or Estimate on which they paid was Three Maunds Thirty Seers per Biggah, and in 1181 Fully Four Maunds Fifteen Seer per Biggah; and in 1195 the same Land was estimated per Biggah at Four Maunds Nine Half Seer, as follows:

Taul or Swamp Ground	Maunds	Seers
" In 1179 — — —	3	30 per Biggah.
" Ditto 1181 — — —	4	15 per ditto.
" Ditto 1195 (Current Year) — — —	4	9½ per ditto.

" The Cannongoes add, that in 1195 they had made the Kunkoot of Four hundred and Five Bigahs of Taul Land, in which, according to the above Rate of Four Maunds Nine One-half Seers per Biggah, they calculated One thousand Eight hundred Maunds to be contained.

" Q. To the Canongoes.—When the Zemindar applied to you, in order to ascertain or prove the Justness of your Kunkoot to establish the same by the Mode of Daunge Tehaunge, why did not you do so?

" A. We then said to the Zemindars, that we would make the Daunge Tehaunge, as far as from One Cottah to a Biggah, and that if they desired the whole Ketta or Plot to be tried in the same Manner, they should proceed with us to the Fowjedar, from whom we would get Permission to have it made Agore. The Zemindars did not One of them come along with us to the Fowjedar, nor did they approve of the Kunkoot.

" The Canongoes state the Jumma Waffil Bakey, or Rental Collections and Balances of Krumeddienpoor for the Current Year 1195, as follows:

" Jumma as per last Year without Aboab — — —	4,101 — —
" Collections up to the 9th of Shaeban, or 15th May — — —	403 10 3
" Balance — — —	3,697 5 9

" Seeteram, the head Zemindar, acknowledges and signs to the Justice of the above Statement.

" The Canongoes have already reported, in a former Part of their Evidence, that up to the End of Chyte (the Month preceding Shaeban), these Zemindars used to pay a Proportion of their whole Year's Revenue, equal to Two thousand Rupees, and that they actually did so till the End of 1193; adding, that in 1194 they paid up to Chyte about 1200 Rupees.

" The Resident's Officer Gopeekunt having been in like Manner, and at the same Time with Omrow Sing, appointed to take down the Evidence of the Havildar and Sepoys engaged in the Affray, (the said Havildar and Sepoys having been first cautioned that they must, when their Declaration should be reduced into English, swear to the Truth of the same), the following Translation thereof is here recorded:

Examination of the Havildar and Sepoys concerned in the Affray.

" Declaration of Dummer Sing, Havildar, on the 24th May 1788.

" I was in the Pergunnah of Chundoke with the Four Sepoys; Baboo Sheopersun Sing sent for me, and I came to Benares to the said Sing with the Four Sepoys. The Baboo said to me, do you go with your Four Sepoys and other Nine, which you will take from this into Mohammedabad, to Fring Saky, the Fowjedar of that Pergunnah, and act as he tells you. Accordingly, I and Hurry Sing Almdar, and 12 Sepoys, in all 14, went to the said Fowjedar. At Night Fring Sahy had an Interview with me, and said, that the Zemindars of Kereemuddinpoor did wickedly withhold their Revenue, and did not appear or attend, and that I should therefore proceed to them (the said Zemindars), and seize and bring them in such Manner as that they should come. I said, if there happen any Dispute there, what am I to do? Fring Sahy said, the Zelladar there has Twenty Peons stationed with him; when you go there, the Zelladar will seize the Zemindars, and commit them to your Charge according to the Desire of the said Fowjedar. We went to the Zelladar called Jeshun (otherwise written Jesswunt) Sing, who finding his People, brought Nine of the Zemindars, and committed them over to us. Luckman Sing, a Hircarrah belonging to Sheopersun Sing, and Sheonaut Sing, Sepoy, came to me, said, that many People had assembled in the Village with Arms; I said to the Zemindars, why do you create a Tumult? the Zelladar has committed you to me; do you come along with me to Mohammedabad, and settle your Business; if it be not there settled, you shall go to Benares to the Resident. At that Time the Nine People that were there settling got up, and wanted to run away; upon which Jeshun Sing, the Zelladar, and Luckman Sing, Hircarrah, said, that now these Zemindars would run away, and that therefore I should place them in the Guard, and carry them to Mohammedabad. I then called the Sepoys, who were sitting at some Distance, and said to them, the People of the Village are assembled in great Bodies, be you therefore on your Guard; and when the People of the Village attack you, after they shall have given you One or Two Wounds, you will then be active. We then, who were Fourteen Men together, with Twenty Peons belonging to the Fowjedar, put the Zemindars with Guard, and set out for Mohammedabad; there were at first Nine Zemindars, Four of whom got off through the tumultuous Proceedings of the Villagers; the other Five People being placed in the Guard, we came out of the Village. The People of the Village, to the Number

“ ber of nearly 400 People, surrounded us; at first Two or Three Blows were struck upon my
 “ Sepoys, which they parried with their Bayonets, Two of which were thereby hacked. The
 “ Sepoys then called out and said, O Havildar, we are now in the last Extremity, you have
 “ brought us to loose our Heads! what Orders do you give? I answered, in such Manner as
 “ your Heads may remain; do you also preserve your own Lives. At that Time the Sepoys fired,
 “ by which the People of the Village were wounded, and fled thence, which leaving us at Li-
 “ berty, I proceeded in all Haste with the Five Zemindars to Mohammedabad, and delivered
 “ over the Zemindar to Fring Shahy; about which Time an Order came from Baboo Sheopersun-
 “ Sing to send the hacked Bayonets of the Sepoys with the Havildar, &c. to Benares, and
 “ Three of us came accordingly, and stated the Case to Baboo, and the remaining Eleven Sepoys
 “ have arrived to Day.

“ Q. When you were going from Mohammedabad to Kernmeddienpoor, what Conversation
 “ had you with Fring Shahy?

“ A. When Fring Shahy sent for me at Night, and said, do you go and bring the Zemindars
 “ of Kernmeddienpoor; I answered that I had heard the Zemindars were prepared for War, and
 “ that if they did fight, what was I to do? upon which Fring Shahy answered, you are a Com-
 “ pany's Servant, it is not proper for you to fight, but if such a Crisis happen that your Life
 “ shall be in Danger, you are then to act as you think fit.

“ Likemun Pary, Sepoy, deposes to the same Purport, as to their being sent to bring the Zemindars,
 “ as the Havildar whole Deposition has been above recorded; after which he continues as follows:

“ Jeshen Sing, Zelladar, seized Nine Zemindars, and put them into our Charge. By reason of
 “ the Apprehension of the Zemindars, about 300 or 400 of the Villagers assembled. When in the
 “ Morning, we set out with the Zemindars in our Guard for Mahommedabad, Four of them got off
 “ through the tumultuous Proceedings of the Villagers; with the remaining Five we produced
 “ the Havildar, saying to the Zemindars, do not you have any Uneasiness, I am carrying you to
 “ make your Settlement; if it does not take place at Mohammedabad, I will take you to the Re-
 “ sident at Benares. When we got out of the Village, all the Villagers raising a Tumult, followed us,
 “ and Four or Five of them came among us with naked Swords, Three Strokes whereof were made upon
 “ me, which I received upon my Bayonet, and Sheo Naut, Sepoy, did the same, and said to the Ha-
 “ vildar, now our Life is going, what Orders do you give? the Havildar answered, in such Man-
 “ ner as your Lives may not be lost; do you also pursue them. Being exceedingly pressed, we
 “ fired, by which all the People run away, and this giving us Liberty to proceed, we went on as
 “ fast as we could to Mohammedabad with the Zemindars. How many People were wounded I
 “ did not see perfectly well, but the Tumult was to the highest Pitch, and we thought it very dif-
 “ ficult to preserve our own Lives.

“ Shudisht, Sepoy, deposes to the same Effect as the above, only specifying, that after the Four
 “ Zemindars had run away, Sooty Ram, One of the Five who were still in Custody, abusing the People
 “ of the Village, asked them what they would do after the Sepoys had carried them, the Zemin-
 “ dars, off? and that it was by Seetaram's thus executing the Villagers that between 3 or 400 of
 “ them came with Arms; and that when they had struck the Sepoys on their Bayonets with their
 “ naked Swords, the Sepoys observed to the Havildar, that after their Lives were lost, he would
 “ give Orders for firing, the Havildar told them, that they might preserve their Lives in what-
 “ ever Way they thought best, upon which they fired, &c.

“ Faikoo Sing, Sepoy, deposes to the same Purport as the last Witnesses, particularly speci-
 “ fying Sutaram exciting the Villagers; and the Facts of Lekeman and Shewnaut, Sepoys, having
 “ received the Stroke of a Sword on their Bayonets before they fired.

“ Tekemun Sing, Sepoy, exactly to the same Purport as the above.

“ Anund Sing, Sepoy, deposes as above, except that he does not specify Seetaram exciting
 “ the Tumult.

“ Froont Sing, Sepoy, deposes to the same Purport with the above; and further specifies,
 “ that he heard the Havildar ask Fring Sahay what he was to do if the Zemindars forcibly resisted
 “ and fought? upon which Fring Sahay said, you are the Servant of the Company, there is no
 “ Authority for fighting; but if you are helpless, and that the Zemindars attack you, you will
 “ also do what you think proper; adding, that Fring Sah further observed, that the Zilladar had
 “ also Twenty Peons with him.

“ Bundhoo Sing, Sepoy, deposes to the same Purport as the general Tenor of the above Evidence.

“ Sheo Naut, Sepoy, deposes to the same Purport; and particularly specifies Seetaram's ex-
 “ citing the Villagers, by asking what they would do when they (the Zemindars) were carried
 “ away; and that it was this Exciting on the Part of Seetaram that made Four or Five, with
 “ naked Swords, come and * strick Three Strokes upon Lekeman, Sepoy, which he received on
 “ his Bayonet, besides Two Blows aimed at this Deponent, which he, in like Manner, received on
 “ his Bayonet. Lekeman and Sheo Naut, Sepoys, shew their Bayonets, which are dented plainly by
 “ the Stroke of a Scymetar, or some such Instruments, as described by them.

* Sic in Orig.

" The Resident having had this Day and Yesterday the Parties in this Cause before him, the Further Examination and Evidence taken on Subject.

" following farther viva voce Examination and Evidence is now taken and recorded:
 " Seetaram, the Principal of the Zemindars, being this Day confronted with the Canongoe and Chowdry who went to make the Kunkoot or Measurements for Ascertainment of Grain in the Village of Keeremeddeinpoor, Ram Sahay the said Canongoe, and Sheo Laul the Chowdry, are again asked in his (Seetaram's) Presence, what it was that stopped the going on of the Kunkoot, when they first went to make it? whereupon they both declare, that it was because Seetaram and the Zemindars would not rest satisfied with trying the Accuracy of their Estimate by the Operation of Damage Tehaunge on a Begah or so, but wished them to try the Whole 400 Begahs of the real Land they had made the Kunkoot of by the same Detail. Upon hearing which Declaration, Seetaram denies this, alledging, that he would have been satisfied if they had proved the Accuracy of the Estimate by the Operation of Daunge Tehaunge, even on One Begah: And being asked, whether he can prove this? he refers to their Evidence on Oath; which being accordingly required of them, they again confirm the above-mentioned Declarations. The Zelladar Jeshun, or Jesswunt Sing, is questioned as follows:

" Q. The Zemindars having set forth in their Declaration, that you at last concluded to take their Grain in the Mode of Agore, or to take Half the Grain when ripe, and for that Purpose appointed Peons to take Care of the Crop—What have you to say to this?

" A. It is entirely erroneous; the Fact being, that Seetaram and Gunderp Roy came to me, and said that all the Crop was spoiling, and that, with my Permission, they would cut it down and put it up in the Khermen, and therefore go to the Fowjedar and settle their Business: And as they had before that, without my Permission, cut up the Grain on the Bhanguir Land (the Kunkoot of which had been made), I seeing myself helpless, told the Seinas (or Watchman of the Crop), not to oppose their cutting down the Grain. Thus much passed between me and them, and nothing more. Being asked, whether he had not taken a Mochulka from them? he answered, that nothing had been taken in Writing from them at the Time of cutting or reaping the Crop: But that, in the Month of Phalgun, when they go to collect Ahery from the Fields to feed their Horses and Bullocks, it is the Custom of the Pergunnah to take at that Time a Mochulka from the Zemindars and Ryots, which was then accordingly taken from them in Form, and stipulating, as usual, not to cut down the Barley at the same Time with the Akey. The Canongoes declare, that the above is the Custom of the Pergunnah, and that the Zemindars of Kunkoot Villages do give such a Mochulka. Seetaram being asked, whether the Zelladar had agreed to the Mode of Agore? he answers, that so far he did so, as to agree to their cutting down the Grain, and to give Orders to the Seinas accordingly. The Zelladar solemnly denies having ever agreed to the Agore otherwise than as he was forced to in the Manner above mentioned.

" The Resident remarks to both Parties, that it is of no great Moment whether the Agore was agreed to or not (though he does not believe that it was), seeing that, admitting it to have been so, it was plainly a forced Act or Concession, contrary to the Meaning of the Pottah granted at the Beginning of the Year on the Part of the Amil and his Deputy; for it is well known and understood that a Betay Pottah, which is what these Zemindars possessed, does not entitle a Zemindar to pay any otherwise than by the Result of the Kunkoot, or the common Way of estimating the Quantity of the natural Produce on which a Money Price is calculated and paid by the Renters; and unless the Pottah expressly specify and stipulate Agore Betay (which means, that the Half of the Grain when reaped, and no Money shall be paid to the Amil), the said Modes of Agore (which is otherwise in itself, in most Cases, the next to impracticable with any Safety to Government) cannot be laid Claim to.

" Tauje Khan, the Chuprassy Peon, being this Day next called before the Resident, is sworn, and confirms upon Oath the Truth of the Relation contained in his Zebanbundy, committed to Writing on the 16th Instant, and recorded on Proceedings of the 17th.

" He is now further questioned as follows:

" Q. Did you yourself see the Attack made on the Sepoys Kernmeddienpoor?

" A. I did.

" Q. Were the Persons that attacked them belonging to Shespersim Sing, or to the Zemindars of Kernmeddienpoor?

" A. To the Zemindar of Kernmeddienpoor: And I myself heard Seetaram call out to his Adherents, that they should smite the Sepoys, who were, he said, the Sepoys of Sheopersim Sing.

" The following is a Translation of the General Form of the Pottah held this Year by the Zemindars Kerumeddiempoor.

" Translation of One of the Three Pottahs for Kenumeddiempoor, 1785.

" Agreement and Stipulation for a Rejebundy, that is, Nakedy or Ready Money, and Bettay, or Grain Division Settlement for the Village of Kenumeddiempoor, the Potty or Division of Ram

Pottah for Kernmeddienpoor.

“ Ravy in the Pergunnah of Mahemmedabad Purhausbany, on the Agreement of Gorhoo Ravy,
 “ on Account of 1195 Fuffilly, with a View to the Advantage or Profit of the Sircar, and the East
 “ of the Ryets, a Pottah is granted from Baboo Theoperum Sing. It is necessary that they carry
 “ on the Cultivation in the utmost Confidence, on the same Conditions as last Year, and their Re-
 “ venue will be taken according to this Pottah, and in no other Way.

“ Nukdy, or Ready Money.

“ Sugar Cane and Pulse and Vegetables as
 before.

Bahevley, or Rate of Money, to be paid for Grain.

Kasht Kinwaur, or Cultivation, by those of the
 Kinwaur Cast, 2½ Seers Aboabs.

Kasht, or Cultivation of new settled Ryets, no-
 thing in the Way of Aboab.

Kast of Bramins taken, and pay Kasht, no
 Aboab.

“ Dated 12th Shewault, 1194 Fuffilly.

“ N. B. There are Two other Pottahs for the Two other Puttahs or Divisions of the above Vil-
 “ lage of same Kenneemeddupoor, to the Purport as the foregoing.

“ The Resident taking into Consideration the Whole of this Cause, as recorded in his Proceed-
 “ ings of the 17th Instant and of this Date, is of Opinion that the Conduct of the Zemindars of
 “ Keremienddienpoor is highly culpable in all Respects, as well according to the Customs of this
 “ Country, as from a View to the intrinsic Merit or Demerit of the Actions they have been guilty
 “ of. It seems indeed highly probable, that when they applied in the Beginning of this Year for
 “ a Bettay Pottah (by which they were to pay according to the Grain Produce), they had in View
 “ to practise all the evasive Line of Conduct they have since invariably pursued, and that they
 “ chose and insisted on that Mode of Settlement, although not what they had generally been used to,
 “ because from its Nature it would afford them so many Opportunities of defeating all the Attempts of
 “ the Collector, however justifiable and necessary to compel them to a fair Settlement. In some of
 “ these Zemindars Declarations, particularly that of Soodun Sing (entered in Proceedings of the
 “ 17th Instant), he affects to complain that the same Revenue was demanded of them for this
 “ as last Year; whereas they were, by the Terms of their Bittay Settlement, to pay only accord-
 “ ing to the Produce; but although this Assertion of Soodhun's is by no Means proved, or that
 “ any Thing more was demanded than according to the Produce, yet had such a Demand been made,
 “ it would neither have been unreasonable or unjust, since all Bettay Pottahs are necessarily under-
 “ stood to be given on Condition that the Cultivation shall be kept up as before; as otherwise the
 “ Government's Revenue might, according to this Mode of Settlement, dwindle to nothing; and
 “ in the present Instance the Pottah expressly provides in the Body of it, that they are to pay on the
 “ same Conditions as last Year; the Representations of the Zemindars to this Effect seems therefore to
 “ the Resident to merit no Attention: And on the other Hand, their evading to all Appearance, even
 “ according to their own Relation premeditated, to adhere to any Relation or practicable Mode of
 “ ascertaining their Gain, and their Insolence in refusing to attend on their regular Superior, Fring
 “ Sakay, the Collector of Pergunnah, unless he would give them a Bramin as Security that they might
 “ return in Safety; and their carrying on this Kind of Negotiation at a Time that they themselves
 “ confess they were wilfully in Arrears, and refused to pay any Thing towards the Revenue, claim-
 “ ing to give only Half of their Grain in the Way called Agore Bettay, after it would be ripe, to
 “ which Mode, were it otherwise advisable, their Pottah did not entitle them; all the Circum-
 “ stances above enumerated make wholly against the Conduct of these Zemindars, and indicate
 “ sufficiently their bad Intentions, which were carried to the Height when they, and more espe-
 “ cially their Chief, Seeteram, dared to excite their Brethren and Dependants to attack the Sepoys
 “ of Government, of which there cannot be the least Doubt, since as far as is necessary to cor-
 “ roborate the Truth of the Sepoys Relations, these very Zemindars agree in their Account of
 “ the Reluctance with which the Sepoys proceeded to defend themselves, and the hacked State
 “ of their Arms evidently shew that they were not too hasty in that Respect. The Plea set up
 “ by some of the Zemindars, that it was the People of Sheopersum Sing who occasioned the
 “ Tumult and alarmed the Sepoys, is too absurd to merit Attention; had it been so, they, Sheo-
 “ persun's People, and not the Zemindars Relations, would have been in all Human Probability
 “ among the Slain; besides the Sepoys were, according to the Admission of the Culprit Zemin-
 “ dars themselves, exceedingly averse and distressed before they fired: Could they, under such
 “ Impressions of allowed Backwardness to make Use of their Arms, have thus supposed them-
 “ selves in Danger from their Friends? or could the Havildar and all the Sepoys have been so
 “ ignorant as to mistake such Friends for their Enemies? or would such Friends have attacked
 “ the Sepoys Sword in Hand, insomuch that their Bayonets still bear the Mark of such Attack?
 “ added to all which, it is expressly admitted by Soodhund Roy, One of these Zemindars, in
 “ his Evidence or Declaration, recorded on the Proceedings of the 17th Instant, that when the
 “ Zemindars were seized and going along in the Guard, the People of the Village having
 “ assembled,

“ assembled, went to the Sepoys; and being hereupon questioned, he admitted, that his Son
 “ Gomaun Sing, who was One who thus went with the Sepoys, and fell a Victim to his own Te-
 “ merity, had a Sword in his Hand; and it is related by another of the Zemindars, Bundhoo
 “ Roy (examined on the 24th Instant as above recorded), that Ram Churn, the other Person
 “ killed, had also a Sword in his Hand; all which is farther corroborated by the Declaration of
 “ Dissoo Sing. The next-examined Zemindar on the 17th Instant, declared, that on the Zemin-
 “ dars on the Guard being carried off, the Inhabitants of the Village made a Noise, and that
 “ Ram Chund or Churn, and Gomaun Sing (the two Persons killed), came and said we will go
 “ along with the Sepoys; and that they were accordingly following behind the Sepoys when they
 “ were shot: And this Witness being asked, whether the People who had thus assembled from
 “ the Village had any Arms with them? he answers, certainly; they were the People of the Vil-
 “ lage, why should not they have Arms with them? When to all this is added the Evidence on
 “ Oath of Fauge Khan, the Chuprassy, who was an Eye-witness of the Attack of the Zemin-
 “ dar's People on the Sepoys, what Doubt can there remain of the Truth of the Sepoys
 “ Declaration to the same Effect; the more especially as is to be remarked, that this Plea of the
 “ Sepoys taking their Friends for their Foes, and thence firing on the innocent Zemindars,
 “ is not thought of, pretended, or at all set up by the Two first of them, whose Examinations were
 “ taken on the 17th Instant; whence, and from the other concurring Circumstances of the
 “ Case, it may be fairly inferred to have been since invented by Seeteram and the other im-
 “ prisoned Zemindars last brought up, who have been fully sensible of the Danger they have
 “ brought themselves into, and are desirous of warding off as much of the Criminality they have
 “ contracted as possible; and yet from the further Evidence delivered by some of the Zemindars on
 “ the same Day as Seeteram's, particularly that of Bundoo Roy, it appears plain enough how the
 “ Affair happened, as well as that Seeteram was the principal Instigation of all the Mischief that
 “ ensued.

“ The Resident being on the Whole fully sensible how necessary it is to discourage and punish
 “ such Acts, would have the Parties, who so audaciously attacked the Sepoys, brought to an
 “ immediate Criminal Trial, were the Sepoys able to point them out, which they declare they
 “ are not; besides it is more than probable they are the same as were killed and wounded by the
 “ Sepoys Fire, and have therefore already met the Punishment of their personal Demerits: In
 “ regard to the Zemindars, the Four who have been last brought up in Confinement, viz. Seeteram,
 “ Bundhoo Roy, Gunderp Roy, Serdha Roy, have been confined in the President's Guard since their
 “ Arrival on the 24th Instant, and the Three who came first, viz. Soodhun, Dissoo, and Sudha Sing,
 “ were also committed on the Day thereafter, as they are all nearly equally concerned in their
 “ unjustifiable Conduct, in withholding their Revenue, as well as in their criminal Resistance to,
 “ and Attack upon, the Officers and Soldiers of Government; with this Difference, that Seete-
 “ ram being looked on as their Head, appears to have had the principal Share in exciting them
 “ to their present Misconduct. From a View to the above Circumstances, a Letter of Encourage-
 “ ment was written Yesterday to Fring Schay, desiring him to collect the full Revenue and Due
 “ from Kerumeddunpoor, by sequestering all the Grain of the Zemindars thereof, and taking
 “ therefrom what just belongs to the Amil's Share, and to send up the remaining refractory Ze-
 “ mindars of that Village to Benares.

“ A Summons was also Yesterday issued For the Attendance of Syhed Meer Tatchmand, the
 “ Person mentioned in the Cuprassies Evidence, recorded in the Proceeding of the 27th Instant.

“ Read a Letter from the Raja, of which the following is a Translation:

“ Raja to the Resident.

“ I have received your Letter of the 28th May, calling on me again for the Answer of Baboo
 “ Theopernen Sing. Sir, in respect to the Affair of the Sepoys, I minutely communicated to the
 “ said Baboo in like Manner as I had explained to you, verbally, before the Receipt of your Let-
 “ ter, and notwithstanding all my Urgency, the said Baboo will not write an Answer according
 “ thereto; once that he did write, sundry Parts were quite wide of the Object inquired after,
 “ I therefore returned it.

“ Ordered, That the Raja be directed again to call on Theorperun Sing for a direct Answer to
 “ the Question put to him, and to report what Reply he makes.

“ The Resident, taking into Consideration the Situation of the Eight Zemindars of Keremud-
 “ dienpoor in Mahomedabad, who have been in Confinement since the 24th of May, on account
 “ of their ill Behaviour to the Sepoys, determines on the said Persons agreeing to sign a written
 “ Engagement, acknowledging their Fault, and promising to behave better in Time to come, and
 “ to pay the Balance of this Year's Revenue, to release them: From which the Resident only
 “ excepts Seeteram their Principal, who, as the chief Instigator of the whole Affair, must suffer
 “ a larger Confinement and more severe Punishment. The other Seven agreeing to the Terms of
 “ the Release, now execute the Paper in Question, and are set at Liberty.

“ Read

" Read the following Translation of a Letter received from the Rajah :

" To the Resident, from the Rajah; received the 10th June.

" Three Days ago, Baboo Theoperum Sing represented to me, that he wanted to go to the Bealce, &c. desired Leave to depart. I answered, that without the Orders of the Resident, how could I give him Leave? And desired him to present a Petition relative to his getting Leave, which I would advise you of, and communicate to him your Order. But so far from writing any Representation, he did not even wait my Orders; and I now inclose a Petition or Representation he has written, from which the Particulars will become known to you.

" Inclosure from the Sheoperum Sing to the Raja.

" The Situation of the Places under me, particularly in regard to the Zemindars of Bealce, who are negligent in the Payment of the Revenues, and where more or less Half of the settled Revenue is yet to collect, I have repeatedly represented to you; and on the 30th of at Night, a Letter arrived from the Manager there, that unless he went, the Business would be greatly prejudiced. Wherefore, having a View to the Concerns of Government and the Payment of the Revenue, I have set out for the said Pergunnah, and have not been able to have the Honour of again visiting you. I have represented this as being requisite or necessary.

" A Perwannah is written thereon to Sheoperum Sing, highly disapproving of his leaving Benares without the Raja's Consent; more especially as the Raja is not only his Superior in a public Light, but the Head of his Family: Wherefore he is ordered to apologize to the Raja for this Misconduct, on Pain of the Resident's strongest Displeasure. An Answer is written to the Rajah, informing him of the above Order.

" Extract from the Proceedings of the 1st of August 1788.

" Seeteram, the Principal of the Keeremeddienpoor Ryets, is this Day ordered to be released, on entering into similar Engagements as his Brethren did on the 8th of June.

" True Extracts.

(Signed) " Jon" Duncan, Resident.

" Extract from the Proceedings of the Resident of Benares, 1788.

" Read the following Letter from the Magistrate of Shahabad:

" To Jonathan Duncan, Esq. Resident at Benares.

" Sir,

" Inclose you Copy of a Letter received from Lieutenant Patrick Duncan, together with Copy of a List of the Things he was robbed of. I have recovered the Sum of 240 Rupees, in Part of Lieutenant Duncan's Loss; and Kabubram, Hircarrah, has written Engagements from several People concerned in the Robbery, to pay the Balance; but a Body of Thieves, from Pergunnah Khurried Bullea, forcibly took away the Men who had promised to pay the Remainder due. I therefore send Kabubram, Hircarrah, and a Clashy of Lieutenant Duncan's to you; and inclose you a Soorut-hall made by Kabubram, pointing out the Mens Names, and their Place of Residence. This Kabubram is an intelligent Man, and will give you every necessary Information to enable you to apprehend and extirpate the Thieves residing in Bullah.

" Shahabad, the 9th Feb. 1788.

" I am, &c.

(Signed) " W. A. Brooke, Magistrate.

Dustack
thereon
granted to
Kabubram to
find out the
Thieves.

" A Dustack is now granted to Kabubram, the Person abovenamed, stating, That as it appears by his Soorut-hawl, that the Palsbauns (or Watchmen) of Kunchunpoor, in the Pergunnah of Khereed, have denounced Buffunt Gowallah, Chekcowry Gowallah, and Moola, and Juggoo, and Remmen, Inhabitants of Sheopoor; and Soofer Sirdah, and Sinfary, Inhabitants of Dirjinpoor in the Pergunnah of Beluah, to be Night Robbers; he is therefore appointed to proceed with Twelve Sepoys (now ordered to attend him from the Resident's Escort), and to endeavour to apprehend the said Persons, and bring them in for Examination.

18th March.
Report and
Information
brought by
Kewubram of
the Thieves
in Kherud
and Beluah.

" Kewubram, who was commissioned from Beluah, on the 18th ult. to discover the Thieves mentioned in the Magistrate of Sahabad's Letter recorded on that Day's Proceedings, having returned, and the following Declarations having been received from him, and the Public Peon who accompanied him, the Translations that have been made thereof are here recorded, together with the Declarations of the several Peons whom he has seized and brought in on Suspicion of their being Thieves, and the ultimate Agreement of the Principals among them, as follows.

" The

" The Declaration of Kewulram, Hircarrah ; dated 3d March.

" I repaired, with the Sepoys and Chuprassis, to the Village of Durjunpoor in Pergunnah Beluah. We surrounded the House of Sootur Dossad, or Chokeydar, but found no One in the House, though the Furniture remained, and recent Preparations for a Repast appeared ready. Thence I went to the Village of Burwarpoor, to the House of Sootur's Daughter, whom I also seized, as well as the Wife of Rujin, whom I found in the same Place, with one Goldsmith and two Dossads or Chokeydars, whom I also seized and brought to Durjunpoor, where I left the two Women under the Guard of two Sepoys. I then, with the remaining Part of the Sepoys, went to Achulgur; in that Village having seized Hur Laul, a Thief, I brought him to the Village of Phoonchutter. The said Hur Laul declared, that he had deposited 125 Pieces of white Cloth, and two Rupees in Money, with Chitter Sha, in the Village of Sessundah; and two Rupees in Money, and one Sword, with Boodhur, Zemindar, in Pergunnah Beluah. After this I repaired to the Village of Rucky with the Sepoys and the said Hur Laul, where we surrounded the House of Jwol Dossad or Chokeydar; upon which the Bramin, Zemindar of that Place, exclaimed and made a Noise. I went to him and asked, why do you act thus? come along with me, and inform me of the Particulars of your Situation. Upon which I took him to the Place where the Sepoys were stationed; where the said Zemindar declared, that about 12 o'Clock of that Day, Roopchund, having a Cootey or Factory there, led the said Jevooch and his Wife to his own House. After this, the said Zemindar conducted me and the Sepoys to the Saltpetre Factory, at the Door of which a Person named Buleah was seated, but who, upon seeing the Sepoys, went into the Factory House. I followed him, and perceiving some Cloaths under a large Earthen Jar or Tub, I said to the Sepoys that there were Men concealed under the Earthen Jars, and desired them to be seized; upon which the Sepoys having lifted the Jar, took Buleah and two others with him Prisoners, and confined them. I then called for Roopchund, and said to him, that this Zemindar declares that Jwot is Security to you for Seventy Thieves, therefore deliver him up. Roopchund answered, do you remain here, I shall search for Jwot, and I will bring him to you; the said Jwot's Security Papers for the Thieves are in my Possession, and I will give them to you. I staid there two Days, but he did not deliver Jwot's Papers to me. Meanwhile, an Order from the Presence having been issued to order my Return, I, in Conformity thereto, left the Place, and came back with the Sepoys.

" Q. What is the Reason of the Saltpetre Gomastahs having taken Jevot's Security for Seventy Thieves?

" A. The said Zemindar declared, that a Hookah belonging to the said Gomastah had been stolen; on this Account the Gomastah seized Bulooah and other Thieves, and upon this the said Jevot became Security for Bulooah and others, to the Number of Seventy Men, to the said Gomastah. During these two Years he has not been able to receive the Price or Value of his Hookah. The said Bulooah, a Thief, declared, that the said Gomastah had taken 1000 Rupees from them, through the Medium of the aforesaid Jwot; let him therefore deliver up the said Jwot, or return the 1000 Rupees. He farther added, that it appears by the Nagree Papers delivered in by Bissen Sing, the Zemindar of the Village of Setoor, and Rung Laul in the Pergunnah Khureed, that the Sum of 1200 Rupees in Money, Two Swords, and One Pair of Shawls, and Twenty Pieces or One Corge of Cloth, were taken from the Thieves by the said Gomastah through the Medium of the said Jwot.

" Farther Declaration made by Kewul Ram.

" Whilst I staid in the Village of Durjunpoor, I inquired of sundry Persons what was become of Sootar Dossad, or Chokeydar, who lived there? Two or Three answered, that he was at the Village Two Days ago. The Brother of Mur Mutchus, who is Zelladar here, received some abusive Language from the said Sooter, who reproaching him, said, that he had given him a Hookah, a Sword, and other Articles, and also Salama (or a pecuniary Present), notwithstanding which he did not afford him (Sooter) an Asylum. Having heard this, I sent Girjoo Pandah to the said Murmutchum's Brother, to tell him to send me the Hookah and Sword that Sooter had presented to him. The said Renter answered to Gujn, That he had not received any Sword from Sootur, but that a Hookah had been given to him, which he desired Gujoo to take away: Upon which it was given to me, and I applied it in the Guard. Bissen Sing, and Rungboard, Zemindars in the Village of Sitwar, declared, that the Thieves taken in the Gomastah's Cooley had delivered two Swords to him, one of which had been sold to a Chuprosse Hircarrah, whose Name they knew not, for 42 Rupees.

" Signed in Nagree, by Kewul Ram, Hircarrah.

" Ali Buksh Choprasse's Declaration; dated the 3d March 1788.

" After the Departure of Kewul Ram and the Sepoys from the Camp, I arrived at Durjunpoor, and saw that Two Sepoys, with Articles belonging to the other Sepoys, were stationed there. I inquired where the other Sepoys had repaired to. They (the Two Sepoys) answered, that the

" other Sepoys had gone in Search of the Thieves. In a few Minutes, Kewul Ram and the Sepoys, with two Women belonging to the Thieves, arrived; upon which, I asked the Sepoys, where are the Thieves? Who answered, That all the Thieves have fled; two Women belonging to them, who had absconded from Durjunpoor, we have taken and brought with us. After this, Kewul Ram said, the Thieves, in Search of whom I repaired hither, have run away; let us stay here Two or Three Days, till my Messenger discovers the Place of their Retreat, and returns here. Some Time afterwards Kewul Ram's Messenger brought Intelligence, that the Son of the Thief Bussunt, and others, being Four or Five Thieves, are in Achulgud. Upon hearing this, I accompanied the Sepoys and Kewul Ram to that Place, and went into every House pointed out to us by Kewul Ram's Messenger; but we did not find any Person except Dossad Roy, whom we seized and brought with us. I have not yet heard him acknowledge any Particular respecting the Thieves or thieving. We then repaired to Mohun Chuprah. God knows whether the said Kewul learnt from the Representation of the said Dossad, or from her own Messenger, or from some one else, that there were Thieves in Ruitty, when he told me we must repair to that Place in Search of them: Whereupon I, Two Sepoys, and Kewulram, arrived at Ruitty about Four Ghurrys before Day-light. Kewulram led us to the House of the Dossad (or Chowkeydar), but we did not find any Person there. Thence we repaired to the Door of the Zemindar's House: The said Zemindar is a Bramin; and when he saw us, he went upon the Chupper of the House, and called out, who are ye that commit nightly Murders? Kewulram answered, we have not come here to seize you, but wish to ask you some Particulars. We are in Search of the Dossud, who is a Thief. Upon this, the Bramin replied, my Brother is the Zemin (or Security) of the said Dossad; and all the Dossada-an (or Chokeydars) have, during these Four or Five Days been in the Saltpetre Cootey (or Factory); do you come along with me. Whereupon, when the Day-light came, we accompanied the said Bramin, with One Dossad. When we arrived at Ruitty, perhaps the said Dossads received Intelligence thereof, and concealed themselves under large Jars. When we came to the Door of the said Cootey, Kewulram went in, and we staid at the Door. We heard that he discovered some of the Cloaths of these Dossads under a Jar, upon which Kewulram and Bhozum seized the Thieves, and brought them to us. Then Kewulram applied to the Cootey Gomastah, and said, I have found these Thieves in your House, deliver up to me also Jwot, who is a Thief. He answered, that the said Jwot is not to be found in that Manner; do you stay here, that I may march for him. I have not got his Zemanee (or Security). If I prove successful in my Search for him, I will deliver him up to you according to your Desire; otherwise, how can you procure him from me? After this, although Rowal Ram strongly urged the Gomastah, yet the latter was not able to find said Jwot. Upon this Kewulram said to him, If you like, I will communicate these Particulars to the Resident. Whereupon we brought Bramin, and the said Dossad that accompanied him, and the three other Dossades seized in the Cootey, and one Dossad taken at Achulgur, in all Six Men, to Rusty; and the Two Women was sent for from Darjenpore. When they arrived, Kewulram having taken Security for both, released them; and one Goldsmith that Kewulram had seized, we brought along with us to Ruitty; and Kewulram declared, that the said Goldsmith had in this March acknowledged his having purchased two Sheers of Silver from the Thieves. Kuratram also said, that the aforesaid Goldsmith offered him 50 Rupees to be released; and I saw a Hookah in Kewulram Shovood; I asked him to whom it belonged? He replied, that he brought it from Meer Mutchum's Brother, and it was stolen Property. The People of Ruitty said, that the Thieves were already giving abusive Language to Meer Mutchum's Brother; that he took Bussoms (Fees) and Rishaut (Bribes) from them, notwithstanding which he did not allow them a Place of Refuge or an Ashun. Whereupon I went to the House of Meer Mutchum's Brother, and asked him, how did the Hookah come into your Possession? To which he answered, a Person brought it to me for Sale; I inquired the Price, and the Person replied, that he would ask the Owner, and then inform me; but he never returned. Upon this, being ordered to return to the Presence, I left that Place in Conformity thereto.

" Kurrealram seized Three Men and Two Women, the latter he released upon their giving Security for their Appearance. In Buttypoor, one Bramin, four Dossads; in Achulgur, one Dossad.

" Moreover, a Hircarrah who was travelling along the Road, but of whom I have no Knowledge or personal Acquaintance, said, that a Chuprassee Peon had purchased a Sword from a Man in the Saltpetre Cootey, for which he had been paid 42 Rupees; and that the said Chuprassee belonged to the Cootey.

" In Moondah Dah, One Dossad, who is now present, was taken. Kewulsum's Messenger, and Sepoys along with him, went to that Place, seized and brought him with them. But we never heard him acknowledge any Particular respecting the Thieves, &c.

" Signed in Nagree, by Ale Bukah, Chupress.

" Declaration

" Declaration of Hur Laul Dofs, Inhabitant of Achulgur and Purgunnah Khureed, dated
" 4th March 1788.

" I am not a Thief, nor have I any Knowledge of thieving, but my elder Brother followed
" that Profession; he died about Five Years ago. I cultivate the Ground, and pay Revenue to
" the Sirka; but I know nothing of thieving. Having beat and strack me, said to me, tell
" me whatever your Brother gave to any Person, or put in any Place. I answered, that 125
" Pieces of white Cloth my Brother deposited with Chattah Sah, Inhabitant of Sefendah. It is
" near Three Years since I told them. After this, Kewulram said to me, having disposed of so
" much, tell me what has become of the Remainder? I replied, that Bhoodun, the Zemindar
" of Anghilah, took two Rupees, and a Sword, which wanted the Handle, from me. On this
" Account, he delivered me also over to the Charge of the Sepoys, to be confined. I pay Revenue
" to the Sircar, and all my Grain is perishing and going to waste.

" Signed by the Mark of Hurlaul Dossad.

" Declaration of Munstia, Goldsmith, Inhabitant of Shucpoor, in Pergunnah Beluah; dated the
" 4th March 1788.

" Whilst I slept in my own House at Night, Kewulram and the Cerkar's Sepoys, having lifted the
" Latch of my Door, came in to my House and seized me. Kewulram said, I have heard that you
" have taken Ten Seers of Silver; Bholah Dossad, Inhabitant of the Village of Pundahpoor, has given
" this Information. I answered, I did not take it. Then Bholah Dossad said in my Presence,
" I saw it, you did take it. I replied, it is true that about two Years ago I bought Silver, to
" the Weight of 67 Rupees, from Sepah Dossad, Inhabitant of Pandapoor. I did not know
" whether he was a Dossad (a Chokeydar) or a Thief. To give you 50 Rupees, and release me;
" and for the Performance of my Offer of 50 Rupees, he (Kewulram) took the Security of
" Sheonaur, a Bramin, an Inhabitant of Shinpoor, to give the Money in Three Kists during fifteen
" Days. The said Bramin went to take Measures to procure the Money; in the meanwhile they
" departed, and carried me with them in Confinement.

" The Mark of Muma Zeer Gur.

" Declaration of Gunga Dossad, Inhabitant of Kurnah in Pergunnah Beluah; dated the
" 4th March 1788.

" When Kewulram and the Sircar Sepoys had arrived in the Village, I was employed as a Day
" Labourer. Having heard of their Arrival, I fled. After this, Kewulram and the Sepoys hav-
" ing come to me, said to me, you are not a Thief, nor is your Brother One, why therefore do
" you run away? whatever you know of the Thieves, and their stolen Goods, inform us of it, and
" you shall be favoured in consequence by the Presence. These Dossadans say you are a Thief,
" why don't you declare the Truth? I thereupon communicated every Thing I knew in this
" Manner; that One Year, Sunnat Dofs, and Rumooan Kurnee, and Nurkoo, in all Five Persons,
" Inhabitants of Mondah Dey in Pergunnah Beleeah, made a Division amongst themselves of 15
" Rupees each, and of two Silver Collars. It is near Five Years ago since I served Doctor Lloyd
" in Burrumpoor as a Mussaljee; in that Place I met Dursun Dossad, Inhabitant of Mazupoor
" in Pergunnah Belua, bought Four Seers of Silver from the Eastward.

" The Mark of Gunga Dossad.

" Declaration of Jehangura Dossad, a Mazoor (or Labourer), of the Village of Moondah Del
" in the Pergunnah of Beluah.

" I went to the Corn Field at Night to guard their Produce. When Kewulram and the Se-
" poys went into the Village, the Dogs barked after them; when I heard their barking, I left the
" Fields and came to the said Village; upon which the Sepoys seized me and put me into Con-
" finement. Kewulram said to me, let us know where the Thieves are? I excused myself, say-
" ing, I know nothing of the Thieves, I am a Labourer. In this Manner I was confined.

" Declaration, Ootum Dossad, Inhabitant of Ruitty; dated the 4th March 1788.

" I am a Mendicant Fakeer, and am sustained by the Donations I receive at the different Ha-
" bitations of the People where I reside. I was in the Village, when hearing the News of the
" Search after Thieves, I concealed myself in the Saltpetre Factory. Kewulram and the Sepoys
" having come to the Factory, seized and confined me? and having beat and assaulted me, asked,
" tell us where the Thieves are? I answered, I do not know, I live by begging; but that
" about a Year ago my Brother Turunt Dossad had 10 Rupees taken from him by the Factory
" Gomastah, which I told them of.

" Declaration

" Declaration of Kunduah Pandah (or Bramin), Inhabitant of the Village of Ruitty; dated the 4th March 1788.

" Kewulram and the Sepoys arrived at Ruitty. I and Goodurce Pandah are Brothers, but live in separate Houses. Kewulram said to me, where is Goodurce Pandah? I answered, that having heard the News of your coming here, he had fled. Kewulram replied, that Goodurce Pandah is Security for the Thieves to the Factory Gomastah; do you produce him, or let us know when he has given any Money, or placed any. Upon this I said, it comes within my Knowledge, that on Account of Dookurce Doffad and he was 100 Rupees; and on Account the Doffad of Bhoor, 80 Rupees; and on Account of the Doffad of Achulgur, 60 Rupees; and on Account of Jwot Doffwad of Ruitty, 60 Rupees; for whom my Brother became Security, in all amounting to 300 Rupees, has been given to the Factory Gomastah: I know nothing of other Matters. On this Account I was pointed out by the Kewulram, and confined by the Sepoys.

" The Mark of Kunduah Pandah.

" Declaration of Soojuraeah Doffad, Inhabitant of Ruitty in Pergunnah Khureed; dated the 4th of March 1788.

" When Kewulram with the Sirkar's Sepoys arrived in Ruitty, I received News of the same, and fled from my House, and concealed myself in the Saltpetre Factory. Kewulram and the Sepoys having come to the Factory, seized me; did you give any Matter to the Factory Gomastah on Account of the stolen Goods, or no? I answered, that he had taken 19 Rupees from me by Force. On this Account I was imprisoned, and delivered over to the Charge of the Sepoys. Signed by the Mark of Soogurnah.

" Declaration of Kodun Doffad, Inhabitant of the Village of Otahah, near Ruitty, in Pergunnah Khureed; dated the 4th March 1788.

" I always follow the Occupation of a Labourer, and live in the Village. Kewulram and the Sirkar's Sepoys repaired there in Search of Thieves; I and a Roy were sleeping in a Grain Kiln before their Arrival: Kewulram having lighted a Mussal (or Flambeau), searched every House, seized and confined me.

" The Mark of Kedun Doffad.

" Declaration of Bholah Doffad, Inhabitant of Pondapoor in Pergunnah Beluah; dated the 4th March 1788.

" Kewulram and the Sepoys having come into my House, seized my Wife and Children, and were taking them away, when I, returning from Durjunpoor, met with them on the Road; and they confined me, and released my Children. Kewulram asked me, where was the Silver of last Year disposed of? I answered, Munfah, Goldsmith, bought the Weight of 67 Rupees Silver from me. On this Account they confined me.

" The Declaration of Bulooah Doffad, Inhabitant of Gah Gaut in the Pergunnah of Khureed; dated the 4th March 1788.

" The Day that Kewulram was going along, near my Habitation, with the Sepoys sent by the Sirkar in Search of the Thieves, I received Intelligence of their Arrival for that Purpose; I thereupon fled and concealed myself in the Saltpetre Factory. Kewulram and the Sepoys having come into the Cootey (or Factory), seized me, and asked me, art thou a Thief? To which I replied, that I was not a Camp Thief that I should rob the Pulteen (or Regiment), but only thieved for my own Livelihood. Upon this, Kewulram said, let me know where the Thieves are, that they may be taken. To this I replied, the Camp Thieves I will point out, that they may be taken. On this Account he delivered me to the Sepoys, who put me in the Guard.

" The Mark of Noul Doffad.

" We Bulook, Hur Lahl, and Gunga, &c. Watchmen, Inhabitants of Buluah and Kherud:

" Whereas Goods to the Amount of 601 Rupees, belonging to Lieutenant Duncan, were robbed with our Party, and that we are in Confinement on that Account; we therefore, being from our Privy helpless, do promise that if we are set at Liberty, we will pay to the said Lieutenant Duncan, on our Arrival in the Pergunnah, the said Sum of 601 Rupees. If we make any Evasion in this Respect, we will again be punished.

" 2d Jemady Ilary, or the 10th March 1788.

" Witness.

(Signed) " Munfaram, Goldsmith.
" Hurdecab Pandeh.

(Signed) " Bulook,
" Hur Lahl, and
" Gunga, &c. Watchmen.

" In

" In consequence of the last-recorded Acknowledgement given by the Thieves since their Arrival with the Resident, Kewul Ram is sent back with the Prisoners into the Mofussil, with a Guard of Sepoys, and the following Pergunnah :

" **Dustuck. To Kewul Ram.**

" Whereas Bulook, &c. Watchmen, have agreed to pay 601 Rupees for the Value of the Goods stolen from Lieutenant Duncan, you are therefore appointed to proceed with Bulooah, &c. and are to carry them to whatever Place they prefer to pay the said Amount at; which, when received, you are to transmit to Mr. Brooke; and you are then to come back with Bulooah, &c. to the Presence, together with such other Thieves as you may discover.

Kewulram sent back with Instructions.

" Dated the 18th March 1788.

" Summonses are ordered to be prepared and issued for the Attendance of the Brother of Meer Mutchen; and for that of Roop Chund, the Factory Gomastah; and of the Brother of the Bramin, Zemindar of Ruitte; and of Chetter Sha, of Sesoondah; and Boodhun, the Zemindar of Beluah; who appear, from the above-recorded Declaration, to have been concerned in the Robberies in question. A Perwannah is also to be written to Kulb Ali Khan, the Amil of the Pergunnahs of Khereed and Beluah, that he may cause the three last-mentioned Persons to be delivered up as required.

Other Persons summoned.

" Read the following Translation of a Petition from Sunker Beparry :

" Translation of the Petition of Shunkergee Byparry, an Inhabitant of Chatta in the Pergunnah of Boleah.

12th April. Petition from Shunkar Beparry of Boleah.

" In 1182 Fuffilee, Hole and Hur Loll, and Baloon, and Bidgoo, Chokydar, having through me sold 32 Pieces of coarse Cloth, they got 48 Rupees from me. In the Year 1190 Fuffilee, Hurbun Sing, a Havilar, and Khier Ulla, and other Hircarrahs belonging to Major Eton, Commandant at Buxar, were sent to find out Thieves in the said Pergunnahs; and unreasonably, on plea of the former Cloth, took away 30 Rupees on Account of the above-mentioned Cloths, and gave me a Ferkhetty. And in 1192, Fuffilee Hole, One of the Four above-mentioned Chokeydars, came with Four English Sepoys, and surrounded my House, and having frightened me, took away 28 Rupees, and gave me another Ferkhetty, both of which I am ready to produce. I borrowed the Money to preserve my Life and Honour. Now Kabelram, an Hircarra from the Presence, requires 50 Rupees more on the same Account, and confines my Brother. I am destitute, I am hopeful of Justice.

" A true Translation:

(Signed) " P. Treves, Junior Assistant.

" A Copy of the Original of the above is sent to Kewulram, to answer the Charge of Extortion contained in it, as follows:

Referred to Kewulram.

" Translation of a Perwannah to Kewulram.

" Sunker Beoparry, Inhabitant of Chatta in the Pergunnah of Boleah, has presented a Petition, setting forth, That you have taken from this Representant the Sum of 28 Rupees, and that you demand 50 Rupees more, and have put his Brothers into Confinement. This appears merely Oppression on your Part. Wherefore it is written, that you are to assign the Cause of taking the said Sum, and of confining his Brothers, and of demanding the farther Sum of 50 Rupees, and what Kind of Theft he has been ascertained to be guilty of. A Copy of the Petition of the Complainant goes inclosed; you are to state the Particulars thereof fully, and send the same to the Huzoor, that the Purport of the Case may be understood.

" Dated the 12th April 1788.

" Read the following Letter from Kewulram.

" Translation of a Letter from Kewulram.

" Having taken my Leave, I arrived in One Week at Mathwara in the Talook of Khereed; I have here halted. I have in the Business of the Doffads called Belooah, &c. on Account of the stolen Goods to the Amount of 600 Rupees, made an Agreement to receive 400 Rupees thereof by the End of Cheyte, and have taken a Bond for the same from Howry Parch and Kunneya Parch, Zemindars of the Village of Owdah in the Talooka of Khereed. If it please God the said Amount will be recovered within the Time; and as to the Rupees, 200 remaining, in Three or Four Days they will also be provided for. In respect to the tracing out of other Thieves, which you were pleased to point out, I have made Prisoner One Thief of the Village of Bohora, who says, that Four or Five Thieves joining together are under the Protection of the Zemindars of that Quarter, and will be difficult to apprehend; I am Night and Day endeavouring to trace them, Sir, in this Place there are many Thieves who live under the Protection

16th April. Letter from Kewulram.

"tection of the Zemindars; wherefore I represent to you, that an Order be issued by you to the Amil and Zemindars of Khreed and Beluah, not to oppose or obstruct the Search for Thieves, but to be aiding therein by confining the Thieves, and recovering the stolen Property.

"I have also traced the Cloth that was stolen from Patna; the Person who gave me this Information is here, and is ready to prove what he says on the Purchasers of the stolen Cloth in the Hands of such Buyers; I will attend to whatever you direct on this Subject.

"Answer.—An Answer is written, approving of his Proceedings, and inclosing Orders to the Amil to assist him in the Discovery of the Thieves; but requiring him to use the greatest Caution so as not wantonly to seize on innocent Persons, in Plea of their being Thieves, but only to proceed upon a strong Suspicion or Proof; and that if in this Manner he can discover those who robbed the Factory at Patna, or recover the Goods, or any Part of them, his Conduct will be approved of, but not otherwise; he being on the contrary informed, that he will be exemplarily punished if he act in any Respect improperly, as will appear at large by the undermentioned Translation of the Perwannah now sent.

"Answer to Kewulram.

"I have received your Letter:—As to what you represent out of the 600 Rupees you have taken Security for 400, and that the remaining 200 Rupees will be settled in Four Days, I understand; and as to the Thieves who remain with the Zemindars of Baluah and Khreed, according to your Request a Perwannah is sent to the Amils enclosed, which you will Cause to be delivered to them: You must take Care that, merely on the Information of interested People, you do not injure or prejudice the Ryots and Labourers. Whenever you are yourself certain that there are Thieves, and prove the same, you are to examine the Matter well, and in Conjunction with the Amil to apprehend them. With regard to the Cloth stolen from Patna, and of which you have got Notice, you are to understand and enquire into the Matter perfectly, and are not, without Cause or Reason, on the Information of any one, to seize on any creditable Person or on the Ryots. When you for certain know that you can prove the Matter on any one, that Person you are to apprehend; but take special Care that no one suffer needless Trouble or Prejudice from you. If, upon the Thieves you bring, you shall here to my Satisfaction establish the Theft, I shall be pleased with you; but if you, without Cause, from Views of your own Interest on the Tales of interested People, bring Suspicion on any one, and apprehend such Person or Persons, and that no Crime shall be proved on such Persons, I shall consider you only as one devoted to your own Interest, and, as a wicked Person, bring you to Punishment.

"Dated 16th April 1788.

"Perwannahs are issued to the Deputy Farmers or Collectors of Beluah and Khreed accordingly, as per Translation under recorded.

"Translation.

Orders to the Amils of Khreed and Beluah.

"To Meer Mulchen, alias Meer Reazul Hush, Amil of the Pergunnah of Buluah.

"From the Representation of Kewul Ram, Hircarrah, it appears that there are many Thieves who live under the Protection of the Zemindars of Beluah; wherefore it is written that the said Person will point out to you the Resorts and Habitations of the said Thieves, and advise you thereof; and you are to assist the said Person, and seizing the Thieves, to send them to the Huzoor.

"Dated 12th April 1788.

"N. B. The same to Mooty Ram and Gobind Ram, Two of the head Farmers, Kul Albi Beg's Sub-farmers in the adjoining Pergunnah of Khreed.

"The following Letter is written to Kewulram.

"Translation of a Perwannah to Kewulram Ram.

"At this Time the Sepoys with you are relieved by two Nayks and Ten Sepoys; it is necessary that the Sepoys and Nayks who have been hitherto stationed with you be sent back.

"You are also speedily to finish your Business and come up to Benares.

"Dated 6th May 1788.

6th May. Letter to Kewulram, on the Relief sent to him, and requiring his speedy Return.

11th May.

"Read the following Letter from Kewulram.

"Translation from Kewul Ram.

"The Proceedings are as follows:—In the Talooka of Jaguir of Moonshree Shereut Ulla Khan, of which Mobibit Khan is the Collector, the Dewan of the said Khan, named Gunga Dutt Royt, came to me and set forth the Particulars of the stolen Goods, and the List of the Thieves

" Thieves Names who live in the said Jaguir; upon this I went to the Naib of the Talooka of the
 " said Jaguir. When the Papers of the Representation and List of the Names of the Thieves
 " were given to the said Person, he only shewed his contentious Spirit and Pride by observing,
 " that for Seven Years the Jaguir had belonged to him, but that no one had hitherto come to
 " give Orders in, or to enquire concerning Thefts in his Talooka; and that whenever such as I,
 " Hircarrah or Sépoys, had come, he had disgraced such Persons and dismissed them. In this
 " Manner he said a great deal, but I gave no Answer, suffering what he said with a View of
 " being able to do the Government's Business; I therefore continued silent. As you have been
 " pleased to order me, that wherever I know for certain that the Government's Views or Con-
 " cerns are clear and established, and that there are Thieves, I am to apprehend and bring them,
 " I have conformed to the Government's Order, and have not deviated a Hair's Breadth from
 " my said Instructions. As there dwells in the said Talooka a great Number of Thieves, and
 " that many People have received stolen Goods, several Parts of which have appeared to be with the
 " Khan's own Servants, and as Gunga Dutt Koyt says, that in these Seven Years the Sum or
 " Value of Rupees 45,000 has been obtained by thieving, if you are pleased to order me to
 " send the Khan up to you, I will come and prove the Theft. I have nothing else to represent
 " but what is for the good of Government: This Cause I have well understood from the said
 " Koyt, and it is proved and solid, wherefore I have thought it necessary to make this Represen-
 " tation to you; I am hopeful that you will issue an Order for Gunga Dutt and the Khans aforesaid,
 " that having come to the Presence, and having proved and concluded the Business, the Amount
 " of the stolen Property abovementioned may be realized.

" 2dly, I have to represent that the full Brother of Goodry Pondah, the Security of Belooah
 " Watchmen, has been seized by the Gomastah of the Salt Petre Factory. The said Belooah
 " Passbaan or Watchman has provided for the Amount of the Bond, and is attendant on the Go-
 " mastah aforesaid, but keeps himself hidden from me. I hope you will order the Gomastah
 " of the said Salt Petre Factory to pay in the Amount of the Bond; 300 Rupees have been
 " collected.

" Dated the 11th May 1788.

" N. B. The above lies for Consideration. Kewulram who was sent (as per Proceedings of the
 " 16th April, and other Duties) to discover the Thieves and robbed Goods in Beluah and
 " Khareed, attending, delivers in a Representation, of which the following is a Translation, hav-
 " ing himself come up to and being now at Benares.

" Translation of a Letter from Kewul Ram.

" The Instructions to me and Orders to the Amils have been received, and I have attended to
 " the Contents. It first appears that 140 small Diamonds of stolen Goods were found at the
 " House of Manick, a Goldsmith in the Purgunnah of Beleah; from which another Goldsmith
 " named Chuttro brought 26 Butties which he owns. It will be afterwards known who is the
 " Thief: Further, the Cloth that was stolen from a certain Person is proved to be in the Possession
 " of Gunga Dutt, an Inhabitant of the Talook of Mirza, the Jaguir of Sherunt Ulla Khan I
 " have fully enquired, but I cannot charge or proceed against him without an Order from the
 " Presence; One Piece of the abovementioned Cloth has been sold by Sungut a Goldsmith in
 " the Villages of Busunda. I therefore request that an Order may be sent relative to the above
 " Man, that I may seize him, and after proving the Theft, recover the Value of the stolen Goods.
 " Should an Order not be sent, I request you will summons Gungoe Dutt to the Presence, and
 " enquire into it yourself. My Protector, wherever I understand the stolen Goods are deposited,
 " I have sent for them, and made the People in whose Houses they were found give Security for
 " their Appearance; whatever may be ordered, I am ready to execute.

" 3dly, The State of raising the 400 Rupees, which I represented to you, is as follows:—Having
 " taken a Hazer Zamin, and the Zamin or Security for the said Sum, from Goodery Panda,
 " Zemindar of the Village of Oda in the Talook of Ruity, and a Kistbundy for a certain Period
 " from Belooah, Dofs and he went in order to provide for the abovementioned Sum. Having taken
 " his Security, I, conformable to Mr. Brooke's Requisition, went to wait on that Gentleman, and
 " having seen him I came back; upon my Return I understood that a Zemindar of Ruity, by
 " the Name of Ram Bux, had advised Goodery to conceal himself. The abovementioned Zemin-
 " dar Ram Buxth having given 600 Rupees for the Thieves, on Account of the Goods stolen from
 " the Subhadar, he caused them to be released, and took Charge of them himself; and the Cause
 " of the Subhadar is well known to you. Now he does not produce these Thieves, Booluah, &c.
 " to me, but having taken Hazirzamin or Bail from them, he has made them abscond; Bul-
 " wa, &c. having joined, are now in the Jungles of Gopaul Nagur, I for want of Force cannot
 " attack them. I have asked Assistance from the Fouzdars or Amils, but they don't attend to
 " what I say. The Particulars of the Complaint of Shumker the Beparry, and the Proceedings
 " thereon, it appears that he (Shumker) took from Belooah 80 Pieces of Cloth, of which he himself
 " confesses 32 Pieces; therefore the Whole is proved on him; I have taken 50 Rupees from him;
 " and as Ram Dofs, the Gomastah to the Cooty of the Salt Petre, is going to the Presence, I

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" am hopeful that he may be ordered to cause Juoot to attend, as he before agreed to do, for
 " the Particulars relating to the Diamonds were ascertained from him; what shall I say more?

" A true Translation.

(Signed)

" P. Trèves.

" Junior Assistant.

Ram Daus
 dismissed.

" Ram Daus, the Gomastah of the Factory of the Salt Petre, Contractor in Tuppah Ruity in
 " Purgunnah Khreed, attending according to the Order of the 18th of March, and not being
 " able to account in any satisfactory Manner for the Thieves taking Shelter and hiding themselves
 " in his Cooty, as related by Kewulram;

" Ordered, That the Salt Petre Contractor do not any longer entertain Ram Daus in his
 " Employ, but commit the Custody of the Factory to some creditable Person entirely uncon-
 " nected with Ram Daus in a Relationship or otherwise, and the said Contractor is to report the
 " new Agent's Name.

Case of Juoot
 stealing Dia-
 monds at
 Moorshedab-
 bad.

* Sic in Orig.

" Kewulram being asked what he knows about the Theft of the Diamonds mentioned in his
 " preceding Relation, answers, that he has seized Juoot, and * of the Thieves was stole the said
 " Diamonds some Years ago from Meer Solumaun at Moorshedabad, the said Juoot being with
 " other Thieves an Inhabitant of Khreed, but carrying his Depredations as far as related by
 " Kewulram as from Calcutta to Cawnpoor. This Juoot is a different Thief from the Man of
 " the same Name whom the abovenamed Ram Daus engaged to produce.

Juoot sum-
 moned.

" Ordered, That Kewulram bring up Joor, and Manick, and Chutroo Goldsmith, Benares, that
 " the Matter may be enquired into.

Gunga Dutt,
 and Sungut,
 and Goodery,
 and Ram
 Bukhsh.

" Ordered, That in respect to the Cloth Theft, Gunga Dutt and Sungut be summoned. In
 " respect to the Rest of Kewulram's Representation, a Perwannah is written to the Sezawul, who
 " is at present on the Part of the Raja in Khreed, to apprehend Gardery and Ram Bukhsh, and
 " commit them to Kewul Ram, that he may bring them up with the other Persons whom he
 " has apprehended; for which Purpose he now returns into the Mofussil, being desired to be
 " expeditious and to return as speedily as possible.

3d July.

" The Resident taking into Consideration the Length of Time Kewulram has been with the
 " Sepoys in the Mofussil, and disapproving of their remaining so long, an Order is now sent to the
 " Sepoys there to come up, bringing with them Kewulram and the Thieves he may have appre-
 " hended.

" Dated the 3d July 1788.

" The above Order is now dispatched into the Mofussil by Bheem Chuprassy.

23d July.
 Letter from
 Kewulram,
 of an Affray
 between the
 Sepoys with
 him and some
 Thieves.

" Read the following Letter from Kewulram, sent on the 31st May last into the Mofussil in
 " Search of Thieves, and whose Ruall was dispatched on the 3d Instant.

" From Kewulram.

" The Order for my coming up having arrived, I revered and respected it; and having
 " obeyed the Order I set out from the Place, and having apprehended Ten or Eleven Thieves, I
 " am coming along with them, and am on the Road. If it please God, having got through the
 " Way, I will have the Honour of waiting on you. I have further to represent, that, for
 " the Apprehension of Thieves, Four Sepoys and One Amlidar marched to the Village of
 " Gopaul Nagur: At length the Thieves made a united and sudden Attack, and attacked the
 " Sepoys with Swords; wherefore the said Sepoys fired, and at last One Thief was killed, and
 " another is wounded. 3dly, The Thieves being in Irons cannot walk fast; Two or Three Cofs a
 " Day is as far as they can go, and that with Difficulty.

A Letter
 thereon to
 the Canon-
 goes of Khe-
 reed.

" A Letter is written to the Canongoes of the Pergunnah of Khreed, with a Copy of the
 " last Part of the above Letter from Kewulram, and an Order to them to enquire into the Par-
 " ticulars of the Attack said to have been made on the Sepoys by the Thieves at Gopaul Nagur,
 " as therein mentioned, and to report thereon the real Circumstances of the Case as they may
 " have happened.

4th August.
 Arrival of
 Kewulram
 and Sepoys
 from Khe-
 reed; their
 Declara-
 tions.

" Mohun Sing the Amlidar of the Sepoys, who has returned as above stated, and the Four
 " Sepoys who went with him on the Occasion of the Affray at Gopaul Nagur, now deliver the
 " following Declarations, which are here translated and entered from the Persian Record thereof,
 " as taken down from the verbal Information of the Amlidar and Sepoys by One of the Public
 " Mohirs.

* Sic in Orig.

" Mohun Sing, Amlidar, states in writing as follows:—About Fifteen or Sixteen Days ago, the
 " Gomastah of Kewul, Hircarrah, by Name Gopaul Parch, told me * me, that in Gopaul Nagur
 " there

" there was about 100 Dekoits, that is, Thieves and Robbers. According to what the Gornastah
 " said, I set out about Midnight from Ruity, together with Biryar Sing, Ram Dum, Kindoo Sing,
 " and Ghend Kan, Sepoys, and Gopal Parch for Gopaul Nagur. Gopaul afore said told us to have
 " our Firelocks in Readiness, because there being Dekoits they would attack us, and that he and
 " we would be cut off. I said, it is not now necessary to prepare our Firelocks, but that when
 " we come to the Robbers, if they should assail us we would then prepare our Musquets; he
 " desired us again to prepare them, which we did. In the Morning we arrived at Gopaul Nagur,
 " where we saw that about Seventeen or Eighteen Dekoits were sitting and drinking Liquor; a
 " Dog that was with them seeing us made a Noise, and they seeing us raised a Cry and attacked
 " us with Swords and Spears; Ram Deen Sepoy had a Stroke of a Spear made at him, which
 " he received on his Musquet: We being by their Assault rendered helpless, fired all together at
 " once, by which One of them died of the Wound of a Bullet, and falling remained there, and
 " One was wounded with a Bayonet; and as to the Man whom we have brought along with us,
 " he was between us and them, but I do not know whether he be a Thief or a Robber or not;
 " but those who attacked us with Arms fled to the Jungles, and we have now to produce the
 " Things as undermentioned, which we found there belonging to them:—A Pot—a Goor-
 " gore—a Lotah—a Sword—Three Pieces of Selim Cloth—Two Godaffes or Spears.

" Q. Hindoo Sing and Beryar Sing do not, in their Representation, mention the Names
 " of the Articles you say were found there; were they therefore present when you found the
 " Articles in Question?

" A. The Man whom we have brought up had gone on before with Beryar Sing and Hin-
 " doe Sing. I came afterwards with the Things; perhaps they may not have seen them.

" Ram Deen Sepoy committed to writing the following Declaration:

" We, at the Desire of Gopaul Parch the Servant of Kewulram, went from Rinty to Gopaul
 " Nagur to apprehend the Dekoits. In the Morning we arrived at the Village; we there saw
 " that in one House there were 17 or 18 People. When we got there a Dog made a Noise; upon
 " which, seeing us, they got up, and all of them attacked us with Swords and Spears. One Spear
 " was struck at Ram Deen, which he received on his Musquet. At that Time we all fired by the
 " Order of the Amlar: One of them died of a Musquet Bullet; and One being wounded with a
 " Bayonet run away. They run into the Jungle; and he who was shot dead by the Bullet, re-
 " mained lying there; and he whom we have brought hither, fell into our Hands there, after the
 " Affray, so that I do not know whether he belongs to them or not. The Things we got are as
 " follows:—4 Pieces of White Cloth—2 Spears—1 Sword or Scymetar—1 Tuffelah—1 Lotah—
 " 1 Goergoore.

" Hindoo Sing the Sepoy's Relation is exactly to the same Purport as that of Ram Deen in
 " all its Parts, excepting that he only mentions their having found Two Spears and One Sword.

" Guind Khan Sepoy's Relation is also to the very same Purport in all its Parts; and he also
 " states the Things found in the same Way as Ram Dun.

" Beryar Sing Sepoy's Relation is exactly to the same Purport; only he says, that when the
 " Thieves or Robbers perceived themselves surrounded by the Sepoys with fixed Bayonets, they
 " (the Thieves) then, with whatever they could lay hold of, and with Swords and Spears, attacked
 " the Sepoys, and that as to the Things found, who is totally unacquainted therewith.

* Sic in Orig.

" The Sepoys, whose first Declarations were taken Yesterday, now add the following Particulars:

5th Augst.
Further De-
clarations of
the Sepoys.

" The Amlar Mohun Sing declares as follows:

" When the Affray happened between us and the Watchmen, we took Two of them Prisoners,
 " besides the One wounded with the Bayonet. Kewul Ram said to them, write a Razeynama, or
 " Deed of Satisfaction, and I will release you. Their Names are,
 " The Son of Kewrea, named Rodova,
 " Sejooa,
 " Meherbaun.

" These Four People we brought away Prisoners; and as all the Watchmen said to Kewulram,
 " that Kowrea's House was desolate, and that he (Kewulram) should therefore release his Son Ro-
 " dova, Kewul Ram answered, if he will not complain against me, and will give a Razynama, I
 " will set him at Liberty: And they giving a Razynama accordingly, Kewul Ram set them at
 " Liberty.

" Ram Deen Sepoy declares, that when the Affray happened, three Persons, viz. Sejooa the
 " Son of the Kowrea, and Meherbaun Dossaud, were made Prisoners and brought to Beluah; and
 " that there, he does not know upon what Agreement, but upon some Ground or other, Kewul
 " Ram took a Razynama from, and released them.

" Hindoo Sing declares to the same Purport as Ram Deen : Guind Khan declares to the same Purport.

Canongoe of
Khereed's
Report there-
on.

" Read the following Translation of the Report this Day received from the Canongoe of Khereed, in Answer to the Order to them on the Subject of the Affray at Gopaul Nagur.

" Translation of the Canongoe of Khereed's Report on the Resident's Order of the 23d July.

" Your Order, requiring me to report on the Subject of the Village of Gopaul Nagur, where the Sepoys of the Prefence had a Dispute on the Occasion of attacking Thieves, together with a Copy of the Arzee of Kewul Ram, have arrived.

" The Case is, that, according to the Command of the said Kewul Ram, the Sepoys came into the Talooka of Riury in Khereed, and halted there; they were carrying on their Business with the Thieves. One Day, having prepared themselves, they went near to Gopaul Nagur, to a Place where there were Four new Houses erected, in One of which these Four Palsbans, or Watchmen, newly settled, who had been there about Three Months, and who were sleeping in their House without Apprehension. From Riury, about Two Cofs from the said Place, the Sepoys did in the Night march against them, and the Moment they arrived, having surrounded the Door of the House, they made Three Persons Prisoners: One of these, finding his Opportunity, wanted to run away from the Sepoys; when immediately, by the Time he had got to the Distance of two Coltahs of Lands, One of the Sepoys fired at and killed him; his Wife, taking his Body, burnt herself with it; and One Person is wounded, as the Chuprassy is well acquainted, who returns with this; and we also, having duly understood and ascertained the Matter, have thus represented it to you.

Beechuck
Chuprassy's
Account.

" Beechuck Chuprassy, who carried the Order to the Canongoes of Khereed to enquire into the Circumstances of the Death of the Man as above-mentioned, declares as follows:

" I went to the Canongoe with the Order. He sent Gomastah along with me to Gopaul Nagur. We asked the Neighbours, upon Oath, what they knew of the Quarrel between the Sepoys and these People. They said they knew nothing about it; but that when very early in the Morning they heard the Noise and Crying of the People, they came and saw one Man lying dead; but that they did not see the Sepoys: And that the Milkmen who were tending the Cattle cried out, and said, don't any of you come here; the Sepoys of Government have been here; wherefore they (the Neighbours) said they had returned.

" After that the Man who had been wounded with a Bayonet being sent for and questioned, he answered, that they Four People were asleep when the Sepoys, when about three Ghurries of the Night remained, assailed and seized them; and that One of them, who had a little Opportunity to run away, was shot, so that he died; and that he (this Declarant) had been wounded with a Bayonet: That the Three remaining Persons were then brought in to Beluah to Kewnham, when Kewnham took a Razynama from the Person whose Father had died, and released him and this Declarant, and carried One along with them.

" The Chuprassy farther adds, that when he went to Rewry, the People were bewailing and complaining that they had been harassed out of their Lands by the People of Kewnbram, and that he had plundered and robbed them; and that the Bukauls, or Shopkeepers there, said, that a Woman had come into the Bazar, from whom Kewubram's People had seized and taken away one Neck Ring, a Nose Ring, and one Kurra; and that the Barley of a Zemindar, which had been buried under Ground, had been taken up by the People of Kewulram, and sold in the Bazar; and that when the Zemindar intended to set out to complain, they returned his Property; and that * this much he had there heard.

* See in Orig.

Discovery of
Joint Declaration
made by
Three of the
Sepoys that
were in Khereed.

" On this Day, before having intimated to the Resident, thro' Imaun Bukhsh his head Jemedar or Nazir of the Peons, that if they were admitted to speak separately and personally to the Resident, they would disclose the real Truth concerning the Affray at Gopaul Nagur; the Resident accordingly sent for them this Morning, when they verbally declared to him, that the People they seized at Gopaul Nagur were only Four; and that the Almdar Mohum Sing and Ram Deen Sepoy, had, without Resistance on the Part of those they went to seize, killed One, and wounded the other; and that although they had, on their first Arrival here, given, from a Consideration, to Mohun Sing their Commander, their written Declarations, corroborative of the said Mohun Sing's Story, yet that they were now ready to declare what they would stand and swear to, which they declared they would not do to their first aforesaid Declarations: One of them also produced a written Naguree Memorandum of the Circumstances of the Transactions, which he declared to have kept by him; in Conformity to which, and to the Truth of the Case, they are desired to go and let the Mohuir take down their written Declarations according as they can swear to the Facts, whereupon they committed the same to Writing accordingly, and respectively sign or affix their Marks on the Persian Documents, of which the following is a Translation:

" Translation

" Translation of the Joint Declaration of Beryar Sing, Hindoo Sing, and Gumd Khan Sepoys:

" At the House of the Thieves in the Mozah of Gopaul Nagur, in the Pergunnah of Khareed, there are Two Doors, One on the West, the other on the North Side. On the West Side, Mohun Sing Amlidar sent us Three Sepoys, and went himself to the North Door accompanied by Ram Dun Sepoy. We Three Sepoys tied the Hands of Five of the People behind them, the Amlidars, and the other Sepoy aforesaid, following. They of the Five * Prisons in question killed one Man, * Sic in Orig. called Kowra, by a Musquet Ball, and One called Sejoa they wounded, and brought Three on to Beluah. They remained Three Days in the Village of Riuty, whence we brought on the Three Prisoners to Kewul Ram and Hura Nayk, where we gave the Doay in the Name of the Company to Kewul Ram and Hura Nayk, declaring, that Mohun Sing Havildar, and Ram Dun Sepoy, had killed One Man with a Musquet Shot, and wounded another Man with a Bayonet; all the Prisoners, and Sepoys and Prisoners, came thence to Beluah. Of the Three Prisoners, Kewul Ram released Two, upon some Agreement which we know not the Particulars of, and One he has brought up here a Prisoner. When we went behind the House of the Prisoners, the Havildar in question gave us the Word or Command to prepare our Pieces, and keep them in Readiness; and that, when the People appeared, we should fire. We answered, that when they wounded us we would then fire.

" Kewulram, who has been confined since Yesterday that he may be forthcoming to answer for his Conduct in this Affray, sends me a written Declaration, of which the following is a Translation: Kewulram's Account.

" Declaration of Kewul Ram.

" For the Sum of 200 Rupees, for which Bukhsh, Inhabitant of Riuty, had entered into a Bond, the said Bukhsh took along with him, when I was at Bughy, Four Sepoys and One Chuprassy, and Gopaul Parch my Servant, and halted in the Village of Riuty, and said to his Brothers, and to the Fowjedar of that Village, whom he assembled, that he had entered into a Bond for 225 Rupees, wherefore he desired they would afford him the Means of making it up. His Brethren, and Phaer Mull Fowjdar, answered, that as he had written a Teep, and as the Thieves remained under his Protection, it was his Business to pay the Amount, they having nothing to say to it. At that Time, Ram Bukhsh speaking to the Amlidar, the latter began to threaten Phaer Mull, who wrote me a Letter, saying, that they unjustly laid hold of him. I wrote in Reply to the Amlidar to ask him what Business he had with Phaer Mull, and that he should take Ram Bukhsh and come back with him to me; but neither the Amlidar nor Ram Bukhsh came, but sent Phaer Mull, who represented to me that they were unjustly throwing Suspicion and Charges on him. I therefore dispatched Phaer Mull, and took from him a Voucher which I have to produce; and although I wrote repeatedly to the Amlidar, and to Gopaul Parch, to come away, they would not come. I do not know on what Cause, and why, or on what Date Gopaul Parch, and the Amlidar and the Sepoys, went to Gopaul Nagur to seize the Watchmen*, nor what they did there. The Amlidar and Gopaul Parch are alone answerable on that Account. When the Chuprassy of Government came to recal me, I wrote to the Amlidar and to the Gopaul Parch to come, and they came to me with Three Prisoners, Two of whom I released, and One has come along with us to this Place. * Sic in Orig.

" As Gopaul Parch has disappeared from Benares, the Resident now sends a Peon in Search of him, with a Note to Mr. Brooke at Areah, where his Family House is, to request that, if he has returned to it, he may be seized and sent up. Gopaul Parch sent for.

" The Amlidar Mohun Sing, and all the Sepoys who came up the Day before Yesterday with Kewul Ram, are now sent to Captain Bready their Commanding Officer, and the following Letter is prepared to be transmitted to that Gentleman: Sepoys sent to Captain Bready.

" To Captain Bready, Commanding at Benares.

" Sir,

" Upon a Representation to me from the Magistrate of Shahabad, I some Time ago employed a Man he recommended as very intelligent in the Business, to discover the Haunts, and to apprehend some of the principal of a Nest of Thieves who lurk and have their principal Abode in the remote Pergunnahs of Khareed and Beluah within this Zemindary on the Frontiers thereof, towards his Jurisdiction in the Province of Bahar.

" Kewulram, the Man thus employed, had stationed with him, as was indispensably necessary, a small Party of Sepoys, and he did discover and apprehend some Thieves, and having been long, it seems, in the Habit of such Researches, he gave me Reason to believe, that, by prosecuting them for some Time, he might prove (under the minute Precautions prescribed him in his Instructions) highly useful in freeing the Community from the Depredations of the Banditti that

* Sic in Orig. " are well known to infest more particularly that Part * the Country, which no effectual legal Operation hitherto extends to repress or deter them from Acts of Robbery or Violence, such as Mr. Brooke had Occasion to represent.

" When your Battalion relieved Captain Grant's, and of Course the Party with Kewulram, I wrote to him by the Person who accompanied your Sepoys, to expedite and complete his Researches, and to return with all possible Dispatch; for although, in Consideration of the Urgency of the Case, and expected Advantage to be derived from his Commission, I had consented to it, yet I continued anxious that he should return as soon as possible from a Situation where I could hardly exert a minute and effectual Controul, for which Purpose I sent to him at length a positive Order of Recall on the 3d ult. on the Receipt of which, Four or Five Days after its Date, he wrote (as he declares) to Mohun Sing, One of the Amlgars of your Battalion, who had been detached at some Distance a few Days before with Four Sepoys, and a Man called Gopaul Parch on the Part of Kewulram, with a View of recovering some stolen Property, the Value of which had been agreed to be there refunded, to rejoin, that they might proceed altogether to Benares.

" When they had thus rejoined, and set out altogether from Beluah with a Number of reputed Thieves, Kewulram wrote me a Letter, of which a Copy is inclosed in the Papers (No. 1.) setting forth, that there had happened between Mohun Sing and his Party aforesaid, an Affray with a Number of Thieves who had attacked the said Party Sword in Hand, and had thereby forced the Sepoys to fire on them in their own Defence, whereby One Man had been killed. On this first Intimation of the Affair, I dispatched an Order to the Canongoes of the Pergunnah, under Date the 23d ultimo, to ascertain and report the real State of the Case; and before his Answer had been received, Kewulram and the Sepoys arriving here on the 4th Instant, I made the latter (that is, the Amlgar and Four Sepoys of his Party) commit to Writing, on the 4th and 5th Instant, the Particulars of the said Affray, in which they all concurred in declaring, that they had been violently attacked by 17 or 18 Dekoits with Swords and Spears, in such a Manner as would, in my Opinion, have fully justified thus firing in their own Defence, as you will observe at large by the accompanying Copy of their written Declarations in the Enclosures, marked No. 2. and 3.

" I had therefore little Doubt of the Truth of the Substance of their Declarations, till I received also, on the 5th Instant, the Report of the Canongoes of Khreed, in which Pergunnah the Affair happened, stating, that in Truth there had been no Resistance; but that the Sepoys having apprehended Four or Five Persons, whom the Canongoe does not even describe as Thieves, and One of those Persons, having attempted to run away, had been shot dead when at the Distance of about two Cottahs from the Sepoys, as per Copies of the said Information, No. 4.

" This Information, and some other corroborating Circumstances of Suspicion leading to doubt the Veracity of the Sepoys Declaration, I desired Imaum Bukhsh, my Head Jemadar, to endeavour to find out the Truth among those who had come up; and the next Morning, viz. 6th Instant, he informed me that Three of the Four Sepoys who had been on the Party, were ready to discover the real Truth if I would admit them to a separate personal hearing; which having done, they declared to me, that although they had, when their Declarations of the 4th and 5th were first committed to Writing, in Consideration of Mohun Sing the Amlgar being their Commanding Officer, corroborated his Story, yet it was what they could neither stand nor swear to; for that in Fact Mohun Sing, and the other Sepoy Ram Dun, had wantonly or wilfully killed the Man by a Musquet Bullet, after he had been taken Prisoner and his Hands tied, and was proceeding along with them; and that the said Amlgar and Ram Deen had also wounded another of the Prisoners with a Bayonet in the like Manner (as they verbally declared to me) in cold Blood, and when there was no Resistance, or any Circumstances whatever to constitute or afford even a Colour of Pretence for the said Acts being committed, as Mohun Sing has all along asserted in Self Defence; in which Case alone the Sepoys are, I apprehend, justifiable in making Use of their Arms against the Natives; but from the written Declaration delivered by the said Three Sepoys (whose Names are Benyar Sing, Hindoo Sing, and Guind Khan), it would seem, if Credit can be given to their Affirmation, that Mohun Sing was, at the Period in question, seized with even a Degree of Phrenzy, since he is said to have ordered them from the first to fire upon the People they were going to apprehend, when they should first come in Sight of them; to which the Three Sepoys in question state, that they answered by saying they would only make Use of their Arms when actually assailed by the opposite Party: And they add, that it was by them Three separately that the Four or Five Men in all seized, were without Resistance made Prisoners; and that, after they were marching off with them with their Hands secured, the aforesaid Amlgar and Ram Dun followed or came behind (as the Deposition expresses), and killed and wounded Two of the said Prisoners as above mentioned; all which will appear at large by the accompanying Copy, No. 5. herewith transmitted.

" On this Ground it is my Duty to charge the Amlgar, and the Sepoy Ram Dun, as I now publicly do, with having murdered, in the Manner above described, One Man named Kourea, and wounded another called Sejoon. The Evidence in Support of this Charge are the Three Sepoys above named; in Addition to whom Sejoon and the Son of Kewrea can be produced; and I may perhaps procure others before the Trial can come on, which you may think it proper to caution them to be brought to in the Mode to which they are as Sepoys subject.

" For

" For my own further Satisfaction, in respect to the contradictory Representation of the Sepoys;
 " and with a View to get at the real Truth of the Matter, if possible, for the fuller Information of
 " the Court, should they hereafter require it, I have written to the Company's Opium Agent, now
 " in the Pergunnah of Khereed, and who is a Man I place great Reliance in, to procure further
 " and, if possible, more exact Evidence in this very unaccountable and extraordinary Transaction;
 " and as Gopaul Parch, the Servant of Kewul Ram, at whose Desire it appears to have been that
 " Mohun Sing went with the four Sepoys to apprehend the Party of Men amongst whom this
 " Murder has happened, has, without coming to me, disappeared immediately on his Arrival at
 " Benares, I have sent in Search of him, and have written to Mr. Brooke, the Collector and Ma-
 " gistrate of Shahabad, in whose District he is a Resident, to send him up as soon as possible.

" But whatever may have been Gopaul Parch's Conduct in directing the Sepoys to the Place, I
 " apprehend that, admitting the Evidence of the three Sepoys corroborated by the Report of the
 " Canongoe of Khereed, there can be no sufficient Ground of Justification, or at least none for not
 " bringing Mohun Sing and Ram Dam to a Trial for their Lives, for having killed and wounded
 " two Men, whom the Sepoys of their own Party had, without Resistance, taken Prisoners: And
 " I need not add, that, on the same Admission of the Veracity of the three Sepoys Evidence, the
 " Consciousness of Guilt in the Mind of the Amildar becomes glaringly apparent from the entirely
 " false Gloss he has endeavoured to put on the Affair, as if he had acted merely in Self Defence,
 " not only in his Declaration when he came up here, but also in this first short Intimation which
 " he wrote to you on the Subject, and which you sent to me on the same Day that I received a si-
 " milar Notice from Kewabram, who is now in Confinement, till his Conduct be more minutely
 " enquired into, and shall be ready to appear at the Trial, if required.

" Benares,
 the 6th August 1788.

" I am, &c.
 (Signed) " Jon^d Duncan, Resident.

" P. S. The above Letter has been written on the Circumstances as they have appeared before
 " me. If you have obtained, or shall obtain, any other or farther Lights, tending to clear the Se-
 " poys from the Suspicion of Murder or killing where no Resistance was made to them, or even
 " threatened, it will afford me the greatest Satisfaction; and on satisfactory Information I shall be
 " truly happy to retract the Charge against him.

(Signed) " Jon^d Duncan, Resident.

" Read the following Letter from Captain Breadley to Jonathan Duncan, Esq.

" S I R,

" I have this Moment received your Letter of the 6th Instant, with its Enclosures, and shall act
 " as Circumstances require. I can clearly assert that you have been most egregiously misinformed,
 " which I shall evince to you when I reply more fully to your Letter. Thus far I can inform you,
 " that the three Sepoys, who accuse the Naick of the Party, have individually and conjointly, in
 " the most distinct and deliberate Manner, contradicted every Idea of the Man killed ever having
 " been seized before he was fired at.

11th Aug.
 Capt. Breadley
 about Sepoys
 lately in Khu-
 reedy.

" Benares,
 the 8th May 1788."

" I am, &c.

(Signed) " J. Breadley,
 " Captain."

The Managers for the Commons next stated, That it appeared, from Page 1573 to
 1583 of the printed Minutes, that the Counsel had produced Evidence of the distressed
 Situation of Madras, as a Ground of exacting Money from Cheit Sing in the Years 1780
 and 1781; they would therefore now produce a Letter from Mr. Hastings to Lord
 Macartney of the 23d July 1781, to shew that if it was a Ground of Justification at
 all, there were other Persons upon whom the Demand might more properly be made.

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Evidence.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Answer to the Objection.

The Counsel waived their Objection.

Read, from Book 743 already delivered in, the following Letter from Mr. Hastings
 to Lord Macartney.

" On the River Ganges, near Baugulpore, 23d July 1781.

" Right Honourable Lord Macartney.

" My Lord,

" In the Letter which I have already had the Honour to address to your Lordship, I expressed my
 " Regret that I had not known of your Appointment in Time, to have furnished you with Expla-
 " nations on some particular Points, of which I expect that an Advantage will have been taken to
 " prejudice your Mind with injurious and dangerous Opinions of the Designs of this Government

“ with Relation to yours. From the Candour which your Lordship appears to possess, I have no
 “ Doubt that I should have found it an easy Point to satisfy you of the Propriety and Fairness of
 “ our Acts, and even of their Necessity. But as it has happened you will have taken your Line,
 “ and any Thing which I can write upon past Subjects may arrive too late to produce their Effect.
 “ I feel the Discouragement of this Reflection, but shall not yield to it, trusting that you will have
 “ had the Caution, under whatever Impression, to avoid so decided a Conduct as may disable you
 “ from yielding to the Influence of better Information, or (which I rather expect) that you will have at
 “ once resolved to adopt our Principles, and heartily to support and carry the Measures formed
 “ upon them into Effect.

“ Let me premise that our Government has a Weight of Business of its own, already as great as
 “ it can sustain, and a Responsibility sufficiently hazardous and delicate in itself to make it dread
 “ any Addition to it; and my Lord, I fancy that you have found the Affairs of the Carnatic in a
 “ State which could afford little Temptation to us, were we ever so vacant of Employment, to
 “ assume a Participation in the Conduct and Events of its Administration. This may serve for a
 “ General Proof that it was not from Choice that we have, in any Instance, interfered in the Con-
 “ cerns of that Province or of your Presidency. I desire your Lordship to look back on the Transac-
 “ tions of the last Twelvemonth, and weigh by your own Judgment the many Things that we
 “ have done for the Relief and Preservation of Fort St. George. That which was undeniably
 “ good has been accepted as a rightful Claim, the Rest, as I am told, either treated with Derision,
 “ or resented as injurious. I allude particularly to the Treaty proposed to the Dutch, a Measure
 “ extorted by the Cries of Despair, and judged in the Elation of a sudden Return of Success,
 “ and to the Agreement lately concluded with the Nabob Waula Jaw. To this I shall confine the
 “ Sequel of this Letter.

“ The Letters from the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George from the Beginning
 “ of the War with Hyder, has invariably represented the Resources of the Carnatic as lost beyond
 “ all Hope to them, either from the Nabob's Inability to collect them, or his Determination to
 “ withhold them. We expressed it as our firm Opinion, that every Rupee of the Carnatic ought
 “ to be primarily and exclusively applied to its Defence; that as our Force alone maintained it, we
 “ had a Right to demand Assignments of the whole Revenue, and even to take it, if refused. In
 “ the mean Time they had made the Demand, and the Nabob had refused it; but the Demand and
 “ Refusal were, in One Instance, so mysterious that we could not comprehend the latent Causes
 “ of either. The Circars of Ougole, &c. had been assigned to the Nabob's private Creditors, but
 “ as they had gained nothing by the Assignment, they proposed to transfer it to the Company, on
 “ the Condition that Credit should be given them in the Company's Name for the Receipts, that
 “ these might be employed in the mean Time for the Expences of the War. The Committee
 “ demanded the Assignment, but took no Notice of the Condition, and the Nabob naturally
 “ refused it, because he had already granted it to his Creditors; and with this State of the Case,
 “ both Parties referred it to us, the Creditors remonstrating against the Mode in which the Demand
 “ was made, as subjecting the Nabob to a Rejection of it, by which all must be Losers; and the
 “ Committee stating it as a confirmed Proof of the Nabob's Disaffection.

“ At the same Time the Nabob's Dewan, Asham Cawn, and Mr. Richard Sullivan, arrived in
 “ Calcutta, charged with a Special Commission from the Nabob, to conclude a Treaty with this
 “ Government, of which the First Condition, and the First apparent Object of their Deputation,
 “ was, that we would accept an Assignment of his Revenue, and employ them in the public Ser-
 “ vice: And this Condition was not offered for our Benefit, but solicited, as if his Interest alone
 “ was likely to be promoted by our Assent to it.

“ This was the Foundation of the Agreement; and as it promised a most seasonable Relief to
 “ the Carnatic, which we could not easily afford, having already exhausted both our Resources
 “ and Credit in that, and other emergent Occasions of the Company's Affairs, we readily and
 “ gladly accepted the Offer, guarding it with such Provisions as appeared to us necessary to prevent
 “ its being defeated, or perverted to other Purposes. Your Lordship will not ask why we thought
 “ our Intervention on this Occasion necessary, and why we did not rather refer the Accommoda-
 “ tion to the Presidency of Fort St. George, which was the regular Instrument of the Company's
 “ Participation in the Government of the Carnatic.—But I will suppose the Question.—I might
 “ properly answer it by another.—Why did the Company withdraw their Confidence from the
 “ same Ministry, to bestow it on your Lordship? And after all, what have we done? For others
 “ every Thing; for ourselves nothing; unless it be supposed we rescued the Nabob from the
 “ Thralldom, in which he was held by others, to exercise the same lucrative Species of Oppres-
 “ sion on him ourselves, an Imputation which I know will be suggested, and the World will be
 “ ready to give it Credit; but which I should abhor myself, if I thought that any Man who knew me
 “ would admit but with a Moment's Hesitation. Had I known that a Man of your Lordship's
 “ Character had been chosen to administer the Affairs of that Government, I believe that I should
 “ have persuaded the Nabob to trust his Interest in your Hands, rather than make such a Separa-
 “ tion of them from their ancient and more natural Connection; and, from the Moderation of
 “ Mr. Wheeler's Disposition, I think he would have agreed with me in that preferable Accommo-
 “ dation. But as it has been made an Act of this Government, and its Faith pledged in the
 “ most sacred Manner to the Performance of it, it can neither be revoked nor qualified; and I
 “ most earnestly conjure your Lordship to give it your firm and hearty Support.

" The principal Articles of this Agreement are the 8th, 10th, 11th, and 12th. On these I shall offer a few Remarks.

" To render the Mode of Collection prescribed in the 8th and 10th Articles effectual, I would recommend that the Commissioners be allowed a Commission, or Porcutage, and a liberal one, upon the Sums which they shall realize ; and no fixed Appointments. It is the Principle which we have lately adopted, and have applied to every great Department of our own Government ; and I will venture to answer for its complete Success, if you will make the Trial of it. If you trust to the Integrity of those whom you charge with the unchecked Receipts of Lacks, and allow them such ostensible Salaries as will afford them the bare Means of Subsistence ; they will make up the Deficiency by secret Perquisites, to which no Man ever yet set due Bounds. The Consequence is inevitable, especially in this remote Quarter of the World where Men must look to a Competency for their latter Days. The Commission will be an Incitement to Exertion, and will be a Tie on the Honor and Fidelity of those who receive it ; for I am persuaded that the Generality of the Company's Servants would be better contented with a moderate but sure Provision by such allowed Means, than to be let loose on an unbounded Scene of Plunder, which must be a Source of perpetual Reproach and Apprehension for the Consequence of Detection. I beg your Lordship to receive this not as a light Recommendation. It is a favourite Doctrine confirmed by many Years Reflection and Experience, although it is but lately that I have had it in my Power to apply it. I believe that the same Sentiments will appear recorded by myself in your Consultations, even at so distant a Period as the Year 1771."

§ [" I can say little upon the Subject of Tanjore ; for I can hardly allow it the Credit of a serious Argument. The Meanness of our first Settlers dignified the Rajah with the Title of King ; and by that Misnomer, if I may call it so, he has acquired all the Privileges of Royalty, though the Nabob, his undoubted Sovereign, has been without Scruple treated as a Dependant. If these ridiculous Prejudices are allowed to operate against every Principle of Justice and Policy, and (I must add) of common Sense, it is a Pity that they could not be confined to the Season of Peace and Security. Surely this is not a Time to encourage or yield to the Delusion. The late President and Select Committee informed us, that the Rajah had refused to contribute a Store of Grain to the Subsistence of the Army, for which the President had written to him a Letter expressive of his Displeasure.—This is a Language so remote from my Conception of the actual and absolute Rights of your Government, while it is charged with the intire Defence of the State of which the Rajah of Tanjore is a Member, and of his Dependance, that I scarce offer an Opinion which shall not appear extravagant in the Comparison. In a Word, I think it improper at such a Time to leave the Rajah an Option to with-hold a Grain of his Store, or a Rupee of his Treasury, from the Service of the general State ; and most heartily advise that, while that Service in the present desperate Condition of it lasts, the Whole, with the single Reservation of his own personal Subsistence, be taken out of his Hands, in better Trust for the public Use.—These are my public, not private Sentiments ; and your Lordship is welcome to avail yourself of them in any Manner you please. Most heartily do I wish that they may be conformable to your own."]

§ (" The Nabob's Debt to Individuals is become an Object of too great a Magnitude and Extent to be treated on the Principles on which it might have been proper to judge it in its Commencement, as it is grown into a Kind of National Property, and the Fortunes of so many are concerned in it, that it will force itself upon the Protection of the Public, if some lenient Expedient be not found to put the Claims of the Creditors on some Footing on which they can rely for their Recovery.

" At the same Time, if they are allowed to grow with the yearly Accumulation of the present Interest, or even the Principal to remain at its actual Amount, the manifest Impossibility of its being ever discharged, or even diminished, will be a Discouragement to every Attempt to effect either.

" It was with an equal Regard to these united Considerations that we recommended the Plan of Adjustment and Liquidation, which is described in the 11th Article of the Agreement. Mr. Richard Sullivan, who professed to know the Sentiments of the Creditors, assured me, that instead of repairing the Retrenchments which we have proposed, they would be thankful for the Provision which was left them, having had little Ground to hope for any Payments. I express my Hopes upon this Subject with the greater Confidence of their meeting your Judgment, from a Communication which has been lately made us by Mr. Stephen Sullivan, of a Letter written by his Father to your Lordship, in which he recommends a Plan for the Liquidation of the Nabob's Debt, on exactly the same Principles as that of ours, but differing in the Application only, by the Difference which was rendered necessary by the Alteration made in the State of Affairs since his Letter was written.

" The Reason of the 12th Article is self-evident : It may also appear unnecessary, for surely the past Experience of the Insecurity of the Nabob's Credit would be sufficient of itself to prevent any one hereafter from trusting to it. But this will be forgotten when the Danger is past, and even the Remedy will be a Lure to new Adventurers.

" I shall not make Excuses for the Length of this Letter, it will cost your Lordship less Time to read it than I have spent in writing it, and you will receive it as a Proof of the Value which I set on your Lordship's Concurrence in my Line of thinking by the Pains which I have taken to gain

" gain it; you will have heard that I have subjected myself to Reproach for the Deficiencies of
 " my private Correspondence, and as much as I wish to avoid that Imputation with your Lordship,
 " I am afraid that Occasions will happen to draw it upon me, and I thus early bespeak your Indul-
 " gence if ever this shall prove the Case. I am at this Time happily furnished with unusual
 " Leisure, and have gratified my own Inclinations, and performed, I hope, not an unacceptable
 " Service to your Lordship in the Employment of it.

" I beg Leave to conclude this Letter and the general Subject of it, with a Recommendation of
 " Mr. Richard Sullivan to your Protection and Countenance. You will find him deeply and mi-
 " nutely informed in the Nabob's Affairs, of pleasing Manners, and if you shall think it proper
 " to make Use of his Services, possessed of honourable and faithful Principles.

" I left Calcutta on the 10th Instant, and hope to reach Benares by the Middle of next Month.
 " I shall proceed to Lucnow, and shall expect to return to Calcutta before the End of October, if
 " no very urgent Cause detains me, which I do not apprehend, beyond that Period.

" I shall continue to write to your Lordship upon other important Subjects. In the mean Time
 " I beg that you will believe me to be with a real Esteem,

" My Lord,

" Your most obedient, and most faithful Servant,

(Signed) "Warren Hastings." §

The Managers for the Commons stated that they would next produce a Paper read in the Court of Directors on the 4th of November 1783, and then referred by them to the Consideration of the whole Court, and again read in the Court of Directors on the 19th of November 1783, and amended, and ordered by them to be published for the Information of the Proprietors, in order to rebut the Evidence given by the Defendant of the Thanks of the Court of Directors, signified to him on the 28th of June 1785. (a)

The same was objected to by the Counsel for the Defendant.

The Managers for the Commons being heard in Answer to the said Objection, and the Counsel in Reply,

The House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

3

(a) Vide supra, Page 2476.

Die Luna, 7^o Aprilis 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor said,

“ Gentlemen, Managers for the House of Commons, and Gentlemen of Counsel for the Defendant, I am commanded by the House to inform you, that it is not competent for the Managers for the Commons to give in Evidence the Paper read in the Court of Directors on the 4th November 1783, and then referred by them to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole Court; and again read in the Court of Directors on the 19th November 1783, and amended, and ordered by them to be published for the Information of the Proprietors, to rebut the Evidence given by the Defendant of the Thanks of the Court of Directors, signified to him on the 28th June 1785.”—Gentlemen, Managers for the Commons, you may proceed in your Reply.

The Managers for the Commons informed the House they had closed their Evidence, in Reply, upon the First Article of Charge.

The Counsel for the Defendant stated, That although they had been induced, on a former Day, to waive the Benefit of the Testimony of the Marquis Cornwallis, on Account of his Lordship's ill State of Health, yet, as the Managers for the Commons had then consented that his Lordship should be examined at any subsequent Period of Time when his Health should permit, and that was now the Case, they requested the Permission of the House to examine the Marquis on any Day the House should be pleased to appoint.

The Managers for the Commons informed the House they consented to such Examination of the Marquis Cornwallis; and further stated, That as they took it for granted that the Counsel for the Defendant would wish to examine Mr. Larkins, they submitted, whether it would not be proper that he should be summoned to give Evidence on the same Day.

The Counsel for the Defendant stated, They should be ready when any Witness was tendered to be examined to give their Opinion thereon; but that, as to Mr. Larkins, it was not in their Power, or in their Intention, to call him.

The Managers for the Commons said, That, as to its not being in the Power of the Counsel for the Defendant to call Mr. Larkins, they gave their full Consent to his being called by the Counsel for the Defendant.

The Managers for the Commons stated, They should now proceed to offer Evidence in Reply upon the Second Article of Charge, which should either be Evidence in Reply to new Matter offered by the Defendant in his Defence, or Evidence for the Purpose of supplying the Deficiencies where the Counsel for the Defendant had only read detached Passages of the Documents produced by them.

And, First, the Managers for the Commons stated, That it would appear, from Page 1827 of the printed Minutes, that the Counsel for the Defendant had produced a Letter to prove that the late Vizier deposited the Surplus of the Treasures with the Begums, and that the Begums could have had no other Resources than from that Treasure; that they should now produce a Passage from the said Letter, to shew that the Income the Begum had from her Jaghiers would have enabled her to have laid up Six or Seven Lacks of Rupees a Year.

(2676)

Read, from Book 101, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 25th of January 1776, beginning at Page 69 of the same Book.

Secret Dept.

" Fort William, the 25th January 1776.

" At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esqrs.
Philip Francis, }

" To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, and Council, &c.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" That she has Jaghiers equal to her Rank in every Respect, is evident from her own Confession to me, in One of her Letters, wherein she says her own Charge amounts to 12,000 Rupees a Month; and her Income is known to be 7 Lacks a Year.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Camp near Etawa,
3d Jan^r 1776.

" John Bristow,
Resid^t at the Co^t of Oude." (a)

The Managers for the Commons stated, That in Page 1833 of the printed Minutes, the Counsel for the Defendant had produced a Part of a Passage from a Consultation of the 3d February 1775, containing the Examination of Mr. Middleton by the Board, to shew that the Begum was in the Habit of using the Great Seal of the Nabob, and therefore they should read the remaining Part of the same Passage, to shew that she had the Seals in her Custody, but never made use of them.

The Counsel for the Defendant stated, That this was the express Purpose for which they produced the Evidence in Question.

Read, from Book 8, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 3d February 1775, beginning at Page 688 of the same Book.

Secret Dept.
Friday.

" Fort William, the 3d February 1775.

" At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

[" Q. Did he sit in the Durbar as the Nabob's Representative; had he Possession of the Seals; or did he receive any other Marks, which, according to the Usages of that Government, constituted him the declared Heir of the Nabob?

" A. I believe he did sit in the Durbar, all public Representations were made to him, and the Vizier told me himself, that he was the Person I was to apply to on all public Business during his own Indisposition; I think he had not Possession of the Seals, the Vizier's Wife always kept them, but the public Papers all went to him to be sealed, in the same Manner as to the Vizier; [" the Seals were all kept by the Begum, during the Time the Vizier administered his own Affairs;"] [I know of no other Marks of Authority that he received.] (b)

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

" Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
George Monson,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis."

The Managers for the Commons stated, That the Counsel for the Defendant having, in Page 1833 of the printed Minutes, read a Passage from the Hedaya, to shew the Mahometan Law of Composition, they would add what immediately follows the same Passage.

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N^o XI, Page 16.

(b) Vide Appendix, N^o CCLXVII, Page 1290.

Read, from the 3d Volume of a Book intituled "Translation of the Hedaya," already delivered in, the following Extract, beginning at Page 210 of the same Book.

"Lawyers however have said, that if in such Case a Composition or a Division be made prior to a Discharge of the Debts, it is valid.—Koorokhee, in treating of Partition, observes, that it is not valid, according to a favourable Construction of the Law, but that it is valid in the Principle of Analogy." (a)

The Managers for the Commons stated, That, in the same Page of the printed Minutes, the Counsel for the Defendant had read a single Line from the 4th Volume of the same Book, to shew that a Bequest of more than a Third of the Testator's Property was not valid; they should therefore read another Passage from Page 469 of the same Book.

Read from Volume 4th of the same Book, the following Extract, beginning at Page 469 of the same.

"It is to be observed, however, that although a Will, bequeathing more than a Third of the Testator's Property, be not lawful, yet, if the Heirs, being arrived at the Age of Maturity, should give their Consent to it after the Death of the Testator, it then becomes valid; for the Objection to its Validity is founded merely on a Regard to their Right, and therefore does not operate any longer after they themselves agree to forego such Right." (b)

The Managers for the Commons stated, That the Counsel for the Defendant, in Page 1834 of the printed Minutes, had read another Passage from the same Book, and they wished to add the remaining Part of it.

Read, the following Extract from the same Volume of the same Book, beginning at Page 475 of the same.

"If, however, the Creditors of the Deceased relinquish their Claims, the Bequest is then valid, the Obstacle to it being removed, and the Legatee being supposed to stand in need of his Legacy." (c)

The Managers for the Commons stated, That, in Page 1835 of the printed Minutes, the Counsel for the Defendant had endeavoured to invalidate the Testimony of Mr. Goring respecting the Wealth of the Begum being derived from her Husband, and to shew that she derived it from a Jaghire left by Aliverdi Khan, and as being the Daughter and Heiress of Eritch Khan; and therefore they should shew that Eritch Khan did not die till Five Years after the Time that Mr. Goring saw her, which was while he was alive, and the Jaghires in his own Possession, and applied by him to his own Purposes.

The Counsel for the Defendant informed the House, That the Fact of the Jaghire being in the Possession of Eritch Khan had been proved by them, but that it had been also proved he held it as a Trustee for his Daughter; and therefore they objected to the Evidence.

The Managers for the Commons were heard, in Answer to the said Objection, to state, That though he was named a Trustee, they should prove he received the Money, and made use of it for his own Purposes.

The Counsel for the Defendant waived their Objection.

Read, from Book 257, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 7th July 1780, beginning at Page 670 of the same Book.

"Fort William, the 7th July 1780.

Rev. Dept.
Friday.

"At a Council, Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;

and

Edward Wheler Esquire.

Mr. Francis indisposed.

"Read the following Letter and Enclosures from the Provincial Council of Patna.

Patna.

(a) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXVII. (b) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXVIII.

(c) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXIX.

"Honble.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" We have to inform you of the Death of Nabob Mahomed Eritch Khan, who held a Jaghire in this Province, amounting to 20,24,222 Daams, valued at R¹ 15,558 4 3, according to the original Guzaafht.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" William Maxwell, &c. Council." (a)

Read, from a Book 591, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 7th May 1782, beginning at Page 276 of the same Book.

" Fort William, the 7th May 1782.

Rev. Dept.
Tuesday.

" At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Edward Wheeler, } Esquires.
and
John Macpherson, }

" The Vakeel of Amnah Khonum, being asked what he had to object against this Claim of Omdut ul Nissa, answered, that he objected to it on the Ground of an Akrarnamah, or Agreement, concluded between the Two Sisters since the Death of their Father, and bearing Date the 7th of Shabaun, in the 22d Year of the Reign, covenanting, that they would divide between each other, in equal Proportions, all the Effects, Household Goods, Houses, Bazars, Gardens, and Jalooks, left by their deceased Father; engaging also to charge themselves with their Father's just Debts in the like Proportions, in which they hereby also agree to divide between them their late Father's Jagheers in Bahar and Jessore, &c. upon their being released and left to the Pleasure of the present Nabob Mobareek ul Dowlah, to settle on each, or either of them, in such Proportions as he might think fit, the Monthly Allowance which their late Father had been accustomed to receive from the Nazamut.

" The Vakeel of Omdut ul Nissa being asked, whether he acknowledged this Akrarnamah, answered in the Affirmative; but represented that the Clause inserted in it relative to the equal Distribution of the Jagheers, had, from the first Time of his Constituents coming to the Knowledge of it, been always objected to, as far as regarded the Jagheer in Jessore; in Proof of which she referred to the Evidence of Mirza Asud Ali Khan, Uncle on the Mother's Side to both the Sisters, who has, in consequence, delivered in under his Signature, a written Declaration, signifying, that there existing, between the Sisters, after their Father's Death, great Contention in respect to the Succession, and the Debts that were due, &c. he had, with a View of conciliating their Interest, agreed to act on the Part of Omdut ul Nissa, so far as to divide, in Conjunction with Mirza Jaffier, who acted on the Part of Amnah Khanum, the several Parts of their Inheritance, and that not being apprized, at the Time of making the Distribution, of Omdut ul Nissa possessing any separate or exclusive Title to the Jagheer in Jessore, he had therefore included it in the Akrarnamah, among all the other Articles which were to be divided equally between the Two Sisters, and that, having thus completed the Distribution, and drawn up the Akrarnamah, he sent it by the chief Eunuch to have the Seal of Omdut ul Nissa affixed to it, which was done accordingly; but that happening himself to converse with Omdut ul Nissa, some Days after her Part of the Agreement had been thus executed and delivered to her Sister, and having on that Occasion read over and explained to her the Contents of the Deed in Question, she thereupon strongly objected against his having included in the Agreement the Jagheer of Jessore, asserting, that she possessed an exclusive Title to it by Writings which she had to exhibit; whereupon he answered, that this was a Circumstance of which he was unapprized at the Time of concluding the Compromise between her and her Sister, but that she might still obtain Redress, by exhibiting her Title Deeds to the Magistrate.

" The Authenticity of these Deeds, as now produced by Omdut-ul-nissa, is not called in Question by the Vakeel of her Sister Amnah, who rests the Invalidity of them on the Ground of the subsequent Akrarnamah; alledging, 1st. That Omdut-ul-nissa should, had she really disapproved of the Clause relative to the Jessore Jagheer, have torn instead of stamping her Seal on the Akrarnamah; and 2dly. That had she in Fact harboured at that Time, or soon after it, any Objection similar to that which she has now brought forward, she should, and most probably would, have communicated the same to her Sister, which the Vakeel disclaims any Knowledge of her having done. The First of these Objections the Board will perhaps think sufficiently refuted by the Evidence of Asud Ali above recited, which shews that Omdut-ul-nissa being unaware of the Insertion of the Clause to which she now objects at the Time of her executing the Akrarnamah, could not therefore have then rejected it on that Account; and that she strongly objected to it afterwards, is sworn to by her Chief Eunuch, Ashrut Ali, who deposes, that his Mistress sent to her Sister,

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N^o CCLXXIV, Page 1304.

Amnah Khanum, to get back the Akramamah on Account of the Mistake in inserting the Subject of the Jeffere Jagheer in it, but that the latter, viz. Amnah, refused to deliver it up.

" Khalsa,

the 6th of May 1782.

(Signed)

" Jonⁿ Duncan,

P^r R^r R. D^r.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

" Warren Hastings,
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherson." (a)

The Managers for the Commons stated, That the Counsel for the Defendant having, in Page 1852 of the printed Minutes, produced a Part of a Letter from Colonel Gailiez, to prove, by the Complaints of the Nabob against the Begum, that she was then treating him extremely ill; they should now shew that these Accusations of the Nabob were made, in Fact, to defend himself against a Charge of conspiring the Destruction of the English in Concert with his Mother.

Read, from Book 589, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 20th March 1775, beginning at Page 1524 of the same Book.

" Fort William, 20th March 1775.

" At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,

Lieutenant General John Clavering,

The Honble. George Monson,

Richard Barwell,

Philip Francis,

Esquires.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. Council at Fort William.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

[" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham, some Days before he left Cawnpore to return with his Detachment to the Brigade, was informed by a Zemindar that there was a Plan formed by the present Nabob, his Mother, and Elich Cawn, to destroy the English Troops at Mindy Gaut, and this was to be put in Execution in a few Days; the Zemindar also informed him that this Intelligence had come from One Mahomed Ead, who resides at Corah, and is related to Elich Cawn. The Zemindar at the same Time desired Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham to conceal his Name, because he should suffer were it known he had made the Discovery. Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham immediately acquainted me with the Circumstance.

" Although I could not believe in such a Story, yet I thought proper to take the Opportunity, when the Nabob was expressing himself to me his Unhappiness in having so many Enemies, to acquaint him I was convinced of it, as I had heard a Report much to his Prejudice, which I doubted not he was innocent of. I then acquainted him of what I had heard; and he immediately, without being disconcerted, or shewing Sign of Alarm, informed me this Report was well known to him, but that he had flattered himself I should not have heard of it; that it was propagated by his Enemies with a View to cause a Breach betwixt him and the English Nation, as they were sensible while he was supported by you, they could not accomplish their Aim; he said he would have informed me of it himself, but was afraid to give me any Cause of Alarm.]

§ (b) " He further told me, that although it would astonish me, yet he must with Regret own, that his Mother is at present his inveterate Enemy; that she has with Elich Cawn urged every Means to distress him, and that the above Story was propagated by them for that Purpose. He would not hesitate, he says, to make an immediate Example of some of these Conspirators, but is anxious to have himself securely fixed in his Dominions, before he takes any Steps of that Nature. Elich Cawn has so long had the Management of his Father's Affairs, that it will require some Time before he can obtain from him a proper Account of his Finances. He is therefore under the Necessity for the present of suffering these Injuries, until he finds himself in a Situation to resent them, without Danger of Commotion or Hurt to His Finances, as Elich Cawn has secretly in his Possession large Sums of his Father's Revenues." §

[" From many Proofs, I am well convinced the Nabob entertains no Thoughts of such an imprudent Attempt, and the Circumstance of Time when this Report must have been first propagated, together with his, as yet, unsettled Situation, confirms me in this Opinion. 1st. This Report was spread within too short a Space of Time after the Vizier's Death to allow the Nabob to have concerted such a Plan; the late Vizier's Temper was so well known, so suppose it was formed previous to his Death. 2dly. The small Body of Troops he has in their Province, rendered it utterly impossible to imagine he would attempt such a Scheme with them. And 3dly. His

• (a) Vide supra Appendix, N^o CCLXXV, Page 1306.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1852.

Troops remaining in the Stations as I mentioned in my Address, and where they still continue, make it Part a Doubt with me, that this Report has arose as he has represented it. There is a Circumstance which came immediately under my Observation at Lucknow, which is a very convincing Proof. On his Arrival at that Place, he gave to a large Body of Matchlockmen, called the Najib Pultan, Tuncaws on different Purgunnahs for their Arrears of Pay, and dismissed them, as is usual on such Occasions, with some Months Leave of Absence; and at that Time he informed me, it was his Intention to dismiss that Body of Troops entirely.

" At the Time the above Report was spread, it was said also, that the Nabob's Troops were removing down from the Rohilla Country. On enquiring, I found it to be without Foundation. However, I took an Opportunity to mention to the Nabob, as a Piece of Advice, that at this Juncture he ought to be particularly attentive to that Country, for that, without Doubt, from that Quarter he might expect the First Alarm; that while the English Troops were in the Province of Oude, he needed not to be under any Apprehensions there, and that he ought therefore to continue his Troops in their present Stations. He expressed his Obligations for the Advice, and assured me he would not move any Part of them without my Approbation.

" Elich Cawn set out for Delhi some Days ago. The King had proposed to the Nabob to send Nigif Cawn and Abdula Cawn to settle the Terms on which he would grant the Vizierate; but he declined the Proposal, and ordered Elich Cawn to Delhi, to transact this Business, judging it an happy Expedient to free himself of Elich Cawn at this present Juncture.

" Whatever may be the Case, whether this Report has Foundation or not, it shall be my particular Attention to observe the Views of the Nabob, and the several Powers about, and to take all necessary Precaution to be upon my Guard with the Troops, without giving Cause to the Nabob to think I am distrustful of him.

" I arrived at the Army this Day; and the Nabob has encamped about Two Miles distant from the Brigade. I shall use my Endeavours to search further into this Report, and hope to be able to advise you fully thereof.

" I am, &c.

" Camp at Mindy Gaut,
the 3d March 1775.

(Signed) " P. Galliez.]

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

" Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
George Monson,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis." (a)

Read, a further Extract from the same Book and same Consultation, beginning at Page 1531 of the same.

" Colonel Monson acquaints the Board, that on Saturday last he received Information from Camp, which he thinks of sufficient Consequence to deserve the Attention of this Board; he therefore takes the Liberty of laying it before them, that they may proceed in such Manner to ascertain the Allegations as they shall think proper.

" March 20th, 1775.

" Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham was sent above Five Weeks ago with Two Battalions to Cawnpore; sometime after his Arrival One Rajah Deriows Sing, who farms a large District in the Korah Province, came to him and informed him that a Conspiracy was set on Foot in the Court of the young Nabob for cutting off the English Brigade; and that the Manner proposed to carry the Design into Execution was,—The Marattas were to be invited to cross the Ganges at Ramgaut, and attack the late conquered Country of the Rohillas; that the Nabob himself would come and join our Camp with a large Part of his Army, and remain there till he should receive the News of the Maratta Invasion, when he would require the Assistance of our Brigade to march with him to drive them out; that if his Request was complied with, the Brigade would, by his marching in the Rear, be put between the Two Armies; our Supplies of all Kinds, when we drew near the Enemy, be cut off; and then we should be attacked both in Front and Rear. Being questioned by the Colonel how he came to the Knowledge of what he now related, Deriow Sing proceeded, and said—The Cutwall of Korah and Ellibz Cawn, the Nabob's Dewan, keeps Two Sisters; that the latter had wrote to the Cutwall upon the Subject, disclosing the Plot and Manner of its Execution; and that the Cutwall had communicated the same to him in Confidence, adding, that his Obligations to the English were such as would not permit him to keep their impending Danger a Secret.

" Colonel Tottingham, astonished at what he heard, desired the Rajah to consider of the infallible Ruin that must necessarily follow himself and Family, if what he now affirmed should prove a Falsehood of his own Invention, which he must be sensible would soon be discovered."

* Sic in Orig.

replied, that he knew very well the Predicament in which he stood, but that he was clear in what he had related; that he was determined to hazard all upon the Information he had given, and declared he would stand or fall by the English.—The Colonel then desired him to withdraw, and be ready at a Call; then summoned the Two Captains which were with him—laid his Intelligence before them, and produced the Rajah—when he again repeated his Information, and persisted in every Circumstance. Being questioned as to the Reasons for this extraordinary Proceeding on the Part of the Nabob, he said that the Reason assigned for it was, Colonel Galliez compelling the Nabob to displace the new Minister he had made, and to restore Ellich Cawn to that Office; but that particular Offence was taken at the Manner of doing it, for that the Colonel had carried the new Dewan to be brought to the Durbar, and there, in Presence of the Nabob himself, Ellich Cawn, and many others of the Court, obliged him to put off his Khilaut or Drefs with which he had been invested by the Nabob, and throw it on the Floor, the most humiliating Disgrace ever inflicted upon any Servant by the Eastern Princes; that thereupon the young Nabob flew to his Mother, and with a flood of Tears informed her of the Indignity which had been put upon him, vowing that if some Method of Revenge was not hit upon he would poison himself, for that he neither could or would survive it.

“The Begum instantly fired, and decreed the Death of Ellich Cawn; but of this he presently receives Intelligence—repairs to the Palace—throws himself at the Feet of his Master, and what with Assurances of inviolable Attachment and Fidelity, and the most pressing Offers of Service, he soon softened the Begum and her Son, who were perfectly reconciled upon his planning the Destruction of our Brigade in the Manner already related. Here the Rajah concluded his Information, and the Colonel dispatched instantly an Account of it to Colonel Galliez at Lucknow. A Day or Two after he received Orders to return to Camp with his Detachment.

“Rajah Deriow Sing only remained behind to secure his Family and Effects, and is now in our Camp.

“I have seen the Man, and he appears to me to be neither a Fool or Lunatic: The Story he relates we own is almost incredible, yet we know that all Conspiracies are in their Nature dark and intricate, and have generally succeeded by their being unexpected. Appearances are against the Nabob, for the Troops stationed at Berelli are withdrawn and on their March towards us. Elletz Cawn is gone to Delhi. We have certain Accounts that the Marrattas, at the Invitation of the King, are in full March towards that Capital.

“The Nabob is arrived in our Camp with Colonel Galliez, accompanied by Ten Battalions, a large Body of Horse, and Forty Pieces of Cannon, Four of which are Eighteen Pounders delivered to his Father by us last Year at Bessouly; and he has taken up his Ground in our Rear, between us and the River. I have rode through and through his Camp, which he has formed into a Half Moon, the Two Horns touching the Waters Edge, and the Circle fronting our Rear. (a)

Read, a further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 1538 of the same.

“The Governor General thinks it necessary to declare his particular Opinion on the Report before the Board, approving entirely of the Measures resolved on; he therefore delivers it as follows:

“With respect to the Conspiracy, although the Character of the new Nabob might justify any Suspicions of him, yet I cannot conceive, that even with the greatest Depravity of Mind he could form a Design of this Kind, from which he could not possibly reap the smallest Advantage, and which, if detected or unsuccessful, must be his certain Ruin.” (b)

Read, a further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 1519 of the same.

“Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

“I advised the Honourable Board of my Arrival at this Place on the 4th Instant; since then I received a Letter from her Excellency Buhhoo Begum, the Widow of the late Vizier, acquainting me that she heard I was appointed to reside with the Nabob on the Part of the Company, and hoped the same Friendship which had subsisted with her Husband would be continued with her Son; that as she no longer reaped any Satisfaction in the Enjoyments of this World, she was desirous of carrying herself the Body of the late Vizier to the Tomb of Hussun and Hossin, near Buffora, there to be interred: She also requested Information of me respecting the best Mode of effecting this Purpose; whether by Land or Water; if the latter, she would trouble me to write to the Honble. Board to beg their Assistance in procuring her a Conveyance.

“I returned for Answer to her Excellency, that as she was famed for her Wisdom and Understanding, I thought her going would give great Affliction to the Inhabitants of this Country, and her Son, who might expect much Assistance in his Government from her good Advice; at the

(a) Vide Appendix, N^o CCLXXXIX, Page 1347.

(b) Vide Appendix, *ibid*.

same Time, I told her, if she persisted in her Intentions, to go by Land was almost impracticable, but I dared to say the Honble. Board would, on timely Notice at the proper Season of the Year, have a Ship and every Necessary prepared to accommodate her Excellency with the utmost Convenience.

" In regard to the Friendship which had subsisted between the Honble. Company and the late Vizier, and the Continuance of it with the present Nabob, I informed her Excellency, that the Part the Company had taken in seating him upon the Musnud, was an Indication of their good Intentions, also my appointing was meant for the Benefit and Convenience of the Nabob equally with those of the Company.

" Her Excellency, upon the Receipt of my Answer, let me know by a verbal Message, that she persisted in her Resolution of going, and therefore particularly requested of me to write the Circumstances to the Honble. Board, and forward a Letter from her on these Subjects to the Governor General, which I have accordingly done.

" I am, &c.

(Signed)

" John Bristow,

Resident at the Nabob of Oude's Court."

" The 6th March 1775.

The Managers for the Commons stated, That the Counsel for the Defendant having, in Page 1852-3 of the printed Minutes, produced a Passage from a Letter of Mr. Bristow, to shew that the Begums were always actuated by Illwill to the Nabob; and that, during the Time when his Affairs were in a State of Distress, they should produce another Passage from the same Letter, to shew that the Begums were not influenced by any such Motives, but that their Discontents were grounded on a very different Foundation.

Read, from Book 7, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 20th April 1775, beginning at Page 1774 of the same Book.

" Fort William, the 20th April 1775.

" At a Council, Present,

Lieutenant General John Clavering, President;

The Honble. George Monson,

and

Philip Francis Esquire.

" Received a Letter from the Resident at the Court of Oude, as follows:

" Mindy Gaur, the 2d March 1775.

" To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

§ (" Notwithstanding the Confidence the Nabob reposes in Murtezeh Cawn, the Begums are much dissatisfied with his Elevation.")

☞ [" They recommended it to his Excellency to encourage the old Servants of the Government, whose Influence in the Country, and Experience, might have strengthened his own Authority, and seated him firmly on the Musnud. In some Measure too, this may appear consistent with the Interests of the Company, for as Ellje Cawn and the old Ministers have, by frequent Instances within their own Knowledge, experienced the Power of our Government, such Men, I should conceive, are much more likely to pay a Deference to the Company, than a Person who at present can have but a very imperfect Idea of the Degree of Attention which ought to be paid to our Connection with the Nabob.]

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.

(And at the End of the Consultation)

" Warren Hastings,

J. Clavering,

Geo. Monson,

P. Francis." (S)

Read, a further Extract from the same Consultation and same Letter, beginning at Page 1776 of the same, as follows:

" Buhhoo Begum and Nabob Begum, the former the Mother and the latter the Grandmother of the Nabob, have since the Vizier's Death been perpetually at Variance: The Cause is the Par-

(a) Vide Appendix, N° CCLXXXIX, Page 1347.

(b) Vide supra Appendix, N° CCLXXVIII, Page 1296.

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

Resident at
the Court of
Oude.

ciality Buhho Begum has shewn towards her own Son, and having encouraged him in harsh Treatment to his Brothers." (a)

The Managers for the Commons stated, That the Counsel for the Defendant having, in Page 1853 of the printed Minutes, produced Two Letters from Mr. Bristow, they should now read another Letter from Mr. Bristow, to shew that the Distresses of the Nabob were relieved by the Begum at that Time.

The Counsel for the Defendant objected that they had proved on the Defence that the Begum had at several Times scantily and partially relieved the Nabob, and therefore, unless the Evidence now proposed went to shew other Instances than those already in Proof for the Defendant, or to explain those Instances so already in Proof, it was not admissible on the Reply.

The Managers for the Commons insisted they were entitled to lay the Evidence in Question before the House, being another Letter from Mr. Bristow upon the same Subject, and entered upon the same Consultation as the Two Letters of Mr. Bristow, which the Counsel for the Defendant had already given in Evidence.

The Counsel for the Defendant waived their Objection.

Read, from the same Book, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 22d of May 1775, beginning at Page 2249 of the same Book.

" Fort William, the 22d May 1775.

" At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Lieut. General John Clavering,

The Honble. George Monson,

Richard Barwell, } Esquires.

Philip Francis,

Secret Dept.
Monday.

" Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla, dated the last of Suffera, 29th April.

" After the usual Form of Address;—

" I sometime ago addressed your Excellency, requesting the Payment of the Money due to the Company, to which you returned for Answer, that you had not any Money with you, but that you had sent Sied Meerza Cawn to Fyzabad, to bring Money from thence, and that on his Return the whole Sum should be discharged.

" I accordingly informed the Council of your Excellency's Promise, and assured them, that immediately on the Arrival of the said Cawn from Fyzabad, I should receive the whole Sum due to the Company. Sied Meer Murtegrur Cawn is now arrived, and I learn from him, that the Company's Money will be paid in Fifteen or Twenty Days. This fills me with the utmost Astonishment, as I cannot contradict the Information which I have already given to the Council, because it is uncouth for the English Chiefs to write first one Thing and then another. It is impossible to express to your Excellency the strict Injunctions which I continually receive from the Council to collect immediately the Whole of what is due to the Company. I am therefore under the Necessity of representing to your Excellency, that it is not in my Power to make any further Delay in the Collection of this Money.

" It is adviseable that your Excellency pay this Money with all possible Expedition. Your Excellency will consider all these Representations which I make to you, as proceeding solely from my Attachment to you, out of Respect to the Friendship subsisting between your Excellency and the English Government, and from the Attachment which I personally bear to you. I have not fully informed you of the Instructions which the Council have given me on this Subject; but I find that I have no other Resource; my Duty to my Employers will lay me under the Necessity of hiding no Part of them from you. (b)

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,

J. Clavering,

Geo. Monson,

Rich. Barwell,

P. Francis.

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N° CCLXXVIII, Page 1296.

(b) Vide supra Appendix, N° CCLXXV, Page 1334.

The Managers for the Commons stated, That the Counsel for the Defendant having, in Page 1855-6 of the printed Minutes, read Extracts of Two Letters from Mr. Bristow, they should now shew the Opinion of the Defendant on these Letters.

Read, from Book 11 already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 4th July 1775, beginning at Page 612 of the same Book.

“ Fort William, the 24th July 1775.

“ At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Lieutenant General John Clavering,

The Honble. George Monson,

Richard Barwell,

Philip Francis,

Esquires.

“ I cannot approve of the proposed Assignment, or credit the Nabob's Pretensions of Inability to pay the small Remainder of his Debt to this Government. There are infinite Risks attending such Grants, even of Lands under the immediate Eye of Government, as has been formerly experienced in Bengal. They may not be realized in Years, and I do not esteem the Nabob's Life of * no long Duration. Mr. Bristow should persist in his Demand of ready Money.

(Signed “ W. H. Hastings,

R. B. Clavering,

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,

J. Clavering,

Geo. Monson,

Rich. Barwell,

P. Francis.

The Managers for the Commons stated, That the Counsel for the Defendant, in Page 1857 of the printed Minutes, had read a Letter from Mr. Bristow of the 22d August 1775, and other Letters from the same Person, in the subsequent Pages, to shew that the Distresses of the Nabob were not owing to his own Fault, and therefore that it was unnatural in the Begums not to assist him; they should therefore proceed to prove the Manner in which those Documents had been garbled, by reading other Passages from Mr. Bristow's Letters; and, first, they would shew the Nabob's own Conduct the sole Occasion of his Distress.

The Counsel for the Defendant informed the House, They had not produced those Letters to prove the Cause of the Nabob's Distress, but only the Existence of the Fact; and to shew that at that Time he made the Treaty by which the Begums detained from him Two Millions of Money, though he was in such Distress.

Read, from Book 12, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 11th September 1775, beginning at Page 201 of the same Book.

“ Fort William, the 11th September 1775.

“ At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Lieutenant General John Clavering,

The Honble. George Monson,

Richard Barwell Esquire.

Mr. Francis indisposed.

“ Received the following Letter and Inclosures from Mr. Bristow.

“ Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

“ In regard to Syndeah's Invasion, I have not heard any Thing further relative to it, than that he had such a Plan in View. The Nabob thinks, after the War he is already involved in with the Marrattas, that it is evidently his Interest to support Nudjif Cawn against them, and impede their Progress by any Means in his Power, as they will doubtless make his Country their grand Object. At the same Time, though a Reconciliation between Nudjif Cawn and the Nabob is effected, yet I

imagine their Jealousies will not suffer them to continue any longer upon good Terms, than may just serve to promote their mutual Interest.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

(And at the End of the Consultation)

" Warren Hastings,

J. Clavering,

Geo. Monson,

Rd. Barwell,

P. Francis." (a)

Read, also, a further Extract from the same Consultation, and same Letter, beginning at Page 202 of the same Book.

"I before informed the Honble. Board, that from the Commencement of the present Troubles, the Nabob had been solicited for his Alliance by all the Powers at War. Abdul Ahut Cawn even has always advised the King to write repeatedly to him, to station a Body of Troops constantly at the Presence, in Hopes of having the Command of them, and by his Excellency's Support, secure himself against Nudjif Cawn. The Nabob only Three Days ago received a Shoka from the King, and a Letter from Abdul Ahut Cawn, Copies of which, N° 3 and 4, I herewith enclose, and I take the Liberty to inform the Honble. Board, that his Excellency has, in consequence, resolved on sending Lettasut with the Nudjit Regiment, about 5,000 Matchlockmen, and Murtezeh Cawn of Barach a Repaliada of 1,500 Horse, immediately to Delhy. His Excellency did me the Honour, previous to the adopting of this Measure, to ask my Opinion whether the Honble. Board would approve of it. I took the Opportunity of intimating your Commands, in recommending to him, above all Things, to preserve Peace and Tranquillity, to avoid taking any particular Part in the Disputes of his Neighbours, and to attend to the Settlement and good Government of his own Dominions, before he attempted to interfere in foreign Enterprizes. His Excellency told me he was entirely at ease on all these Heads, and should therefore comply with the King's Request of going himself to Delhy, and in the Interim, sending Troops. I hereupon declared to his Excellency the Honble. Board's Resolution of not suffering the Company's Troops to attend him, and further added, that it was an Undertaking of his own, in which the English could not take any Part. His Excellency then asked me, if the Honble. Board would not protect his Dominions. I said, By all Means, such Part of them as were guaranteed by the Treaty, but no further. His Excellency answered, that that was enough; Three of his Souhbars were secured to him without the least Apprehension, the Two others, and foreign Objects, he could himself attend to." (b)

The Managers for the Commons stated, That the Counsel for the Defendant, in Page 1859 of the printed Minutes, had read Two Letters from Mr. Bristow to shew the Flight of Basheer Cawn as a Proof of the Nabob's Distress, but had omitted a Letter entered on the same Consultation between them, which they should now therefore read, to shew that Basheer Cawn's Flight was in consequence of the Nabob's having given an Order to murder him.

Read, from the same Book, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 18th of September 1775, beginning at Page 396 of the same Book.

" Fort William, the 18th September 1775.

" At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,

Lieutenant General John Clavering,

The Honble. George Monson,

Richard Barwell,

Philip Francis,

} Esquires.

" Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

"I wrote the Honble. Board Yesterday relative to Basheer Cawn's Flight, since when the Nabob has dispatched Surut Sing, his Dean, accompanied by Gopaul Row, who commands a Body of 1,000 Horse, to superintend the Affairs in the Rohilchund. Basheer Cawn's sudden Flight was in consequence of an Attempt made to kill or seize him by Beall Mahommed Cawn, who had private Instructions to do from the Nabob."]

Secret Dept.
Monday.

Mr. Bristow.

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N° CCXCIII, Page 1358.

(b) Vide Appendix, ibid.

The Counsel for the Defendant desired the Remainder of the same Letter might be read.

The same was read accordingly, as follows:

§ (" It seems he was encamped at the Time on the Banks of the Ganges, opposite to Darrā Neegur, about Fourteen Coss from Pattergur, and that Belall Mahommed Cawn availed himself of the Opportunity of a Disturbance fomented by himself amongst some of the Nudjib's Regiment for Arrears of Pay, to execute the Nabob's Orders. Behadar Ally, Basheer Cawn's Naib, went out to quell the Mutineers, but they would not listen to him, and a Party of them drew on him. Having no Suspicion of the real Causes of their Conduct, he had gone out without any Arms, excepting a Dagger by his Side, with which he defended himself, and killed Seven Men before he and a Eunuch with him fell. Basheer Cawn in the Interim, by some Means, obtained Intelligence of the Fate he was likely to meet with, and made his Escape in a Boat, at the very Instant Belall Mahommed Cawn was surrounding his Tent to seize him. By the latest Intelligence, he had taken Refuge in a small Fort, Ten Coss on the other Side of the Ganges, under the Charge of Golab Sing Gojar a Zemindar, who had presented him with Five thousand Rupees, as mchamany*, being a Token of his receiving him with Hospitality and Attention.

* Sic in Orig.

" Lucknow,

2d September 1775.

" I have, &c.

(Signed)

John Bristow,

Resident at Owde." (2)

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

" Warren Hastings,

J. Clavering,

Geo. Monlon,

Rich. Barwell,

P. Francis."

The Managers for the Commons stated, That the Counsel for the Defendant, in Page 1859 of the printed Minutes, read Part of another Letter from Mr. Bristow, but had left out a very material Part, which they should now supply, to show that Mr. Bristow had at that Time actually received 20 Lacks from the Nabob.

Read, a further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 402 of the same, as follows:

" As Lieutenant Blacker was going to the Presidency with a Detachment of Troops, I requested of Colonel Gailliez to direct him to take the Charge of the Two Lacks of Gyré Shany Rupees (G. Rupees 2,00,000) now in Mr. Motte's Possession, which he will accordingly do; this Sum will make the whole Amount of Cash received since my Arrival amount to about Twenty Lacks."

" Lucknow,

5th September 1775.

" I have, &c.

(Signed)

John Bristow,

Resident at Owde." (2)

The Managers for the Commons stated, That, in Page 1860 of the printed Minutes, the Counsel had also read an Extract of a Letter from the Board to Mr. Bristow, entered on the same Consultation, and omitted Two very material Paragraphs, which they should now therefore produce.

The Counsel for the Defendant desired the Whole of the Remainder of the Letter in question, as far as related to the Subject, might be read, as well as the Two Paragraphs mentioned by the Managers for the Commons.

Read, accordingly, a further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 405 of the same.

[" We see plainly, that the Distraction of the State of the Nabob of Owde, of which you speak particularly in your last Three Letters, has its Rise solely from the Ambition and self-interested Projects of his Minister and Favourite Murteza Cawn; and we think it necessary to direct you to inform him, that such are our Sentiments of his Conduct, that it is evidently and publicly known he aims at the entire Usurpation of the Nabob's Authority, by the Dismissal of all the confidential and ancient Servants of his deceased Father, that the Forces of the Nabob are dissipated, and added to the Number of his disaffected Subjects, for the sake of appointing new Officers in other

Troops raised in their Stead, who shall be his Creatures and Dependants; and the horrid Practices of Treachery and Assassination have been concerted, and openly taking place at a Time when the Nabob receives his immediate Support from the Presence of the English Troops, and these not for the Punishment of Persons disaffected to the Nabob, but for the Removal of Men whose Services might be usefully employed, were they not unfortunately considered by Murteza Cawn as his Rivals. The Support afforded by this Government to the Nabob, if he makes use of Assassination as the Means for his Security, would reflect Reproach and Disgrace upon the Company, yet we cannot, as the Friends and Allies of Asaph ul Dowlah, see his Ruin impending without interposing such Means as may be in our Power to prevent it, believing Murteza Cawn to be the Cause of it. We think it incumbent upon us to make this farther Declaration to him, which we desire you will accordingly make in our Name, that we shall hold him accountable for any evil Consequence that may befall the Nabob from the Mismanagement of his Affairs, because we know that he possesses, in the Authority committed to him by the Nabob, the most ample Means of retrieving them, and has Abilities equal to the Trust, if he can resolve to discharge it with Fidelity and Integrity; but that on the other Hand, he may rely on our steady Protection and Support, if he will exert himself in restoring the Nabob's Affairs to a State of Prosperity.

§ ("When you make this Representation to Murteza Cawn, we desire that it may be done in the most private Manner, and you will tell him that it is to him only that you are ordered to make it, and not to intimate to the Nabob, that we entertain the slightest Suspicions of the Conduct of his Minister, and you will yourself outwardly, and in public, profess even the utmost Satisfaction in this Government, with his Conduct in administering the Nabob's Affairs. We have here given you the Substance of the Declaration, which we would have you make in our Name to Murteza Cawn; but as you best know the Disposition and Character of the Man, we leave it to you to express our Sentiments to him, in such Terms as shall be most likely to operate effectually upon his Feelings, at the same Time, nor to alienate his Attachment from our Government, but to convince him, that his best and most lasting Reliance will be on our Friendship.")

§ The Points which immediately require his Attention are the Regulation of the Nabob's Finances, and the Reduction of his Expence. How far it may be necessary for this Purpose to disband any Part of his Forces, you, who are on the Spot, must be the best Judge; but certainly no Situation of his Affairs can justify his disbanding his old Troops, and levying new ones, at the same Time such a Measure cannot fail to be productive of Discontent among his People, and unnecessary Expence to himself.

§ ("If any Measures should occur to you, which, you are clearly satisfied in your own Judgment, would be conducive to the Interest of the Nabob, you will suggest them to Murteza Cawn, and support the Recommendation of them by our Authority. You will particularly discourage, by all the Means in your Power, any Resolution of the Nabob to make a Journey to Delhy, both by private Persuasions with Murteza Cawn, and respectful Representations to the Nabob, of the Danger to which his Dominions would be exposed during his Absence, and the heavy Expence attending such a Journey. With respect to the Vizarat, which we understand is an Object that he has extremely at Heart, we cannot, in the present low State of his Finances, recommend his disburshing any considerable Sum for obtaining it; but you may acquaint him, that as soon as he shall have been able to place them upon a more regular Footing, we shall be very happy to manifest our Attention to his Wishes, and assist him as far as we can, in any future Negotiation which he may enter into for obtaining that Office.") (a)

(At the End of the Letter)

"We are, &c. &c."

(And at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Clayton,
Geo. Monson,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis.

The Managers for the Commons stated, That the next Head of Evidence to which they should reply, would be that, in Page 1861 of the printed Minutes, relative to the actual Distress of the Country arising from a supposed Famine, and they should now prove that no Famine, in point of Fact, existed, but merely an Apprehension of a Famine, in consequence of which Precautions were taken against it.

Read, from Book 75, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 18th October 1775, beginning at Page 731 of the same Book.

Secret Dept.
Wednesday.

Fort William the 18th October 1775.
At a Council, Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

(" I had the Honour to address the Board on the 3d Instant.

" Since my Address of the 9th Ultimo, the Rains have again failed, and a westerly Wind, as pernicious as the Drought, has prevailed to the great Detriment of the Heriff Harvest, the Ruyals, on which the principal Dependence is to be laid, will, unless we have a few favourable Showers within the Course of Fifteen Days, in all Probability be much hurt; but this depends a good deal on the falling of the Dews in the cold Weather, which greatly assist the Growth of the India Corn and Wheat.")

(" These are the Grains mostly consumed in this Country, and as they require a small Quantity of Rain in Proportion to Rice, the Crop is less liable to be destroyed; besides the Country is in general well furnished with Wells and Lakes, and the Inhabitants are hereby enabled to water their Grounds; it is nevertheless at an immense Expence and not effectually, but still sufficient to prevent the dreadful Calamity of a Famine, which would render a like Failure of the periodical Rains in Bengal undoubtedly be the Case.)

(" Nevertheless as it is impossible to determine positively on even probable Events, in an irregular Government where few Precautions are taken, and most Measures dictated by uncertain and unsteady Councils, I humbly submit it to the Consideration of the Honble. Board, whether under such a Government the Consequences may not be equally as bad as if an actual Famine did prevail. I do not speak in this Instance speculatively, but upon positive Facts, which have lately come within my own Knowledge, and which I here beg Leave to state.

" Notwithstanding the Nabob has repeatedly issued the most positive Orders to all his Officers, not to impede the Supplies of Grain for the Brigade, there is hardly a Follower of the Camp who goes out, though ever so legally authorized to purchase, but what is detained at every Chokey, and exposed to many vexatious Demands: I am sure I have had Twenty Merchants complain to me of their Grain being stopped, and on my applying to his Excellency and his Minister, they immediately had it released, and expressed their Inclination to yield me every Satisfaction; but by not having been yet able to seize on the principal Offenders, the Evil still subsists. Colonel Gailliez and I represented the Inconveniencies the Army was exposed by these Irregularities. The Nabob hereupon did issue a general Perwannah, strictly forbidding the like Offences in future, and that no one should be ever forgiven. He has likewise promised to severely punish some Persons who have at this very Time detained a Quantity of Grain; but to correct the Irregularity which has crept into the Government is not a Work to be immediately effected.)

The Counsel for the Defendant desired the Remainder of the same Letter might be read.

The same was accordingly read, as follows:

(" If in Peace Supplies of Grain are provided with such Difficulties, a War will increase them, and under the Scarcity likely to ensue additional Inconveniencies must arise. The Enemy too we are most likely to encounter is, of all other, the Marattas; who, by their Mode of fighting, will have it particularly in their Power to affect the Supplies of the Army. At all Events, considering the unsettled State of the Country, and the Encouragement which may be thereby given to foreign Powers to attack the Nabob, both Colonel Gailliez and I are of Opinion that a Stock of Grain ought to be provided, especially as small Likelihood no Loss will accrue to the Company. Grain is already rose at least One Third above its usual Value: I suppose it will fall on the gathering of the Crop, and begin to rise again from the Month of March to the Return of the Heriff—which will be a Period about Six Months. Colonel Gailliez's Indent of the Consumption of the Brigade for this Term I enclose; and if I find it necessary I shall apply to the Resident and Raja of Benares to furnish a considerable Proportion of it. Colonel Gailliez recommends Cawnpore for the Magazine; and the Nabob has engaged to supply, through his own Agents, whatever Quantity may be requested of him. I shall, on the Part of the Company, only phrase a Writer with his Excellency's Agent to give me constant Intelligence, in order to prevent him from neglecting his Duty: And I will also solicit the Nabob to issue the most positive Injunctions to prevent Delays in the Provision.—I hope this Plan is conformable to the Orders of the Honble. Board

Wiederlay
Dietrich

(Signed)

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Secret Dept.
Wednesday.

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(b) Vide Appendix, N° CCXCVI, Page 1381.

lar sold Seven Days ago at this Place at Sixteen and Seventeen Seers a Rupee, and now it sells at Twenty-six Seers. I have stopped the Purchase of Grain until I shall see how the Rubby Harvest turns out; but, I believe, from the best Information I can collect, that the late Rain is come in Time to ensure a tolerable Crop.]

§ ("On my Return to Lucknow, I found the Nabob's Army in greater Confusion than ever.") (a)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

"John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

(And at the End of the Consultation)

"J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis."

To supply a Chasm in an Extract from a Letter of Mr. Bristow's of the 7th November 1775, in Page 1868 of the printed Minutes:

Read, from Book 78, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 29th November 1775, beginning at Page 13 of the same Book.

"Fort William, the 29th November 1775.

"At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Lieut. General John Clavering;

The Honble. George Monson,

Richard Barwell, } Esquires.

Philip Francis,

"Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

"3d, The Insecurity of Property. Men in Power oppress and exact Money from Merchants without any Check, as there is no regular Execution of Justice, and Right is little attended to where an Individual has Force. To establish a Confidence in the Government, is the First Step towards effecting this great Point; but whilst the Government itself looks for One of its principal Funds to countless Exactions from Individuals, the Evil can never be remedied. In this Matter, I think the Nabob's immediate Object ought to be to reduce his Civil and Military Expenses within his Revenue, and thus render these Exactions unnecessary. I know they are frequent and pernicious in the highest Degree, for owing to them many rich Shroffs and Merchants have secreted their Property, and others have fled the Country since the Nabob's Accession. Besides this, it damps that Spirit of Enterprize, so necessary to Trade; the bad Effects of which, must, I conceive, be felt not only in this Country, but in the Company's Provinces; as the advantageous Commerce formerly carried on exists no longer, and hardly an Article of our Merchandize will sell; and as no Nation can rise to any great Extent of Power or Wealth, without a foreign Trade, I imagine it for his Excellency's Advantage, to give every Encouragement to Merchants. I hope by wise Regulations and Steadiness, and Resolution in the Execution of them, that the Nabob will be ultimately able to revive Trade; and as Bengal requires nothing from this Country, but what it exports again to great Advantage, the Company's Dominions will be thereby greatly benefited. (b)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

"John Bristow, Resident at Owde.

(And at the End of the Consultation)

"Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis."

To supply another Omission in the Evidence, in Page 1871 of the printed Minutes.

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N^o CCXCVIII, Page 1384.
(b) Vide supra Appendix, N^o CCXCIX, Page 1390.

Read, from the same Book, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 18th December 1775, beginning at Page 356 of the same Book.

Fort-William, the 18th Decemr 1775.

At a Council, Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Lieut. General John Clavering,

The Honble. George Monson,

Richard Barwell,

Philip Francis,

Esquires.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

"I am very sorry to have incurred the Displeasure of the Honble. Board, in not having advised them of the Occurrences of which Lieut. Colonel Cummings had given particular Information in consequence of my Applications to him. My not doing it, I hope, will meet with Indulgence, as I was forced to pay constant Attendance on the Nabob; and I deferred writing, because I expected his final Determination, which he daily promised me, and for a long Time put off; and I wished to avoid troubling the Honble. Board with uncertain Intelligence. I also neglected no Part of my Duty on the Spot, but advised the Minister even at Lucknow, according to my Letter of the 3d Instant, to recommend it to the Nabob to dismiss his useless and mutinous Troops, which Measure seems, by present Appearances, to have succeeded beyond Expectation, as the Rest of the Army do now pay the greatest Attention to his Excellency's Orders. Already the Complaints of the Violences the Troops used to commit, are greatly decreased. The * profess Obedience, and by the best Intelligence I can obtain of their Disposition, there seems to be little Doubt, that the Example made by the disbanding Buffum's Corps has every good Effect we could wish. The Battalion which had crossed the River, voluntarily surrendered their Arms the Day before Yesterday to the Nabob."

* Sic in Orig.

"Dismission from his Excellency's Service is a severe Punishment. His Sepoys receive Nine Rupees per Month, besides their Coats, a Livelihood they can hardly acquire by Labour, or obtain from any other Power. That there was no Command kept up I am not surprised, because the Nabob did not support the Officers who were ill-treated in attempting to enforce his Authority. The Commandants represented the Want of Subordination was principally owing to this Cause, as many of them had been frequently beat, and confined by their own Sepoys, and no Punishment inflicted on them; on the contrary, Presents have been made to the Mutineers. I likewise know of Instances when the Officers appointed by the Nabob have been rejected by the Sepoys, and he has in consequence placed Men of their own chusing. In my humble Opinion, from his Excellency's Disposition the Discipline of his Army will ever revert to this State, when he may be deprived of the Assistance of the Brigade, and Native Officers alone command his Battalions."

"I have prepared a compleat List of the Nabob's Army, with which I shall trouble the Honble. Board as soon as I can translate it."

"I am very happy to inform the Honble. Board, that the Apprehensions of a Famine are now entirely at an End. I have therefore discontinued the Purchase of Grain, and believe that the whole Sum will not amount to more than Twenty thousand Rupees, but I cannot yet tell for certain."

"I have informed the Nabob, that the Honble. Board had been pleased to approve and confirm the Guarantee of the Treaty between him and the Begum, at which he expressed his Satisfaction."

Myndy Gaut,
28th Nov. 1775.

"I have the Honour to be, &c."

(Signed) John Bristow.]

(At the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell." (a)

The Managers for the Commons stated, That the Counsel for the Defendant had, in Page 1808 of the printed Minutes, produced a Letter from Mr. Bristow, of the 16th of October 1775, containing an Account of the Money paid by the Begum for the Nabob; they should therefore proceed to shew, that the Whole of the Debt due from the Nabob to the Company had been liquidated; not admitting, however, that this Debt had any Thing to do with the Question:

Read, a further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 402 of the same Book.

(a) Vide supra Appendix N^o CCCV, Page 1397.

" Dr

Cash in the Hands of the Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Cr

To the Nabob Aufut ul Dowlah for the following Sums, on which the Discount on the Rupees left in Value than Owde Siccas, will not be settled until I receive the Honble. Board's Orders; viz.

Owde Sicca, Perokabad, Nudjimabad,
Gyr Shay, Bullion and Gold Mo-
hurs — 16,23,379 9 0

Gourfhy R. from Chyte Send sent to
the Presidency 4,00,000 0 0
D^o rec^d by me from — 90,000 0 0

4,90,000 0 0

21,13,379 9 0

Milliabad Rupees

Ricaury D^o — 85,750 0 0

Agra D^o — 4,49,000 0 0

Etawa D^o — 2,000 0 0

Bareilly D^o — 8,250 0 0

Cossipore D^o — 2,10,000 0 0

Corah D^o — 1,000 0 0

Tyfooly D^o — 20,000 0 0

Bulloondy D^o — 12,000 0 0

— 22,700 0 0

7,92,700 0 0

By Army Subsidy.

Advanced Mr. Charles Papon, the De-
puty Paymaster to the Second Bri-
gade; viz.

Owd Sicca Rupees — 10,14,869 10 0
Milliabad D^o — 54,750 0 0
Rickavy D^o — 24,998 0 0
Agra D^o — 2,000 0 0
Etawa D^o — 1,250 0 0
Bareilly D^o — 2,09,863 0 0
Cossipore D^o — 1,000 0 0
Corah D^o — 2,000 0 0

13,10,730 10 0

By Army Subsidy.

Advanced Mr. Thomas Kirkman, the
Paymaster to the Second Brigade;
viz.

Rickavy Rupees — 1,53,600 0 0
Tyfooly D^o — 1,12,000 0 0
Gourfhy D^o — 2,20,000 0 0
Terokabad D^o — 15,000 0 0
Owd Sicca D^o — 84,700 0 0
Bulloondy D^o — 99,700 0 0
— 22,700 0 0

2,90,000 0 0

By Remittances to the Presidency.

Undercharge of Lieut. Wright from
Rajgyr Gaut, as per my Invoice dated
the 7th June last — 5,82,879 9 0

Received by him from Mr. Motte, be-
ing Money paid by Chyte Sing at
Benaras — 2,00,000 0 0

Undercharge of Lieut. Blacker, re-
ceived from Mr. Motte Money paid
by Rajah Chyte Sing at Benaras

— 7,82,879 9 0
— 2,00,000 0 0

By Amount carried over — 25,83,610 3 0

To Amount carried over

29,86,079 9 0

U.S. MARINE CORPS

[illegible][illegible]

THE LARGEST SUPPLY OF DOMESTIC ACCOUNTS CREDITED WITH THE HONOR COMPANY.

“ D^r

The Nabob Aufuf ul Dowlah in Account Current with the Honble. Company.

C^r

To Balance due on Account the Treaty of Benares, as the accompanying Copy of Colonel Gailliez's Account, dated the 21st of March last

22,26,971 2 3

To a Tuncia credited in said Account, refused Payment by

6,00,000 0 0

Rajah Chyte Sing

To Army Subsidy, Balance of last Account, dated 7th June

11,38,913 8 0

1775

To D^r from the 30th June last to the 30th November Instant,

13,00,000 0 0

being Five Months, at 2,60,000 R^r per Month

Owd Sicca Rupees

52,65,884 10 3

“ Mindighaut, November the 30th, 1775.

(Signed) Errors excepted.

“ John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.

“ D^r

The Nabob Aufuf ul Dowlah in Account with the Honble. Company.

C^r

1774

Dec. 30th.

To Balance of this Date, as per Copy of Mr. N. Middleton's Account with his Excellency the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, including the Third Dividend on Account of the Cession of the Provinces of Korah and Allahabad, which becomes due the 7th of September next, amounting to R^r 15,00,000

41,26,971 2 3

Rupees

41,26,971 2 3

By Cash received of Sujah ul Dowlah, and the present Nabob Aloph ul Dowlah, at Fyzabad, by Colonel Gailliez

19,00,000 0 0

By Cash received at Lucknow and Mindighaut from the Nabob Aufuf ul Dowlah

3,00,000 0 0

By a Draft or Order on Chyte Sing of Benares, sent Mr. Thomas Motte, not yet accepted

6,00,000 0 0

By Balance due from the Nabob, including the 15,00,000 due the 7th September next

22,26,971 32 3

Rupees

41,26,971 02 3

“ Mindighaut, the 21st March 1775.

(Signed)

“ P. Gailliez.

A true Copy.

John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.

(2695)

"Mindighat, November the 30th, 1775.

"Received from Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd, from the 29th Day of April 1775 to November the 1st following; viz.

Bunglow Sonat Rupees	—	—	—	10,14,859	10	0
Milliabad Rupees	—	—	—	54,750	0	0
Discount 4 1/2 Cent.	—	—	—	2,105	12	3
				52,644	3	9
Rickavy Rupees	—	—	—	24,998	0	0
Discount 11 1/2 Cent.	—	—	—	2,477	4	0
				22,520	12	0
Agra Rupees	—	—	—	2,000	0	0
Discount 12 1/2 Cent.	—	—	—	214	5	0
				1,785	11	0
Elawa Rupees	—	—	—	1,250	0	0
Discount 3 1/2 Cent.	—	—	—	36	7	0
				1,213	9	0
Barelle Rupees	—	—	—	2,09,863	0	0
Discount 25 1/2 Cent.	—	—	—	41,972	10	0
				1,67,890	6	0
Cossipore Rupees	—	—	—	1,000	0	0
Discount 40 1/2 Cent.	—	—	—	285	8	0
				714	8	0
Corah Rupees	—	—	—	2,000	0	0
Discount 6 1/2 Cent.	—	—	—	113	3	0
				1,886	13	0
Bungalow Sona Rupees	—	—	—	12,63,525	8	9

"In Witness whereof I have signed Three Receipts of the same Tenor and Date.

"Ch^r Pipor,
Deputy Paymaster 2d Brigade.

"Lucknow, November 15th, 1775.

"Received of Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd, the undermen-
tioned Sums:

Georhy	—	—	—	2,000
Bungaloe	—	—	—	84,000
Furrokabad	—	—	—	15,000
Recavy	—	—	—	1,53,000
Tyrfooty	—	—	—	12,000
Bullondy	—	—	—	27,700
				1,90,000

"In Witness whereof I have signed Three Receipts of the same Tenor and Date.

"Thomas Kirkman,
Paymaster to the 2d Brigade." (a)

To supply an Omission in an Extract from a Letter of Mr. Bristow's, in Page 88
of the printed Minutes, and to prove the Payment of Five Lacs of Rupees to the
Company by the Nabob;

Read, from Book 38, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation
of the 13th June 1776, beginning at Page 60 of the same.

"Fort William, the 13th June 1776.

"At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barmwell, Esquires,
Philip Francis, Esquires.

"Received the following Letter from Mr. Bristow, to the Governor General and Council at
Fort William.

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N^o CCCI, Page 1396.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" I also enclose the Paymaster to the 3d Brigade's Receipt, for the Sum of Owd Sicca Rupees, Three Lacks, Thirty-two thousand four hundred and twenty, or Current Rupees Three Lacks, Sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-six, received in the Month of April, (N^o 3). It is with great Pleasure I inform the Honble. Board near Five Lacks have been paid him in the Course of last Month.

" During the Months of January, February, and March, there was a less Sum than the Subsidy received in the Course of the Three succeeding ones. There will be a greater one, because the heavy Collections are made in the latter Months of the Year, which renders it impossible to get the exact stipulated Sum Monthly paid me, though there is little Doubt of my realizing the Amount due on the whole Year. (a)

" Lucknow,
4th June 1776.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

" Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis."

To supply a Passage omitted in the Letter of Mr. Bristow, read in Part by the Counsel for the Defendant, in Page 1181-2 of the printed Minutes;

Read, from Book 38, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 8th of July 1776, beginning at Page 181 of the same Book.

" Fort William, the 8th July 1776.

" At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

" Received the following Letter from Mr. Bristow to the Governor General and Council at Fort William, dated Lucknow, June 13th, 1776.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" It is Ellege Cawn's first Object to regulate the Vizier's Revenue, and I must do him the Justice to say, that the short Time he has been in Office, he has been indefatigable, and already settled the greater Part of the Province of Owd, and fixed on the Districts for the Assignments of the Army Subsidy, Corah and Allahabad, he has disposed of, and called for the Doab and Rohilchund Accounts, in order to adjust them as soon as possible. This Activity will I hope produce the most salutary Effects, as the present Juncture being the Commencement of the Season for the Cultivation, the Aumils, by being thus early fixed in their Offices, have the Opportunity of advancing Tuckavey, encouraging the Ryots, and making their Agreements, in their several Districts, in letting under Farms, or disposing of the Lands in such Manner as they may judge most expedient. If though, similar to the late Minister's Conduct, a Delay of Two or Three Months should occur in the Settlement of the Lands, the People throughout the Country would be disheartened, and inevitably a very heavy Balance accrue on the Revenue. I have troubled the Honble. Board with this Detail, in the first Place, to shew the Propriety of Ellege Cawn's Conduct, and in the next, the essential Service that would be rendered to the Vizier, by continuing Colonel Parker's Detachment during the whole Rains in Corah, if required by the Vizier. (b)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

" Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis."

The Managers for the Commons stated, they should here close their Evidence in Reply to this Kind of Evidence given for the Defendant.

(a) Vide Appendix, N^o CCCVII.

(b) Vide Appendix, N^o CCCVIII.

To

To supply Omissions in the Evidence for the Defendant, respecting the Right of Inheritance;

Read, from the Fourth Volume of the Hedaya, already delivered in, the following Extract, beginning at Page 1 of the same Book:

" Note.

" Partition in the Mussulman Law, applies to Joint Property in whatsoever obtained or acquired. It more immediately relates, indeed, to the Distribution of Inheritance: But as the Mussulman Doctors makes no Distinction, in Terms, between a Partner and a Parcener, (Coinheritance being defined to be One Mode of Partnership, Vol. II. Page 269). The Translator uses the Terms Partner and Partnership throughout."

Read, a further Extract from the same Book, beginning at Page 6 of the same, as follows:

" When several Copartners appear before the Kazee, and represent that a Tenement, or Piece of Ground, which is in their Possession, has devolved to them as the Heirs of a certain Person, the Kazee must not make a Partition of the House or Ground, until they have proved, by Witnesses, the Death of the Person, and the Number of his Heirs. This is according to Haneefa. The Two Disciples say, that if they all concur, the Kazee may make the Partition, taking Care, however, to insert the Kiffmat Namma, or Deed of Partition, that it was made in Consequence of their Declarations. If, on the contrary, the Joint Property be Moveables, and not Lands or Tenements, and the Parties represent that it is their Inheritance, the Kazee may, on their Representation, order the Partition; or if the Joint Property be Lands or Tenements, and they represent that they acquired it by Purchase, the Kazee may order a Partition. The Arguments of the Two Disciples is, that Possession is an apparent Proof of Property, and the concurrent Declaration of all the Parties with respect to their several Claims, is a Proof of their Veracity; besides, there is no Person who either disputes or denies their Allegations; and where there is no Denier, the Law requires no Evidence." (a)

Read, a further Extract from the same Book, beginning at Page 4 of the same, as follows:

" It is lawful for several Partners to agree amongst themselves, and to make a Division of their Joint Property." (b)

Read, a further Extract from the same Book, beginning at Page 24 of the same, as follows:

" Where One of the Partners complains of an Error in the Partition, and that a Part which ought to have fallen to him by the Partition is in the Possession of another; in this Case, if he have before acknowledged that he had received his Share, his Complaint must not be admitted, unless supported by Evidence; for it is, in Fact, suing to cancel the Partition, after it has been accomplished; and it is to be presumed, that there is no Error, and that his Complaint is false. If the Complainant cannot support it by Evidence, the others must be required to deny the Complaint upon Oath; and if they refuse to swear, their Refusal is construed as Proof in Favour of the Complainant, and the Kazee must cause their Property to be divided anew, agreeable to their several Proportions, as this is dealing with them according to their own Suspicions. The Author of this Work thinks that in the above Case the Complainant's Suit should, on Account of his contradicting himself, be wholly rejected." (c)

Read, a further Extract from the same Book, beginning at Page 25 of the same, as follows:

" If One of the Parties complain that an Error took place in the Division, his Complaint must not be attended to, it being held in the same Light as a Complaint of a fraudulent Bargain, which, in Cases of Sales concluded by the Principals themselves, cannot be heard. In Partition, therefore, as in Sales, since both Parties have mutually concurred, such a Complaint cannot be heard." (d)

The Managers for the Commons stated, That the next Head of the Defendant's Evidence they should reply to, should be that produced to prove that, according to the established Usage of the Country, Jaghires were in their Nature renewable: The contrary to which they should now prove from the Minute of Sir John Shore, which had

(a) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXX.

(b) Vide Appendix, *ibid.*

(c) Vide Appendix, *ibid.*

(d) Vide Appendix, *ibid.*

been relied upon by the Counsel for the Defendant, in Page 2042 of the printed Minutes, for that Purpose.

Read, from Book 508, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 2d April 1788, beginning at Page 153 of the same Book.

" Fort William, the 2d April 1788.

Rev. Dept.
Wednesday.

" At a Council; Present,
Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, President;
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
and
John Shore Esquire.

" Mr. Shore delivers in to the Board Copies of his Minutes, which were transmitted to the Court of Directors by the Rodney.

" On the Rights and Privileges of Jagheerdars, &c.

" 11. Jagheers were of Two Kinds, unconditional and conditional.

" 12. The former was conferred upon the Munsubdars for their own Maintenance, and that of their Retinue, and the effective Troops attached to their Munsubs; and, as the Dignity itself was granted for Life, so were the Funds assigned for it. (Note D.)

Mr. Shore's
Minute on
Jagheerdary
Rights.

" 13. It is not to be understood by an unconditional Jagheer, that the Munsubdar was exempt from the Performance of any Service. All that is meant by this Term is, that the retaining the Munsub and the Troops attached to it, did not depend upon his holding any particular Office." (s)

(No Signature at the End of the Consultation.)

Read, a further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 156 of the same Book.

" 17. The Sunnud is the Foundation of all the Rights and Privileges annexed to a Jagheer; and it is therefore necessary to consider it with Attention." (b)

Read, a further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 175 of the same Book.

" 39. The Honble. the Court of Directors, from Motives of Humanity, have suggested the Idea of attempting to convert the Jagheer into permanent Property, by constituting them Zemindaries. I have some Doubts myself of the Possibility of effecting this, and am of Opinion that Objections would be made by the Jagheerdars upon a general Principle, which appears universally to govern the Natives of this Country, that of an Attention to temporary actual Advantages, in Opposition to permanent remote Benefits. But there is another, and stronger Objection, that the Lands held as Jagheers are actually at present Portions of Zemindaries, to the Proprietors of which the Jagheerdars pay a Stipulation under the Name of Malikana. This Term means the Right of Proprietorship. There can be little Doubt, that the Zemindars would not be silent in claiming their Property, upon any Attempt on the Part of the Government to assign it over in Perpetuity to others, particularly those who retain their Lands, and pay the Rents thereof to the Jagheerdars. This is the Case, as I am informed, with many Zemindars, and a curious Proof of the Inversion of Right and Property. It may however be immediately declared, that no Person shall be allowed to proceed to the Possession of a Jagheer, by Right of Inheritance, and that all Jagheers upon the Demise of the Possessor shall revert to Government. This Declaration is indispensably necessary to annihilate that Idea which appears to be entertained that Jagheers are hereditary permanent Property." (c)

To shew further, that Jagheers were considered as permanent Property;

Read, from Book 504, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 9th August 1770, beginning at Page 483 of the same Book.

" Fort William, the 9th August 1770.

" At a Select Committee; Present,
The Honble. John Carter Esquire, President;
Claud Russell,
and
Charles Floyer Esquire.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" The Jaghire formerly held by Mehah Rajah Myhinder is concluded in the Province of Behar, the Rents of which amount to a Lack of Rupees a Year, and was, exclusive of his Stipend,

(a) Vide Appendix, N^o CCCXXXVIII.

(b) Vide Appendix, *ibid*.

(c) Vide Appendix, *ibid*.

granted to him by Lord Clive and the Select Committee, in consequence of his Appointment to his being Second in the Administration at the City; the Sunnud by which it was held does not particularly mention that it should be resumed in case of his renouncing, or being displaced from his Office, and no Jaghires being hereditary but those held by Royal Authority, the Tenure therefore evidently implies that it was granted him for Life.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

"Richard Becher."

No Signature at the End of the Committee.

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Line of Evidence now pursued by the Managers for the Commons in Reply.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Answer to the said Objection.

The Counsel for the Defendant waived their Objection.

Read, from Book 227, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 16th March 1781, beginning at Page 262 of the same Book.

"Fort William, the 16th March 1781.

"At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;

and

Edward Wheeler Esquire.

"Translation of a Jaguerry Sunnud, in Favour of Mohah Ragah Doolub Ram.

No. 3.
Accompanying
Preparer's Reports

L.

Seal of Mirza-amber Shah,
the Vizier, and Son of the
reigning Emperor.

S.

"Be it known to the Chowdries, Carrongoes, Makeedums, and Ryets, and Husbandmen of the Soubah of Behar, that the Amount of Seventy-five Lacks of Daums having, from the Beginning of Sads Rubea Juchakoahul, been, according to the Zemin or Indorfation, settled as a Jaguire on the high and eminent in Dignity Maha Raja Doolubram Mehunder Behader, it is necessary that the Rents and Dewanny Dues continue to be duly, truly, and according to the usual Practice and Custom, answered for to the Amil of that Place, and that they do not depart from his Directions about Matters of Account, or deviate from his proper Council and Advice.

"Dated 2d of Rebee ul awul, in the 6th Year of the Reign.

"Translation of the Zemin or Indorfation.

"Let the Zemin be written. Particulars of the Zemin.

"Bestowed on the high and eminent in Dignity, Maha Rajah Doolub Ram Mehinder, from the Soubah of Bahar, from the Beginning of Sads Rubea ul Juchakoahul. Compared with, and found agreeable to, the Register.

75 Lacks of Daums.

"Passed the Seal on the 5th of Rebeculamul, in the 6th of the Reign; and registered in the general Huzoory Register on the 2d of Rubeah ul Amul, in the 6th Year of the Reign. Registered in the Duffer the 2d of Rebeah ul awul, or about the 19th of August 1765.

Translated.

(Signed) "Jonathan Duncan." (a)

Read, further Extracts from the same Book, and same Consultation, beginning at Page 269 of the same.

"Questions put to the Canongoes relative to Jaguirs.

"Question. Is a Jaguir to be, on the Death of a Jaguirdar, divided amongst his Children?

"Answer. Jaguirs are of Two Kinds; One Mush Root, or conditional; the other Bela Shert, or unconditional. The conditional One depends on the holding of an Office, and expires with it, reverting to Government on the Dismission of the Incumbent; whereas the unconditional Jaguir is for Life, and does not revert to Government till after the Holder's Death.

"If, in the Case of conditional Jaguirs, the Magistrate be pleased favourably to bestow on any of the Sons of a deceased Jaguirdar the Post or Office he had held in his Lifetime, such Son

Answer by
Letters.
Narain, Ca-
nongoe.

(a) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXXI.

will also be entitled to the Jaguir; and as to the unconditional Jaguir, if in View to the Children's Support it be continued to them, in such Case they may divide it between them.

" Extract from the Proceedings of the Superintendent of the Khalsa Records of the 6th November 1775.

" Answer of the Canongoes relative to Jaguiry Grants.

" Answer of Nerling, Canongoe:

" If a Person dies possessed of a Jaguir by virtue of a Royal Sunnud, and the Magistrate be willing to grant his Son a Provision, such Son has a Right to the Jaguir, &c.

" Answer of Sercenarain.

" If a Son has a Right to the whole Heritage of his deceased Father, and a Person dies possessed of a Jaguir by virtue of a Royal Sunnud, the Son of such Person has a Right to such Jaguir.

A true Extract.

(Signed)

" Jon^d Duncan.

Prep^r R^e Rev^d Dept^r." (a)

Read, from Book 185, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 17th December 1770, beginning at Page 589 of the same Book.

" Moorshedabad, the 17th December 1770.

" At a Consultation; Present,

Richard Beecher Esquire, President;

James Lawrell,

and

John Graham,

Esquires.

Mr. Reed absent.

The Naib Duan attending.

" From Rajah Raje Bullub to the Chief and Controuling Council of Revenues.

" The Soubahdarry of Mahomed Jaffier, and the Dewanee of my Father, were at first established and held upon the same Terms; yet the Gentlemen of Council have paid so strict an Attention to former Treaties, as even to continue the Soubahdaree in One of the former Sons notwithstanding his Minority; while the Dewannee of my Father, which is my Right, remains in Suspence, and undetermined. The steady and persevering Attachment which my Father always shewed to the Company's Welfare needs no Explanation, nor have I ever been deficient therein. The Support of 400 Relations and Dependants, besides nearly 300 Women, is all to arise from this Jaghire and Allowance, the Burthen of which now entirely lies upon me. I am therefore hopeful, that from a Desire to support the Offspring of your Bounty, to promote a Diffusion of the Justice of the Company, as well as to preserve the same Regard to former Treaties, which has been done with respect to Meer Jaffier's Sons, you will confirm me in the same Station, and continue to me the same Allowance and Jaghire which was enjoyed by my Father; that, inheriting my Right, I may discharge the Duties of Attachment to the Company's Prosperity and Welfare.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

" James Lawrell,

J. Graham." (b)

Read, from Book 702, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Committee of Revenue of the 26th of August 1771, beginning at Page 630 of the same Book.

" Fort William, the 26th August 1771.

" At a Committee of Revenue; Present,

The Honble. John Cartier Esquire, President,

Samuel Middleton,

Charles Floyer,

John Reed,

Messrs. Russell, Aldersey, and Kelsall, indisposed.

" From the Naib Dewan.

" His Sunnud for his Jaghire, and his Munsub (or Title) from the King, cannot be annulled during Life. But upon the Death of a Father, contrary to Ahomgias, it is necessary that the Son obtain a new Grant. In this Matter let the Gentlemen of Council determine as they think best.

(Signed at the End of the Committee)

" John Cartier,

Sam^l Middleton,

John Reed." (c)

(a) Vide Appendix, N^o CCCCXXI.

(b) Vide Appendix, N^o CCCCXXII.

(c) Vide Appendix, N^o CCCCXXIII.

Read, from a Book, intituled "Bengal Revenue Council, 1789," the following Extracts of a Consultation, beginning at Page 278 of the same Book.

Fort William, the 15th July 1789.

At a Council; Present,
Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General in Council.
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
and
John Shore Esquire.

Rev. Dept.
Wednesday

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th October 1787.

Read the following Letter from the Chief Sheristadar.

To John Shore Esquire, President, &c. Members of Board of Revenue, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

"I have the Honor this Day to receive your Commands of the 2d instant, directing me to obtain, and lay before the Board, the Information desired by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, namely, if upon the Demise of the Donee it has been customary to divide Grants, whether Jaghire or Altumgha, amongst his Heirs; the Instances thereof, if any exist, and under whose Administration.

"Supposing the Question to refer generally to the Laws and Constitution of India, as enforced under the united Authority of the Moghul Emperors, or since adopted by the formal Representatives of the same Sovereignty, when properly exercised throughout the modern dismembered Estates of the Empire, I can have no Hesitation in declaring, that, in respect to Jaghires, according to the usual Terms, Force, and Intention of such Grants, as understood technically, or in common Practice, every Idea of a private Right of Inheritance is altogether excluded. All Jaghires ought, and do of Course, revert, without Reserve, as Feudal Property to Government, immediately on Dismission or Demise of the Grantee, and where a Power virtually exist of Renewal in Favour of One, Two, or more Descendants, the Gift must be made under the Form of new and distinct Deeds of Investiture; but the Exercise of this Power cannot be supposed applicable in Right or Policy, to any of the British Dependencies in India.

"In respect to Altumghas, which are properly free heritable Grants of Landed Property, or Annual Rents bestowed on Mahomedans, the Order of Succession, or Division amongst Heirs, should constitutionally be regulated by the established Mussulman Civil Law of the Empire. The Moghul Government never interfered on such Occasions, nor, indeed, in any other similar Case, concerning where the Public Revenue might be affected, and therefore came under the Jurisdiction of the Exchequer, farther than to enforce by Perwannahs possibly disputed Sentence pronounced by the Saddar or Gazy, on the Part of the Maimited, or from the Ordinances of the Fundis, in the few Instances where Hindoos alone could be concerned.

Calcutta,
Oct. 6, 1787.

"I have, &c.

(Signed)

James Grant,
Chief Sheristadar."

"The Board observe Mr. Grant's Letter states to them the Laws of the Mogul Government only in respect to Jaghires and Altumghas, and not the Instances of the Division amongst the Heirs of the Donee, as required on the 2d Instant, agreed therefore, the Collectors of Behar be called on in the Terms of the 195 Para. of the Letter from the Court of Directors, under Date 27th March, and the Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, recorded on the 2d Instant as follows.

To Mr. Thomas Law, Collector of Behar.

Sir,

"We desire that you will ascertain and report to us, if upon the Demise of the Donee it has been the Custom of the English Government to divide Grants, (whether Jaghire or Altumgha), amongst the Heirs of the Donee; the Instances thereof, if any exist, and under whose Administration.

"We are, &c.

Ordered also, That the Roy Royan and Sudder Canongoes be called on to report what Instances have occurred since the Accession of the Company to the Dewany in Bengal and Orissa.

Ordered, That the Letter from the Chief Sheristadar lie for Consideration until the Receipt of the Reports required.

Rev. Board.

A true Extract.

(Signed)

J. H. Harrington, Secretary.

Roy

(Copy.)

" Roy Royan.—On the 9th October last I was directed to report to the Board, whether or not, agreeably to the Rajee Ulmolli, a Jaghire or Altumga, on the Decease of the Proprietor, be divisible among his Heirs; and whether or not any Instances of this Kind have occurred since the Company's Acquisition of the Dewanny: I was moreover desired to obtain Information on these Points from the Canongoes, for the further Satisfaction of the Board.

" In answer to the above Order I have now the Honour to observe, that on the Demise of a Jaghiredar or Altumgadah, his Lands descend to his Heirs, and that they are not divided among them in separate Portions, except where the Heirs disagree among themselves, in which Case the Produce of the Land only is divided. In some Instances the Jaghires of deceased Jaghiredars, on the Representation of the Non-existence of an Heir, have been attached, and an Investigation into them set on Foot; the Instances of Jaghires and Altumgahs that have descended to the Heirs of the Proprietors since the Grant of the Dewanny are specified below.

" In the Subah of Bengal.

" Jaghires.

" The Jaghire of Mahomed Elitch Kawn, situated in Jessore, devolved to his Heirs.

" The Jaghire of Mahommed yoa Baig Khan, situated in the Hoogly District, descended to his Posterity.

" On the Decease of Antony Feringhy, his Mushroo Jaghire of the Tannah of Hoogly devolved to his Heirs.

" Ultumga.

" On the Decease of Moulary Sere his Ultumgha, situated in the Purgunnah of Luskerpore, descended to his Heirs.

" The Altumga of Ally Azcem Cawn, in the Purgunnah of Nuloly and Lantore, belonging to the Chuckla of Bhooma, devolved to his Descendants.

" In the District of Sylket, the Ultumagah of Holary Mahommed Shakes Khaun, and Mahommed Munaum, descended to their respective Heirs.

" In the Soubah of Behar.

" Jaghires.

" On the Demise of the Nourool Muneer Holdowlah, his Jaghire in the Purgunnah of Shalet jaunpore, &c. descended to his Posterity.

" Nangeer busy, &c. the Jagheer of Maha Raza Mihindor, descended to his Posterity.

" The Descendant of Maha Raza Sheestaub Ray succeeded to the Jagheer of Purgunnah Sarr rah, &c.

" The Jagheer of Ahmud Ally Khan, the Son of Hukiem Baig Cawn, devolved to his Heirs.

" The Jagheer of Roy Roopehund, in the Purgunnah of Akberpoor, &c. is now enjoyed by his Heirs.

" On the Death of Roy Sirdar Singh, his Jaghire in the Purgunnah of Bhoosaur, &c. descended to his Children.

" The Jagheer of Mur Buchoo in the Purgunnah of Sauroun, was held by his Heir, but is now under Attachment.

" The Jagheers of Meize Erich Khaun, in the Purgunnah of Havelly Behar, and Tillerah, &c. were continued to his Heirs, on the Decease of the original Proprietor.

" On the Decease of Roy Sadoo Ram, his Jaghire in the Purgunnah of Gyspore devolved to his Heirs.

" Ultumgas.

" The Ultumga Mohaul of Shakbag baig Khawn, situated in the Purgunnah of Sunaut, &c. devolved to his Heirs.

" On the Death of Meer Jyfe Ulta, his Ultumgah Mehaul, in the Purgunnah of Nara, &c. in Sircar Sarum, descended to his Son Gholaum Ally Khan, in whose Name it now stands.

" The Ultumgha of Gholaum Gehya Khan, situated in Purgunnah Nobectpore, devolved to his Posterity.

" On the Death of Budder Holdeen, his Ultumgah, in the Purgunnah of Saura, descended to his Heirs.

* Sic in Orig. " The Ultumga of Hukeem Ahmud, situated in the Purgunnah of Havalay Azeemabad, * to his Heirs.

" On the Demise of Mohummuddy Khaun, alias Bulchoo, his Ultumga, in the Purgunnah of Bessara, descended to his Heirs, who are now in Possession of it.

" Dated Febr' 1788.

" Translated March 25th 1788.

(Signed)

" A. Caldecor,
Dr Pnt B. T."

" Extract

" Extract from Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th January 1788.

" Read the following Letter and Enclosure from the Collector of Behar :

" To John Shore Esquire, President, and Members of Board of Revenue, Fort William.

" Gentlemen,

" I have the Honour to submit to your Perusal a Report upon the Question referred to me in your Letter of the 9th October, which my Enquiries have confirmed to be agreeable to ancient Usage.

" Gya,
14th Dec. 1787.

" I remain, &c.
(Signed) " Tho' Law,
Collector."

" Bisteram Darogé of the Duffer Amanut, delivers in the following Report on the 13th December 1787.

" Having been ordered to report whether Jaghires and Utumgas, on the Decease of the Proprietors, are divided among the Heirs or not, I have to represent that Jaghires are attached to the Name of the Holder, on whose Decease a Division among his Heirs is not allowed, but the Confirmation of the Grant, in the Name of his Children or other Hereditary Claimants, depends on the Discretion of Government, and consequently many Persons; previously to the Company's Dewanny, and since that Period, have been appointed to succeed to, and possessed the Jaghires as Heirs. The Estate of the late Nabob Munnurud Dowlah afford an Exception, as not only the Sons, but the Widows, hold it distributed among them. With respect to Utumgahs which are granted to the Descendants or Children from Family to Family, and Generation to Generation, without any specific Name, there is no Doubt of their being divided, as a Division invariably is established.

" A true Translate.
(Signed) " T. Law,
Collector."

" Agreed : We answer as follows.

" To Mr. Thomas Law, Collector of Behar:

" Sir,

" We have received your Letter of the 14th ult. with its Enclosure; but as they do not furnish the Information desired by us on the 9th of October last, we must again require a Statement, detailing the several Instances that have actually occurred in your Collectorship since the Company's Accession to the Dewanny, as well of the Resumption as of Continuations of Jaghires on the Death of the Grantee.

" We are, &c.

" To John Shore Esquire, President, and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort William.

" Gentlemen,

" I am honoured with your Letter of the 15th Instant, and have the Pleasure to transmit you on Account of the Resumption, or Continuation of the Jaghires, to the Heirs of the Jaghiredars, since the Year 1772.

" Before that Period the Proceedings were not kept with Accuracy in the Amanut Duffer.

" From this Statement it appears, that Jaghires being granted for Life, the Mode of continuing them to the Heirs of the former Proprietors rests entirely on the Approbation of Government.

" In some Instances the Grants particularize Mutalookan, or Family, on the doubtful Extent of which Expression I had the Honor of addressing you on the 7th January. I submit to your Judgment, whether such Jaghires are to be considered as hereditary, as Rent Free Lands, or resumable on the Death of the present Possessors.

" Utumgah Lands lineally descending to the Heirs of the Incumbent's, Government have never interposed in dividing their Property; if, indeed, the Parties enter into a Dispute concerning their respective Shares, the Cause is then submitted for Decision to the Dewanny Adawlut.

" Gya,
July 25th, 1788.

" I remain, &c.
(Signed) " Thomas Law,
Collector."

" ACCOUNT of the Jaghires in the District of Bahar, &c. which have been

Names of the Jaghiredars.		Purgunnahs.		Daams.	Rupees.		
Ismael Cooly Cawn	—	Havily Bahar	—	2,40,000	8,845	1	0
Ditto	—	Tillara	—	8,100	100	0	0
Ditto	—	Shajehanpoor	—	20,000	215	2	0
Ditto	—	Soriffa Hajipoor	—	1,57,800	2,260	10	6
Ditto	—	Saunda	—	4,30,800	1,696	2	0
Ditto	—	Gyaspore	—	95,000	995	0	0
Ditto	—	Monghir	—	2,59,420	574	9	0
Mozuffer Alli Cawn	—	Jacur Tirhcot	—	2,21,500	1,093	9	0
Ditto	—	Bindroh ditto	—	1,08,500	958	3	3
Murlydar	—	Lufukpore ditto	—	6,86,500	15,322	10	0
Alli Athgur	—	Gudajawund ditto	—	70,000	793	0	0
Ditto	—	Nobutpore Bullia	—	50,000	285	8	0
Meer Syfulla	—	Gudajawund Tirhoot	—	2,30,144	2,388	8	0
Ditto	—	Hawy ditto	—	1,25,000	2,661	0	0
Alli Cossim Cawn	—	Shapore Muneer	—	3,34,710	3,750	0	0
Meer Butchoo	—	Safferam	—	1,60,000	7,055	4	0
Golaum Gofe Cawn	—	Hincha	—	1,00,000	1,169	0	0
Ditto	—	Goh	—	66,667	1,423	0	0
Busund Ali Cawn	—	Gyaspore	—	1,07,000	662	4	0
Bacur Ali Cawn	—	Shapore Muneer	—	4,00,000	3,018	0	0
Abul Cossim Cawn	—	Sanda	—	62,000	91	4	0
Ditto	—	Biccy Tirhoot	—	2,400	26	0	0
Ditto	—	Narumdecur ditto	—	42,000	518	11	0
Hady Cooly Cawn	—	Havily Bahar	—	60,000	739	10	0
Ditto	—	Gyaspore	—	1,00,000	1,050	0	0
Ditto	—	Soriffa	—	25,600	361	11	6
Amam Aly Cawn	—	Gyaspore	—	50,000	525	0	0
Jumeyet Roy	—	Biswuch	—	18,420	1,553	11	0
Mahomed Cozim	—	Saunda	—	25,000	116	4	0
Mahomed Jaffier Cooly Cawn	—	Arwul	—	50,900	472	11	6
Mahomed Bacur	—	Goh	—	4,445	97	0	0
Mahomed Velayet Oolla	—	Incha	—	86,071	1,226	11	3
Ditto	—	Goh	—	67,322	1,180	11	0
Golaum Emanud Dien	—	Incha	—	25,000	300	7	3
Ditto	—	Goh	—	20,893	479	6	0
Mahomed Hundzah	—	Sucunporah Monghis	—	30,000	454	0	0
Ditto	—	Selimabad ditto	—	88,748	383	0	0
Total Jaghires	—	Refused	—	50,75,950	64,842	9	3
Maha Raja Shitabroy	—	Saunda	—	4,00,000	3,051	12	0
Ditto	—	Shapore Munur	—	6,00,000	4,869	0	0
Ditto	—	Tillara	—	7,15,115	9,374	1	6
Ditto	—	Bisevice	—	5,00,000	32,000	0	0
Ditto	—	Cusmur Saurun	—	3,00,000	6,600	0	0
Ditto	—	Bernul Tirkoot	—	7,43,500	6,787	0	0
Ditto	—	Jercil Tirkoot	—	30,56,500	1,428	9	6
Ditto	—	Peluk	—	3,00,000	8,927	8	9
Ditto	—	Biffara Hajepore	—	3,00,000	557	12	0
Pai Bauky, Khalfa Sherefa	—	Saunda	—	8,56,558	3,478	11	0
Zahir Husein Cawn	—	Mulky Hajepore	—	2,01,300	945	0	0
Ditto	—	Saunda	—	75,400	457	0	0
Ditto	—	Gyaspore	—	600	17	8	0
Ditto	—	Baul Saurun	—	3,00,000	1,404	1	0
Ditto	—	Soriffa	—	26,900	337	8	0
Mahomed Eritch Cawn	—	Saunda	—	1,48,632	1,965	0	0
Ditto	—	Amertoo	—	3,00,000	3,000	0	0
Ditto	—	Shajebunpore	—	46,080	613	11	0
Ditto	—	Tillara	—	47,500	191	14	0
Ditto	—	Mudry Tirhoot	—	2,78,231	1,253	0	0

refused or continued to the Heirs of the Jaghiredars, since the Year 1178.

R E M A R K S.

" Refused."

" On the Death of Ismael Cooly Cawn, in the Year 1175 Fussily, Ahmed Hussein Cawn obtained a Grant in his Name from the King, and got Possession; but it was refused in the Year 1179 Fussily, on the Examination of the Sunnuds by Mr. Vansittart.

" His Grant not being produced on the Examination of the Sunnuds by Mr. Vansittart, and being dead, it was refused in the Year 1179 Fussily. On the Death of the Murlydar, in the Year 1179, the Jaghire was refused—It was refused on his Death in 1179.

" It was held by a Grant from the King, and on his Decease, in 1184 Fussily, was refused in the Year 1186 F. Y.; it was released in Favor of his Sons by Order of the Governor General and Council; but was refused on the Complaint of Rajah Mahdo Sing, Farmer of Tirhoot, at the End of the Year 1187 F. Y.; and has never been restored.

" He got Possession by a Grant from the King, and on his Death in 1190.

" D° . . . D° . . . it was refused.

" This Grant from the King was for 5,00,000 Daams; and on his Death, in the Year 1184, the Governor General and Council continued the Jaghire in the Name of Munny Nair Cower, Second Wife of Ahmed Cawn, Father of Golaum Ghose Cawn, and to his Relations, pursuant to a Sunnud of the Patna Council; the Share, which was possessed by Munny Nair Cower, was refused on her Death in 1190 Fussily.

" Bisnut Ally Cawn possessed it by a Grant from the King; but dying, it was refused in 1193, on the Examination of the Sunnuds by Mr. Bushby and Holt.

" It was possessed by a Grant from the King; and after his Death, Mr. Vansittart, on his Examination of Sunnuds, continued it to Agha Abul Husseins, his Son; after whose Death, it was refused by Mr. Bushby and Holt in 1190 F. Y.

" He got Possession by a Grant from the King, but dying, it was refused in 1193, at the Time of registering the Sunnuds by Mr. Bushby and Holt.

D°	D°	D°
D°	D°	D°
D°	D°	D°
D°	D°	D°
D°	D°	D°

" His Grant not being produced at the Time of the Sunnuds being examined by Mr. Vansittart; nor at the Time of Mr. Bushby and Holt, and having died, it was refused in 1193 F. Y.

" He got Possession by a Grant from the King, and on his Decease, it was refused in the Year 1194 Fussily.

" He held Possession of a Grant for 1,53,093 Daams from the King; and after his Death, a Sunnud was granted from the Patna Council, pursuant to Orders of the Governor General and Council, on the 16th October 1788, or 3 Cantic 1188 F. Y. for the Continuation of it to his Sons Velayet Ullah Cawn, and Wally Ullah Cawn. On the Death of Velayet Ulla Cawn in 1194, his Proportion of the Jaghire was refused.

" He got Possession by a Grant from the King; and after his Death, his Vakeel states, it was refused by the Collector in 1190 Fussily.

" Continued."

" It was put in his Possession by a Grant from the King; and after his Decease, the Governor General in Council granted a Sunnud for its Continuation to Maha Raja Cullian Sing, his Son, dated the 4th Rajeb, and 15th Year of the Reign, or 22d Sept. 1773.

" This has been annexed to the Khalsa Shereefa, and held by Maha Rajah Shitabroy, after whose Death it was continued by the Authority above specified to Maha Rajah Cullian Sing.

" He got Possession of it by a Grant from the King; and after his Decease, the Governor General and Council granted a Sunnud for its Continuation, in the Name of Mahomed Hussein Cawn, his Son, under Date the 27th June 1773, or 5th Rubbyulfang, and 14th Year of the Reign.

" It was put in his Possession by a Sunnud from the King; and after his Decease, a Sunnud was granted from the Patna Council, by Orders of the Governor General and Council, dated the 17th August 1780, or 2d Bhadun 1187 F., for its Continuation to his Daughters, Omdut ul Nissa, and Umnea Khanum; since which they obtained a Sunnud from the Supreme Council, under Date to the 12th October 1781, or 8th Assin 1188.

" Account of the Jaghires in the District of Bahar, &c.

Names of the Jaghiredars.	Purgunnahs.	Daams.	Rupees.
Mahomed Eritch Cawn	Balla Tirhoot	1,75,808	780 0 0
Ditto	Numawan ditto	21,005	627 5 3
Ditto	Burwary ditto	50,000	510 0 0
Ditto	Jacur ditto	1,69,000	485 6 0
Ditto	Teersut ditto	27,000	933 0 0
Ditto	Nizamudcinpore ditto	20,000	100 0 0
Ditto	Biswar Tirhoot	4,24,550	1,461 0 0
Ditto	Luckunpore Monghir	1,39,958	2,100 0 0
Ditto	Harily Bahar	2,16,416	2,763 0 0
Ditto	Arwull	1,00,000	875 0 0
Aboo Mahomed Cawn	Baragawaun	51,500	1,070 7 6
Ditto	Luckunpore	1,40,000	2,100 0 0
Ditto	Harily Bahare	1,00,000	294 0 0
Ditto	Arwull	25,450	218 0 0
Ditto	Rutty Hajepore	39,800	317 10 6
Ditto	Noburpore Bullia	1,24,000	182 8 0
Ditto	Saunda	62,000	91 4 0
Sirp Sook	Rajeger	1,40,862	490 13 0
Ditto	Harily Bahar	1,65,000	890 10 9
Shuker Alla Cawn	Incha	2,98,938	4,259 15 0
Ditto	Goh	4,19,062	73,628 0 0
Golaum Gofe Cawn	Incha	2,00,000	3,107 0 0
Ditto	Goh	1,33,333	2,077 0 0
Imaumud Dein	Incha	61,071	626 4 0
Ditto	Goh	46,429	704 4 0
Roy Joodaram	Noburpore Bullia	1,00,000	400 0 0
Roy Himmul Sahay	Ahur Tirhoot	20,000	114 5 0
Ditto	Nadibusady ditto	1,08,000	2,118 0 0
Roy Roopchund	Akherper Tahoot	2,360	511 0 0
Ditto	Paja ditto	1,04,000	843 5 6
Ditto	Duriva ditto	1,19,400	953 8 0
Ditto	Ramchawund ditto	90,000	1,475 8 0
Plahim Ali Cawn	Gudachurwimd ditto	70,000	858 8 0
Ahmudali Beg Cawn	Maunpoor ditto	12,39,639	22,363 0 0
Doolubram	Nagerbusy ditto	23,00,000	38,829 6 9
Ditto	Nypoor Hajepoor	3,45,400	21,572 6 0
Ditto	Rutty ditto	17,94,600	13,820 13 9
Muneerud Dowla	Biswuck	11,10,989	15,000 0 0
Ditto	Shajehampore	24,76,784	32,899 5 0
Ditto	Beempore	28,93,909	35,141 11 0
Ditto	Arurd	12,92,200	22,539 10 0
Ditto	Baul Sarum	3,93,996	12,000 0 0
Raja Sadoram	Gyarpore	54,499	654 10 0
Kadi Hf Cawn	Jillook Chauer	50,000	300 0 0
Ditto	Gudachausind	29,394	338 8 0
Ditto	Feersut	10,500	191 8 0
Total Jaghires	Continued	2,69,36,399	3,44,902 8 0

which have been resumed, &c. continued.

R E M A R K S.

" He was put in Possession by a Grant from the King; on his Death, it was continued to his Sons and Family by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General and Council, dated the 20th November 1778, or 15th Aughun 1186.

" He possessed it by a Grant from the King; on his Death, it was continued to his Sons Cheidy Loll and Choong Loll, by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, in pursuance of Orders from the Governor General and Council, under Date the 20th November 1779, or 1st Aughun 1187.

" He possessed it by a Grant from the King; on his Death, it was continued to Rushed Ulla Cawn and Ekram Ulla Cawn, &c. his Sons, by the Patna Council, on the 2d Shaban, and the 14th of the Reign, or 29th October 1772.

" He obtained it by a Grant from the King; on his Decease, the Governor General and Council ordered its Continuation in the Name of his Family and Munny Nour Cawn, second Wife of Ahmed Cawn, Father of Golaum Gholo Cawn, agreeable to a Sunnud of the Patna Council, dated the 13th February 1777, or 21st Maug 1184; the Share of Munny Nour Cawn was resumed on his Decease, and the Remainder of the Jaghire is possessed by his Family.

" His Grant from the King was for 1,53,093 Daams; on his Death, it was continued to his Sons Velayet Ulla Cawn and Wally Uly Cawn, by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General and Council, dated the 16th October 1780, or 3d Cantie 1188; on the Death of Velayet Ulla Cawn in 1190, his Proportion of the Jaghire was resumed, and Wally Ulla Cawn has Possession of the Remainder.

" He was put in Possession by a Perwannah of the Nazim, and a Grant from the King; on his Decease it was resumed in 1186, but continued in the following Year to Roy Kirachund, his Brother, by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General and Council, under Date the 20th July 1786, or 4th Sawren 1187.

" He obtained it by a Grant from the King; on his Death it was continued to his Nephew, and Son, by Adoption, Roy Mujelis Sahay, by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, pursuant to Orders of the Governor General; and after his Decease the Brothers of Mujelis Sahay aforesaid got Possession, in Right of a Decree of the Patna Council, dated the 9th December 1779, or 19th Maug 1187, and a Decision of Appeal to Calcutta.

" He was put in Possession by a Grant from the King; on his Death in 1183, his Jaghire was resumed; it remained in Resumption until the Year 1188; it was continued by a Sunnud of Mr. Grand Collector of the Districts, under Date the 23d October 1782, or 2d Cantie 1190, to his Sons Hera Loll and Moly Loll, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General in Council.

" He got Possession by a Grant from the King; on his Death, it was continued in the Name of his Family, by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, dated the 10th July 1777, or 20th Affar 1184, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General in Council.

" He got Possession by a Grant from the King; and on his Death, it was resumed from the Year 1183 to 1184 F; it was continued in the Year 1185 to Asfigur Ali Cawn and Akteer Aly Cawn, his Sons, by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General and Council, dated the 4th December 1777, or 19th Aughun 1185.

" The Sunnud never appeared; and after his Decease in 1178, his Jaghire was resumed, and remained in Resumption until the Year 1188; in the Year 1189, a Sunnud was granted from the Governor General and Council, dated 5th July 1781, or 24 Affar 1188 F, for the Continuation of it in the Name of Maha Raja Rugo Bullub.

" The Sunnud was not produced; but it appeared from a Purwanna of the Nazim, that he got Possession by a Grant from the King; since his Death, it has been distributed to his Sons and Widows, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General and Council.

" He was put in Possession by a Grant from the King; on his Death, Mr. Bathurst, Collector of the District, continued the Jaghire in the Name of his Family.

" He possessed it in virtue of a Grant from the King; after his Death, Mr. Bushby, on the Examination of Sunnuds, resumed it in the Year 1192; the Year following, the Governor General and Council ordered its Continuance in the Name of Mahomed Aly and Mahomed Hussan Cawn, his Sons, on the 6th October 1785, or 18th Affin 1193 Fussily.

"To John Shore Esquire, President, and Members of the Board of Revenue."

"Gentlemen,

"I am honoured with your Letter of the 14th Instant, calling upon me for the Reports of Jaghires and Ultumgahs required in your Directions, under Date the 29th October 1787, and 8th January 1788."

"Upon a Reference to my Address of the 14th December 1787, your Secretary will shew that I had the Honour to acknowledge your Letter of the 9th October, and that upon the 25th July 1788, I submitted to your Perusal a full Account of the Resumption and Continuation of the Jaghires since the Year 1772."

"The Ultumgahs, &c. desirous of Hereditary Alienations, I was enquiring into, when I was honoured with your Letter of the 5th September, which implied a Suspence of Investigation, until the Collectors replied to the several Questions therein, respecting the Inconveniencies of revising Sunnuds, and proposing specific Rules for these Enquiries, which had hitherto clogged the Proceedings, occupied valuable Time, incurred Expence, and harassed ancient Families, with immaterial Benefit to Government."

"In my Reply thereto, under Date 25th September 1788, I ventured, with all Deference, to submit my Opinions upon the Process least informal, expensive, and objectionable; for a Collector cannot allot sufficient Time from his other essential Duties, to make a complete Statement of all the Changes since the Company's Dewanny; nor can the Board rely sufficiently thereon to make Resumptions. Pardon me, Gentlemen, if I also acknowledge a Reluctance, during the Interval of Expectation for your definite Orders, to harass the Remnants of great Families with Peons, and their Wages, after the strict Scrutinies so lately made in this Province, whilst being ultimately nugatory, operated upon my Mind."

"If, Gentlemen, I have misconstrued your particular Letter of the 5th September 1788, I hope that my explicit Answer thereto will plead my Excuse, and that I shall not incur your Censure, by postponing a Summons of all the present Ultumgahdars, Aymadars, &c. which occurred to me as a causeless Vexation and Burthen, until you determine on the best Mode for Government's Proceeding."

"Gya,

May 20th, 1789.

"Rev. Board."

"True Extract."

(Signed)

"J. H. Harrington,

Secretary."

"To John Shore Esquire, President, &c. Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort William."

"Gentlemen,

"I have been honoured with your Letter of the 14th Instant, requiring a Report of the Instances that have occurred in my Collectorship, since the Company's Accession to the Dewanny of Resumption, or Continuation to the Heirs of Ultumghare and Jagur Lands, in the Demise of the Grantee."

"Ultumgha Lands being granted in Perpetuity to the Grantees and their Descendants, there is no Instance of any Resumption of them, since the Company's Accession to the Dewanny."

"The Jageers resumed since that Period, are as follows:

"Jageer of Abool Cossim Khaum, in Pergunnahs Pringee and Naredeegur, in Sircar Tirhoot of the Jumma Goozaasht, of Rupees 544 11, resumed upon the Demise of the Grantee in 1195 Fufily, and its Revenue now annexed to the Bazee Zemeen Resumption."

"Jageer of Meer Syb Ullah, in Pergunnah Haavy, of the Jumma Goozaasht, of R' 2,061, resumed after the Demise of the Grantee in 1184 Fufily. In 1186 it was restored to his Heirs; but in consequence of a Representation of Rajah Madhoo Sing, it was again resumed in 1187, and annexed to the general Revenue of Tirhoot."

"Jageer of Ally Askgur, in Pergunnah Gurchowns, of the Jumma Goozaasht, of Rupees 783, resumed upon the Demise of the Grantee in 1179 Fufily, and annexed to the General Revenues of Tirhort Jagur, of Meer Syf Ullah, in Pergunnah Gurchown, of the Jumma Goozaasht, of Rupees 2,388 8, in the same Predicament as this Grantee's Jagur, in Pergunnah Haavy above mentioned."

"Jageer Rad Menbedhur, in Pergunnah Nissingpore Coorah, of the Jumma Goozaasht, of Rupees 15,322 10, resumed upon the Demise of the Grantee in 1179 Fufily, and annexed to the General Revenue of Tirhoot."

"Jageer of Ismael Cooly Khan, in Saraffa, of the Jumma Goozaasht, of Rupees 2,260 10 6, resumed after the Death of the Grantee in 1179; its Revenue, till 1193 Fufily, was collected under the Head of Mahat Ismael Coorty Khan, and in that Year it was annexed to the Jumma of the Pergunnah, by Orders from the Committee of Revenue."

"Jageer of Hadee Cooley Khawn, in Saraffa, of the Jumma Goozaasht, of Rupees 361 11 6, resumed after the Death of the Grantee in 1193 Fufily, its Revenue is now annexed to the Baza Zemeen Resumptions."

" All other Jageets, and all Altumghas, have been continued to the Heirs of the Grantee after their Death, as particularized in the Reports at large, transmitted to the Board on the 24th October 1788, and 23d March 1789.

" Tirhoot,

26th May,

" A true Copy.

(Signed)

" R. Bathurst,

Collector.

(Signed)

" J. H. Harrington,

" To John Shore Esquire, President, &c. Members of the Revenue Board.

" Gentlemen,

" I am favoured with your Letter of the 9th October last, requiring me to report, if on the Demise of the Donee it has been the Custom of the English Government to divide Grants amongst the Heirs of the Donee, and the Instances thereof, if any exist.

" Only Two Cases have come to my Knowledge; but in these there was no Interference on the Part of the English Government: One is Ultumghah of Meer Syfullah, the Separation of which happened about Six Years ago; and the other, the Ultumghah of Hermarange, which took place only Two Years ago. The Separation was adjusted by the Families, without reporting or referring to the Sudder Chutcheri.

" Chuprah,

26th Feb. 1788.

(Signed)

" I am, &c.

" A. Montgomery,

" To John Shore Esquire, President, and Members of the Board of Revenue.

" Gentlemen,

" I have been favoured with your Letter of the 14th ultimo, requiring to be informed of the Instances which have occurred in this Collectorship, since the Company's Accession to the Dewanny, of Resumptions, or Continuance to the Heirs of Ultumgan and Jaghire Lands, on the Demise of the Grantee. The Two following are the only Instances which have occurred since the Company's Accession to the Dewanny: First, On the Death of Aboo Mahomed Khan, his Jaghire in Pergunnah Banagyah was resumed, and on the 20th November 1778, was released to the Heirs of the said Mahomed Kharon, by the Patha Council, in the Name of Mirza Mahomed Ally, his Son. The Jaghire consists of 51,500 Dawms. On the Death of Meer Bootchoo, the Jaghire in Pergunnah Sakeram, was resumed by me in the Fuffily Year 1191, and the Produce is now brought to the Credit of Government.

" Shahabad,

1st June 1789.

(Signed)

" W. At Brooke,

Coll.

" Revenue Board.

" A true Copy.

(Signed)

" J. H. Harrington,

Secretary. (a)

Read, from Book 703, already delivered in, intituled " Bengal Country Correspondence," the following Extracts, beginning at Page 101 of the same Book.

" The Three following Sunnuds the Governor granted to Rajah Kullean Sing at Patna the 21st September 1773.

" Be it known unto all Chowdries, Canoongoes, Ryots, and Husbandmen, and to all the Inhabitants in general of the Pergunnah of Bessoul, Tellada, Shahpoor, Moondar, Gashar, Sarah, Bolla Ellich and Bared, and Zarell, in the Dependencies of the Province of Behar, That the Jaghires and Ultumga which were possessed by Meha Raja Shirabroy are now continued and confirmed, and continued in the Name of Rajah Kullean Sing, as indorsed on the Back hereof. It is necessary that you wait on the Officers of the said Rajah, and discharge to them your usual and customary Malguzarry, without considering any One as having any Participation therein.

" Contents of the Zimmum, or what is wrote on the Back of the Sunnud.

" The Daums of the Jaghires of the Pergunnahs Bissoul, &c. are confirmed and established in the Name of Rajah Kullean Sing Bahadar, as hereunder written.

(a) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXXIV.

" Translation

" Translation of the Second Sunnud.

" Be it known to the Chowdries, Canongoes, Ryots, Husbandmen, and to all the Inhabitants in general of the Village of Rahpoor Kuttaha, Purgunnah Mitkee Joppeh Beluah, in the Pergunna Mugonwah, dependant on the Sircar of Champerun and Pergunnah Sarah Beliah, in the Dependancies of the Soubah of Behar, That the Daams which were appropriated out of the Pai Backhee, or Balance, of the above-mentioned Villages, for the Expences of Meha Rajah Shitab Roy, are now continued and confirmed or specified on the Zamma or Back thereof, unto Rajah Kullean Sing: It is therefore required of you that you do submit yourselves to the Officers of the said Rajah, and pay the Daams which have been usual and customary, without considering any Person as a Participator therein. On this Occasion know the strictest Injunctions.

" Contents of the Zimmeen.

" The Daams out of the Pai Bakhee of the Village of Rahpoor, &c. as specified underneath, have been continued and confirmed unto Rajah Kullean Sing.

" Translation of the Third Sunnud.

" Written 23d September.

" To the Chowdries and Canoongoes of the Maal and Syer of the Soubah of Bahar, Be it known, That the Mehalaat Syer Rahdarry, or the Department of the Road Duties, has been put under the English Gentlemen. The Peshcush Ahema and Perchun, &c. upon Purchases and Sales at Out Places, whatsoever remained exclusive of the Rahdarry, were granted to Meha Rajah Shitab Roy, and are now hereditably confirmed to Rajah Kullean Sing. It is required that you do attend on his Gomastah, and pay him the Malguzzarry without demanding every Year a new Sunnud. On this Occasion know the strictest Injunctions.

" Contents of the Zemmeen, or what is wrote on the Back.

" The Mehals, as specified underneath, which were held by Meha Rajah Shitab Roy, are now hereditably continued and confirmed unto you."

Read, from Book 579, already delivered in, intituled, " Bengal Secret Council 1786," the following Extract from the Appendix to a Consultation of the 23d June 1786, beginning at Page 818 of the same Book.

" Fort William, the 23d June 1786.

" At a Council; Present,

The Honble. John Macpherson Esquire, Governor General, President;

John Stables Esquire,

The Honble. Charles Stuart,

Lieut. General Sloper indisposed.

" N^o 4. Copy of Bundoo Khan's Sunnud, first granted for 2,000 R^s from the Jumma of certain Villages, R^s 2,000.—Copy of a Perwanna under the Seal, and under the English Signature of Amoudoddowla Jelladut Jung, Mr. Hastings, Bahadar, on the 8th Day of the Month Shawal, in the 23d Year of the Reign, as follows:

" Let the Valiant Bundoo Khan know, as out of Regard to your good Services, the Mooza Jellalpoor, &c. belonging to the Pergunna Tatta, has been bestowed upon you in the Way Jagheer Altumgha, it is necessary that, with Ease of Mind having cultivated and arranged the said Mooza, you take it into your own Possession.

(Signed) " Warren Hastings.

" N^o 5. Copy of the Second Sunnud to Bundoo Khan, granting the whole Jumma of such Villages, Four in Number, upon a Kuptabood Jumma thereof, amounting to 4,000 R^s per Annum, R^s 4,000.—Copy of a Perwanna under the Seal and English Signature of Furzand Saadetmund Ameer unmoalk Amoudoddowla, Governor General Warren Hastings, Bahadar Jelladut Jung, on the 9th of the Month Jibija, in the 26th Year of the Reign, as follows:

" Let the Amils and Morefuddies of Affairs, present and future, and the Zemindars and Chowdries, and the Peasants and Tillers, and Cultivators and Inhabitants, &c. of Pergunnah and Sircar of Chunar, included in the Soubah Allahabad, know: As the good Services of the Valiant Bundoo Khan to the Government of the Rulers of the English Company have come to Light, out of Consideration to his Deserts, the Village of Jellalpoor, &c. in the said Pergunna, with the Moul and Sayers, and all the Land, except the Debtor and Burmoter, and Chishnabun and Kanabarree, and Motworrun, and the Peers and Fakkeers, and the Aird Maufce Maamoolce, and other Things, Keruajee and Kaaridge Jemma, from the Beginning of the Autumn Harvest of the Year 1189 Fassille, conformably to Zimmuns, has been fixed in the Way of Jagheer Utungha to the said Bundoo Khan, that for ever, being ready for Service, he may expend Year by Year, for his own Necessities, with his Children, the Receipt of the said Jagheer. It is necessary, that applying him-
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self fully to the Duties and Concerns of the Mooza Jagheer, he do not omit unexecuted One Point of the Articles of Wisdom and Circumspection; and that performing approved Attention to the Peasants, and all the Inhabitants of the said Mooza, he kept them satisfied and thankful to him, and make full Exertions for the Cultivation and Repairs, and do not prevent or interfere with the Charities, and other above written Kaaridge Jumma; and the Duty of you all is this, that knowing the said Bundoo Khan to be the fixed Jagheerdar of the said Mooza, you attend upon the said Person, and perform the Maulgoozary with Fidelity, and by no Means whatsoever make Alteration, or require a new Sunnud. Knowing on this Point the Order to be peremptory, act as before written.

" Let the Zimmun be written.

" The Zimmun is written as follows:

" As the good Services of the valiant Bundoo Khan, to the Government of the Rulers of the English Company, have come to light; therefore, out of Consideration to his Deserts, the Mooza Jellalpoor, &c. belonging to the Purgunna and Sirkar of Chunar, as under, has been fixed in the Way of Jagheer, from the Beginning of the Autumn Harvest, the 5th of the Month Zehedja, in the 26th Year, and the Amount of the Expences for the Villages, with the Peshcars, &c. has been remitted from the Sirkar.

" 4 Mooza i Mehal.	
" Jellalpoor i Mooza	— — — Moojahedpoor i Mooza.
" Kishenpoor i Mooza	— — — Manjiva i Mooza.
" Guger Sultanpore i Mehal.	

" Benaris, Examined. (Signed) Warren Hastings." (a)
October 21st, 1784. Jon^s Scott.

Read, a further Extract from the same Appendix, beginning at Page 821 of the same Book.

N^o 6. Copy of Shab Khan's Sunnud, R^s 3,000.—Copy of a Perwanna under the Seal and English Signature of Ameer Unmoonsoolik Amsududdowla, Governor General Warren Hastings, Bahadar Jelladut Jung, as follows:

" Let the Mutesaddies of Affairs, present and future, of the Mehals of Benares know, as the Mooza Scroole belonging to the Purgunna Kufwar, and the Mooza Terria belonging to the Hovelee Sheepoor, from a long Period have continued granted to Shab Khan, now also it has been granted from the Sirkar, it is necessary that no Person, by any Means whatsoever, prevent or interfere; and that knowing it to be bestowed, you release it, and never require a new Sunnud. On this Point, knowing the Order to be peremptory, act as above written. Dated the 19th of Jekaida, in the Year 1198 Fuffellee.

" Benaris, Examined. (Signed) " Warren Hastings." (b)
October 21st, 1784.

Read also, a further Extract from the same Appendix, beginning at Page 823 of the same Book.

N^o 8. Attested Copy of Bahadar Sing's Sunnud, October 21st, 1784, R^s 3,300.—Copy of a Perwanna under the Seal and Signature of Ameer Unmaalick, Mr. Hastings Governor General, Bahadar Jelladut Jung, and the Signature of Mr. Scott, Dellawer Jung Bahader.

" Let the Mutesaddies of Affairs, present and future, and the Zemindars and Chowdries, and Canoongoes and Mokuddums, and Cultivators of the Sirkar Benaris, included in the Soubah Itlahabad, know, that at this Time, from the gracious Contents of the Shooks, of the enlightened Presence, it has been learnt, that the entire Mooza of Beraun, belonging to the Purgunna Kuthur in the said Sirkar, and the Sum of Two thousand one hundred Rupees, in lieu of the Mooza Kotewa, called Copeldara, &c. in the Way of Jaghires, are fixed and granted to Row Bahadar Sing, &c. conformably to the Sunnud of Raja Bulwant Sing and Raja Chite Sing; and out of Consideration to the Deserts of the said Row, they have been granted and bestowed and confirmed from the Government of the English Company also. It is necessary that you release the said Mooza in the former Manner, to the Possession of the said Row, and pay the Sum of yearly Allowance according to fixed Custom, Month by Month, and Year by Year, and do not require every Year a new Sunnud. Knowing on this Point the Order to be peremptory, act as it is written. Dated on the 5th of the Month Zehedja, in the 26th Year of the Reign.

" It has been seen: Let the Zimmun be written.

" The fixed Zimmun as follows:

" Conformably to Sunnuds, the entire Mooza of Beraun, belonging to the Purgunna Kuthur, in the Sirkar of Benaris, and the Sum of Two thousand one hundred Rupees, in Sirkar of the

Mooza Etawa, called Copeldard, &c. in the Way of Jagheer, for the Supply of Sustainance, are fixed and granted to Row Bahadar Sing, &c.; at this Time also they are continued and confirmed in the former Manner.

1 Mooza, and Cash 2,100 yearly.

" The entire Mooza of Baraun belonging to the said Pergunnah, in the Way of Supply of Sustainance to the Mother of the said Row, 1 Mooza; the Sum of Two thousand one hundred Rupees in lieu of the Mooza Roteva, called Capuldarra, &c.; 2,000 in lieu of the Mooza Rotewa, a Jagheer; and yearly Supply of Sustainance in the Name of the said Row, 1,500. The Rossloom of the Custom House at Muzapoor, conformably to the Sunnud of the enlightened Presence, in the Name of Munfaram, called Mohon Sing the Son of the said Row, 600.

(Signed) " Warren Hastings.

" On the 5th of the Month Jehedjai, the 26th Year of the Reign, a Copy was taken in the Office of the Presence.

" On the 5th of the Month Jehedju, in the 26th Year of the Reign, a Copy was taken in the Office of the Presence.

Examined.

(Signed) " J. Scott,

Private Persian Interpreter to the Honble. Governor General." (a)

Read, also, a further Extract from the same Appendix, beginning at Page 825 of the same Book.

" N° 9. Sunnud under the Signature of the late Resident, Mr. Fowke, by Order of the late Governor General, after Reference to the Honble. Board, being in Favour of Rajah Bowal Sing, in Recompence for his Exclusion from his Zemindaree of Baleah, Rupees 16,000.—Copy of a Sunnud under the Seal and English Signature of Mr. Francis Fowke, Bahader, as follows:

" Let the Mofseddies of Affairs, present and future, and the Chowdries and Canongoes, and Zemindars and Cultivators of the Pergunna Bellia, in the Sircar Gauzupore, included in the Soubah of Illahabad, know, conformably to the Orders of the Governor General, Nowaub Ameer Ummomalik Aumaudud Dolbla, Warren Hastings, Bahader, may whose Dignity last for ever, the Mozar dependant on Buldee and Seetpoor, &c. belonging to the said Pergunna, according to the Particulars of the Zimmum, except the Debtor and Birmoter, and the Masu of the larger Aimas, and the Fakeerana, &c. Lands, Lakeraja and Kaaridge Jumma, with the Maul and Sayer, and Waste Grounds, such as Plains, and Woods, and Gardens, and Ponds, and Rivers, upon a Jaidad Jumma of Four Lacks of Daams, of which the Receipt is the Sum of 16,000 Rupees, have been granted and bestowed, and separated and deducted, from the Jumma of the Pergunnah, in the Way of Malikana of the Zemindaree and yearly Jagheer, in the Name of Raja Rowal Deo Behadar, the Zemindar of the said Pergunna, from the Beginning of the Autumn Harvest of the Year 1192 Fassulu; because the Jumma of the said Jaidad Deho had not been ascertained and determined in the said Year, the above-named Raja, not having received an Aumildustuck of Possession in the said Jaidad Deho, received the Money of the Revenue of the Malickana Daams and Jagheer in Cash from the Treasury of the Sircar—as by the Enquiry of the Aumeen of the Presence, the Jumma of the said Jaidad Deho has been ascertained and determined, the said Deho, except the above Remissions, with the Mal and Sayer, and the Jumma of the above recited Inclusions, are granted and bestowed, in the Way Jaidad Daams, and the said Money of the Malikana and Jagheer from 1192 Fulslee, to the said Rajah, for Generations after Generations, according to the Zimmum. The Duty of the said Raja is this, That, keeping by his proper Attentions, the Peasants and Cultivators satisfied with, and thankful to him to expend for his Necessities, with his Sons and Daughters for Generations after Generations, the Daams and Money of the Malikana and Jagheer received from the Jaidad Deho; and though he give no Place in the Deho of the Malickana and Jagheer to Thieves and Highway Robbers, and the Enemies of the Company, but, having searched for them, he punish and expel them; and at the Time of Necessity he be attending, and ready in Zeal with his Forces for the Affairs undertaken by the Company. It is necessary that you, knowing the said Raja to be the fixed Jagheerdar, release into the Possession of the said Raja, for Generations after Generations, the Jaidad Deho of the Malickana and Jagheer according to the Zimmum, with the Maul and Sayer, and the Jemma of the above-recited Inclusions: And that you do not interfere or molest, by any Means whatsoever, for the Pishwas Aumilana Beheet, or Conveyance, Baggage, or for Goats, &c.; and every Year do not require a new Sunnud. On this Point, knowing the Order to be peremptory, act as it is written; and do not make any Contrariety or Deviation. Dated the 30th of November 1785.

" It has been seen: Let the Zimmum be written.

" The Zimmum as follows:

" The Mooza of Buldu and Sutpoor, &c. belonging to the Pergunnah Bulleah in the Sircar Gazeepoor, according to the following Particulars, with the neighbouring and joining Places, both

Maul and Sayer, conformably to the Orders of Governor General Warren Hastings, Bahader, from the Beginning of the Autumn Harvest of the Year 1193 Fushlee, are fixed and bestowed in the Way of Malickana of the Zemindaree, in the Name of Raja Bavail, Deho Bahader, the Zemindars of the said Pergunna, for Generations after Generations.

" The Talook of Buldu,
Sundries.

Seetpoor & Moozas Sibia,
Mocker Suma Dojeree,
Birkifram Kirpoye.

Benaris, 30th November 1785.

(Signed) F. F." (a)

Read also, a further Extract from the same Appendix, beginning at Page 828 of the same Book.

" N° 10. Attested Copy of the Sunnud to Cashenaut Pundit, for 800 Rupees per Annum, Rupees 800.—Copy of a Purwanna under the Seal and Signature of Furzund Saadetmund, Ameer Ummommalik, Amaud Dowlah, Governor General Warren Hastings, Bahader Jelladut Jung.

" Let the Motefuddies of Affairs, present and future, know, the Mooza Amra, in the Purgunna Gungapoor and Tuckartee, upon a Settlement of 800 Rupees, in the Way of Supply of Sustenance, has been granted and bestowed to Cashenaut Pundit, separate from the Presence, it is necessary that not One of the Motefuddies of the Zemindar, and of the Amils, should prevent or forbid, but they should release it to the Possession of the above-named, that having, Year by Year, with his Children, expended the Receipts for his Livelihood, he may remain employed in Prayers for our Dignity. Knowing on this Point the Order to be peremptory, act as it is written. Dated on the 5th of the Month Zehedge, in the Year 1198 Hejree, equal to the 21st October 1784.

(Signed) " Warren Hastings."

" On the 13th of the Month of Jehedje, in the Year 1198 Hejree, a Copy was taken in the Office of the Dewan.

" On the 13th of the Month Zehedge, in the Year 1198 Hejree, a Copy was taken in the Office, examined, and entered.

(Signed) " J. Scott,

Persian Interpreter to the Honble Gov. G.

Benaris, Oct. 21st, 1784." (b)

Read also, a further Extract from the same Appendix, beginning at Page 836 of the same Book.

" N° 16. An attested Copy of an original Sunnud, by Order of the late Governor General to Odou Sing and Jalall Sing, Rupees 1,500.—Copy of a Sunnud under the Seal of Mr. Francis Fowke, and under his English Signature. Dated the 9th April 1784, equal to the 13th of Jemmaudulawul, in the Year 1791 Fushlee, as follows:

" Let the Motefuddies of Affairs, present and future, and the Chowdries and Canongoes of the Purgunnah Bejeyghuna, in the Sircar Chunar, included in the Soubah Illahabad, know, the entire Mooza Sindhy, and other Deho, with the Mal and Sayer of the said Purgunna, according to the Zimmen, in Reward of their good Services of guiding and directing through the Hills, during the Time of the Siege of the Fort Bejeyhurr, were granted and bestowed, and separated, and made Karidge Jumma, and fixed in the Name of Babboos Owdow Sing and Jellal Sing, in the Way of Jagheer, from the Beginning of the Year 1189 Fushlee; the Part of the Honble English Company, may whose Glory be eternal, conformably to the Orders of the Nawaub Ameer Ummommalick Amaudud Dowla, Governor General Mr. Hastings, Behadre Jelladut Jung. May his Dignity last for ever. Know also, in the former Manner, the said Jagheer has been granted and bestowed to the said Bubboo. It is necessary that no Person, by any Means whatever, should give Interference in the Dehoo of the said Jagheer, but should release them to the Possession of the said Babboo, that the said Babboo, with their Sons, expending it for their Necessities, may continue united in Zeal for the Affairs undertaken by the Company. On this Point knowing the Order to be peremptory, act as it is written, and knowing the above-named to be the fixed Jagheerdars, do not every Year require a new Sunnud. Sic in Orig.

" It has been seen: Let the Zimmun be written.

" The Zimmun.—The Enter Mooza Sindhy, &c. with the Maul and Sayer of the said Purgunna, in Reward of their good Services during the Siege of the Fort of Bejeyhurr, have been granted of the Year 1189 Fushlee, on the Part of the English Company, conformably to the

(a) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXXV.

(b) Vide Appendix, ibid.

Orders of the Governor General, in the Names of Baboos Owdow Sing and Jellal Sing, the Zemindars thereof, in the Way of Jagheer.

" 12 Moozas.

" Sindhy the Great	—	1 Mooza	—	Sindhy the Little	—	1 Mooza.
" Mockerayn	—	1 Mooza	—	Sultury	—	1 Mooza.
" Perroonia	—	1 Mooza	—	Owaar	—	1 Mooza.
" Bherole	—	1 Mooza	—	Rhorba	—	1 Mooza.
" Dewry	—	1 Mooza	—	Poorma	—	1 Mooza.
" Rhenga	—	1 Mooza	—	Rerscha	—	1 Mooza.

" Benares, 9th April 1784.

(Signed)

" F. Fowke."

" On the 9th April 1784, equal to the 13 of Jemmadaulawul, a Copy was taken in the Office of the Presence.

" True Translations.

" Examined.

" W^m Colebrooke,

" Persian Translator." (a)

Read, also, a further Extract from the same Appendix, beginning at Page 831 of the same Book.

" N^o 12. An attested Copy of a Sunnud to Sewanaud Sarfully, under Signature of Mr. Fowke, by the late Governor General's Order, Rupees 700.—Copy of a Perwanna, under the Seal of Mr. Francis Fowke, and his English Signature, dated the 2d of the Month of Jummadiculawul, in the Year 1189 Hijree, equal to the 24th of the Month of March 1784, as follows:

" Let the Mutufuddies, present and future, belonging to the Purgunna of Hovela Sheepoor, in the Sircar Benaris, included in the Soubah Illahabad, know, the entire Mooza Refundu and Burda, belonging to the said Purgunna, with the Mal and Sayer, and Ponds and Wells, at the Jumma of Seven hundred Rupees according to the Zimman, conformably to the Order of the Nawab Ameer Ummomalick Amauddowlah, Governor General, Bahadur Jelladut Jung, may his Dignity last for ever, has been granted and bestowed, in the Way of Supply of Sustenance of Sheo Anund Serris's Walla Swammu, from the Beginning of the Spring Harvest, the First of the Month of Isfund Year, in the Year 1191 Fustulee, equal to 6th of the English Month March 1784.

" It is necessary, that knowing the said entire Moozar to be granted and bestowed to the above-named, you release them to his Possession; and that no One, by any Means whatsoever, give any Interference in the Mal and Sayer thereof, that the above named, expending the Receipts thereof for his Necessities, may remain employed and exerted in Prayers for the everlasting Dignity of the English Company, may whose Glory be eternal. On this Point, knowing the Order to be peremptory, make no Contrariety to what is written, and do not enquire every Month a new Sunnud.

" The Zimman.

" Biffoondu 227 Bigas 7 Biffwals	—	400
Burda 119 Bigas 16 Biffwals	—	300
Present Collections at various Rates	—	700

" Benaris, 24th March 1784.

(Signed)

" T. Fowke, Resident." (b)

Read, from Book 704, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 18th September 1789, beginning at Page 233 of the same Book.

" Fort William, the 18th September 1789.

" At a Council; Present,

Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General, President;

and

John Shore Esquire.

Mr. Stuart and Mr. Speke indisposed.

" Extract of a Letter from M. Leslie.

" To John Shore Esquire, President, &c. Members of the Board of Revenue.

" Gentlemen,

" I now transmit you a List of the Jaghierdars in Ramgur and Palamow, specifying the Kamit Jumma of each Jaghier, and the Amount paid thereupon; but it is not in my Power to give you any Estimate of their present Produce, being apprehensive that an Enquiry into this Matter, on my Part, might be the Means of creating a Disturbance.

(a) Vide Appendix, N^o CCCCXXV.

(b) Vide Appendix, ibid.

" Though

" Though from the Nature of the Tenure by which the Jaghiers are held, as will appear by the inclosed Sunnud and Translate, many Cases it will be supposed might occur in which they would revert to the Rajah; yet the Custom of their devolving from Father to Son is now so established, that I fear any sudden Innovation would be attended with bad Consequences; and I see no other Way of breaking through it, (should you think such a Measure expedient), than by permitting the Rajah to resume them on the Death of the present Incumbents.

(Signed at the End of the Letter) " M. Leslie, Collr.

" Ramgur, July 9th, 1788. (Signed at the End of the Consultation) " Cornwallis, J. Shore." (a)

Read, from Book 705, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 4th July 1792, beginning at Page 174 of the same Book.

" Fort William, the 4th July 1792.

Rev. Dept. Wednesday.

" At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
and Esquires.
William Cowper,

" Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General, and Commander in Chief, absent on the Public Service.

" Translation of a Sunnud in favour of Gujange Misr.

" Be it known to the present and future Mutsoodies, and to the Chowdries and Capongoes of the Pergunnah of Kuttiker, in the Sircar of Benares, in the Soubah of Allahabad: Whereas Gujrange Misr hath evinced his good Will and Exertions in respect to the Honble. Company's Government, in the Instance of the Completion of the Commercial Treaty, to operate between the said Company's Territories and the Country of Nepaul; and in having effected the Writing and Ratification of the said Treaty from the Rajah of Nepaul, in Conformity to the First Draft thereof from the Honourable Company, whence the English Gentlemen having derived the strongest Confidence in the said Gujrange Misr; the Governor General in Council considering thereupon how the said Misr hath for the Benefit of both Countries thus promoted, according to the Plan suggested by the English, the good Work for the Advantage of the Merchants and Traders of the Two States, hath therefore, in view to the said Misr's laudable Conduct, been graciously pleased, and thought it just and befitting, to bestow on him, (the said Misr), from the Honourable English Company, the Villages mentioned underneath; the Jumma of which is 2,573 12; (the Moiety whereof is 1,286 14), of Benares Haly Sicca Rupees, as a Jaghire for the Subsistence of his Son, whose Name is Nundpershaud; to take place from the Month of Assar 1199 Fuffily, and to be by him held as a free Tenure.

" It is necessary that no One do, in any Shape, make Opposition or Objection in respect to the said Villages, but leave them in the Possession and Enjoyment of the said Misr, without asking always for a new Sunnud.

" The Zemindars of the said Villages are annually and punctually to pay their due Revenue to the said Misr, according to their Pottahs, under the Resident's Signature, as granted to them in the Fuffily Year 1197: And the said Misr is to receive the Revenue of the said Villages, according to the Jumma specified in the Pottahs and Caboolats from the Hands of the Zemindars in question; and in no respect to make any Demand contrary to, or over and above the Sums stipulated for in the said Pottahs and Caboolats. Dated 8th June 1792, or 17th of Shewal 1199 of the Fuffily Style.

" Particulars of the Villages.

" 1st, Villages in the Zemindarry of Mundel Sing.

" Moza of Terayd	R. 454 0
Peery	410 0
Poorumpetty	84 0
Khergy poor	200 0
Kheyapoor	400 0
Moorly	300 12
	1,548 12

(a) Vide Appendix, N° ccccxvii.

(b) Vide Appendix, N° ccccxvii. ad. Villages

(2716)

" 2d, Villages in the Zemindarry of Sumoda Sing.		
Mozas of Danyalpoore	150	0
Beerhapore	425	0
Ram Geerha	450	0
	1,025	0
Total, 9 Mozas, Revenue		R ^s 2,573 12

Perwannahs are also written to the Two Zemindars aforesaid, assuring them that they have only to pay the Revenue specified in their Pottahs to the Son of Gujrauje Mirr; and that the Management and Profit and Loss in the said Lands, belong to them, as before, entirely.

A true Translation.

(Signed) Jonⁿ Duncan, Resident.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Peter Speke,

W^m Cowper. (a)

Read, from Book 39, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 30th of December 1776, beginning at Page 816 of the same Book.

Fort William, the 30th December 1776.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Lieut. General John Clavering,

Richard Barwell,

Philip Francis,

Esquires.

" Copy of a Letter from the Bhegun to Mr. Bristow, received the 7th Shawaul, 18th Sun, (19th November 1776.)

" You were so kind some Time ago as to send Perwannahs for the Battalion and Artillery Men, forbidding them to offer any Disturbance to me. These Perwannahs were delivered to them. They are, notwithstanding, beginning to be riotous, and the Two Battalions and Artillery Men are sworn in a Confederacy together with a Determination to seize upon the Amount of their Assignments. Consider what Concern these Men can have with me. They, without any Right, raise Disturbances. It is highly necessary to consider of some Expedient, for they will be troublesome soon.

" Copy of a Letter from the same to the same, dated 11th Shawaul (23d Nov. 1776.)

" I have before advised you of the Disturbances which have been raised by the Sepoys and Artillery Men through Sobul Mahlee. They were assembled in a tumultuous Manner at my Door a Day, the Night, and the preceding Day, in a Manner exceeding Description. They broke open Two Doors, brought their Cannon within, and disregarded every Argument which was used to dissuade them from it. They were near coming into the Inner Apartment and firing their Cannon. Under such a Necessity I paid them the Sum of 82,669 Rupees, partly from the Sum which I intended to apply to the Payment of your Kist, and partly from Money which I borrowed, which compleats the Amount of the Assignments. They have received this Money To-day, being the 8th Shawaul, and are gone without the Town. They carried the Cutwaul with them for the Purpose of Delivery to him their Muskets, Cannon, and Cartouch Boxes. The Sepoys abused all the Serdars and others, and made a Disturbance to a Degree which cannot be described. I never before experienced such disgraceful Treatment as on the present Occasion. The Sepoys and Artillery Men declared, when they received the Amount of the Assignments, that they had sold their Cannon, Muskets to me in Return for that Money. The Cutwaul is gone with them to receive their Guns, but I have been informed that they refuse to deliver them up. Holafs Roy, your Mutseddy, was present at my Door when this Disturbance happened. I had before written to my Brother Mucktar ul Dowla, desiring that he would prevent the stationing Sepoys round my House; but no One attended to me: But Affairs have since arrived at this Crisis. The Sepoys have deserted from the Fort and Town, in which I have stationed Men of my own. Grant them Assignments on Almaus Ally Khan, and let no One be admitted into the Fort, or the same Kind of Disturbance will recur; the Apprehension of which induces me to request that you will send Guards for the Protection of my House. If I had been furnished with Guards, the Disturbances would not have happened. I have written a very particular Account of what has passed. Round the Fort of Fyzabad there is a fine open Country, but the Fortifications are in ruin, and there are many Avenues into the Fort. I write this for your Information. (b)

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide Appendix, N^o CCCCXXVII.

(b) Vide supra Appendix, N^o CCCX, Page 1441.

(2717)

Read, from Book 80, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 12th May 1783, beginning at Page 89 of the same Book.

Fort William the 12th of May 1783.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,

Edward Wheler,

and

John Macpherson,

Esquires.

Honourable Sir,

In Addition to what I have urged in my Address of this Date to the Board, I hope I shall meet with your Excuse for representing some further Circumstances relative to the Begum.

I have experienced great Embarrassment in treating with her, for, as the Mother of the Vizier, the People look up to her with Respect; and any harsh Measures practised against Women of her high Rank create Discontent, and affect our national Character. § (" Her Conduct in withholding his Excellency's Patrimony, and during the Troubles at Benares, justly lost her that Attention and Regard to which she would have been otherwise entitled: ") § Still she is the Mother of the Prince of the Country; and the religious Prejudices of Mussulmen prevail too strongly in their Minds for them to forget her Situation. Superior Wisdom will guide your Measures, and I shall willingly execute every Order I may receive; but I think it my Duty, and a Tribute I owe to the Confidence you have placed in me, freely and candidly to offer my Sentiments on such Subjects, as, from a near View, may present Difficulties that would not occur to Persons at a Distance.]

I would recommend every persuasive Argument might be urged to the Begum to induce her to fulfil her Engagements. I would even endeavour to convince her, that it was intended to renew the Restraints upon her; but I really think it not advisable to carry them into Execution.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Lucknow,

31st March 1783.

Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

John Bristow,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

(A true Copy)

E. Hay,

Act Secy to the Secret Dep.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,

Edward Wheler,

John Macpherson.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N° LVIII. — Vide printed Minutes, Page 2081.

Read, from Book 80, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 12th May 1783, beginning at Page 19 of the same Book.

" Your Willness the 12th of May 1783.

" At a Council, Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherson,
and
Hidulces.

" In Addition to what I have urged in my Address of this Date to the Board, I beg I shall state with your excuse for repeating some further Circumstances relative to the Begum. I have expected great kind assistance in treating with her, as the Mother of the Vizier. The People look up to her with respect, and any harsh measures would be against the Women of her high rank create Discontent, and stir up our national Character. I have told her that Assistance in her Excellency's testimony, and during the Freedom of her Affairs, justly told her that Assistance. " and I regret to which she would have been obliged to attend. Still she is the Mother of the Prince of the Country, and the religious Principles of Mohammed prevail too strongly in their Minds for them to forget her Situation. I think I shall guide your Message, and I shall willingly execute every Order I may receive, but I think it my Duty, and a Tribunal owe to the audience you have placed in me, freely and candidly to offer my Sentiments on each Subject, as from a new View, may present Difficulties that would not occur to Persons at a Distance."

" I would recommend every possible Argument might be urged to the Begum to induce her to fulfil her Engagements. I would even endeavour to convince her, that it was intended to remove the Restrictions upon her, but I really think it not advisable to carry them into Execution."

" I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

" Honourable Sir,

" Your most obedient humble Servant,

" (Signed) John Balfour,

" Resident at the Vizier's Court." (a)

" (A true Copy)

" 12. May.

" And sent to the Secret Dept.

" (Signed at the End of the Consultation)

" Warren Hastings,
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherson."

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Mercurii, 9^o Aprilis 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the House of Commons, they might proceed with their Reply.

The Counsel for the Defendant informed the House, That in consequence of the Permission given to them by the House on the last Day, they requested Leave now to put a few Questions to the Marquis Cornwallis.

The MARQUIS CORNWALLIS was accordingly sworn at the Table, by the Lord Chancellor, and then examined in his Place as follows:

Q. Be pleased to state, for how many Years your Lordship has resided in India?

A. In all, more than Seven Years.

Q. Please to state the Time of your Departure from England, of your Arrival in India, and of your final Departure from it.

A. I arrived in India the 22d of August 1786, at Madras; and I quitted India the 10th of October 1793.

Q. On your Lordship's Departure from England, you left Mr. Hastings under those Accusations which are still depending: Was that so?

A. Yes; it was so.

Q. Was this Business then depending in the House of Commons?

A. It was depending in the House of Commons.

Q. Had Mr. Hastings quitted India Eighteen Months before your Lordship's Arrival there?

A. Yes; I believe about that Time.

Q. Whether, upon your Lordship's Arrival in India, you visited the Provinces which had been under the Government of Mr. Hastings, and the People over whom Mr. Hastings is accused of having exercised a long Series of Acts of Cruelty, Oppression, Violence, and Bloodshed?

The Managers for the Commons objected to the Question.

The Counsel for the Defendant waived the Question.

Q. Whether you visited any, and what Provinces, that had been under the Government of Mr. Hastings?

A. I arrived at the Seat of Government in Bengal on the 12th of September 1786; I did not make any Excursions into the Provinces till the following Year.

Q. In the following Year your Lordship did make Excursions?

A. In the Year 1787 I went up the Ganges to the Extremity of those Provinces, and to the Province of Oude.

Q. Did your Lordship visit the Provinces a Second Time in the Year 1790?

A. No; I did not.

Q. Whether it was Matter of general Notoriety in India, that Mr. Hastings was under Accusation and Trial in England?

A. It certainly was a Matter of Notoriety.

Q. Whether it was competent to the Persons who had been aggrieved, if any such there were, to have preferred their Complaints to your Lordship and the other Members of the Government in India, and through that Channel to have transmitted them Home?

A. It was certainly in their Power to have done so.

Q. During the whole Period of your Lordship's Stay in India, which is understood to have been about Six Years, whether the Government, the Supreme Council at Bengal, did, in Fact, receive any One Complaint against Mr. Hastings?

A. I do not remember any personal Complaint against Mr. Hastings having been transmitted to the Government of the Supreme Council.

Q. In what Estimation did your Lordship find the Character and Government of Mr. Hastings to be held by the People who had been under his Government for a Period of Thirteen Years?

A. Mr. Hastings was, I believe, much esteemed and respected by the Native Inhabitants in general, in the Provinces under the Bengal Government.

Q. Whether the Tributary Chiefs and Zemindars of considerable Districts and Provinces in India were liable, by their Tenure under the Mogul Government, to afford Military Aid to their Sovereign upon his Requisition in Time of War?

A. I believe they generally were held liable.

Q. What is the general Mode of Proceeding against refractory Zemindars according to the Laws and Customs of Hindostan?

A. It is difficult to describe the regular Mode of Proceeding in a despotic Government; but they are frequently confined and dispossessed.

Q. Had your Lordship any Means of knowing whether the Charge of Hostility on the Part of the Begums towards the British Nation, during the Revolt of Cheit Sing, was well or ill founded?

The Managers for the Commons objected to the Question.

The Question was read by the Clerk.

The Managers for the Commons waived their Objection.

A. I can only speak to it as a Matter of Report; it certainly was commonly reported.

Q. Was Credit given to that Report?

The Managers for the Commons objected to the Question.

The same was waived by the Counsel for the Defendant.

Q. Whether, during the Thirteen Years which have elapsed since the Rebellion of Cheit Sing, your Lordship knows of any Measures having been taken to provide for the Restoration of Cheit Sing to his Zemindary?

A. No; I know of no such Measures.

Q. Does your Lordship know whether any Part of the Money which the Begums were compelled to deliver up to the Nabob, has ever been repaid to them?

A. I really do not know.

Q. Were any Measures of that Sort taken by your Lordship, or during your Government?

A. No; I took no Measures.

Q. Whether your Lordship has any Means of knowing whether the Begums were, or are now, in Fact, reduced to a State of great pecuniary Distress?

A. I do not believe that they were reduced to any State of pecuniary Distress.

Q. Whether your Lordship observed that the British Character had suffered in the Opinion of the Inhabitants of India in consequence of the Measures adopted with respect to Cheit Sing and the Begums?

A. I really do not know; I never heard that it had.

Q. Whether the Inhabitants of the British Provinces in India enjoy a greater or a less Degree of actual Happiness, Protection, and Security, public and private, than is enjoyed by the Inhabitants of the Countries subject to the Native Provinces of India?

A. I hope and believe that they enjoy a much greater Share of those Blessings.

Q. Whether those same Impressions prevailed respecting the Character of Mr. Hastings on your Lordship's Departure from India, that you found there upon your Arrival?

A. I never heard that the Sentiments of the Inhabitants had been at all altered in that Respect.

Cross-examined by the Managers for the Commons.

Q. (By Managers.) Whether your Lordship has ever attentively read the Impeachment of the Commons of Great Britain before this House against Mr. Hastings?

A. I have read it; but I cannot absolutely say, that I now carry it correctly in my Mind.

Q. Whether your Lordship can speak to the Truth or Falschood of any Particular Fact charged in those Articles of Impeachment against Mr. Hastings?

A. I do not think myself competent to give an Answer to this Question; I really have them not sufficiently in my Memory.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether your Lordship knows or has heard any Thing of a Sum of Money kept, or Engagement for a Sum of Money taken, by Mr. Hastings from the Province of Dinagapore, through the Hands of Gunga Govind Sing?

A. I really have no Knowledge of the Fact.

Q. Whether you have any Knowledge of a Sum of Four Lacs of Rupees, engaged to be taken from Kellaram from the Province of Patna by Mr. Hastings, any Sum or Money, or a Teep or Engagement for a Sum of Money taken by Mr. Hastings, from a Person called Rajah Kellaram, in the Province of Patna?

A. I really did not enquire into any of those Matters; on my Arrival in India I thought it my Duty to look forwards, and to endeavour to improve the Country, and to correct any Faults that existed in the Government: I made no Enquiries, and I cannot answer to any of these Matters, for I really do not know them.

Q. Whether your Lordship has made any Enquiry from any Person upon the Part of the Begums of Oude—Whether or no they admitted or denied the Truth of the Charges against them?

A. I never did.

Q. What Zemindars has your Lordship conversed with upon the Subject of Mr. Hastings's Government?

A. I do not know that I ever conversed with any Zemindar about it, what I mentioned was merely upon public Report.

Q. Whether your Lordship recollects that you have caused any Enquiries to be made by the Canongoes or other public Registrars of the Mahometan Laws and Usages, concerning the Tenure by which Zemindars are supposed to be obliged to furnish Military Aid, over and above the Rents, without any Deduction of the Rents or Pay?

A. I speak on the Point of their being liable to furnish Military Aid, merely as understanding it to be the Custom: I thought it of so little Consequence to us, that I never made any Enquiry about the Matter.

Q. Are you to be understood to say, that you have ever called upon any Zemindar in the Province of Bengal, or its Dependencies, for any such Military Aid?

A. I never did.

Q. Whether your Lordship ever made a Requisition upon the Zemindars of those Provinces, called the Northern Circars, for such Aid?

A. The Northern Circars were not immediately under the Bengal Government: I certainly never made any Requisition myself, nor do I know that any Governor of Fort St. George ever did; but upon that Fact I really am not quite sure.

Q. Whether, during the War in the Carnatic, your Lordship knows whether you or the Government of Madras made any Requisition to the Zemindars of the Carnatic for such Military Assistance, over and above the Rents?

A. From the Zemindars I did not: But I am pretty sure that the Government of Fort St. George did not make any such Requisition from the Zemindars of the Carnatic; I am not sure whether they might not have made Requisitions for Aid from the Polygars.

Q. Whether your Lordship has not, in stating the Disposition of the Natives of the Provinces towards Mr. Hastings, received your Accounts from the English?

A. I must have received all Accounts ultimately from the English, as I did not speak the Country Languages; but I certainly have, through Interpreters, conversed with the Natives on the Subject; I learned such Accounts from them; I speak from their Authority, as well as from the Authority of the English.

Q. Whether your Lordship recollects from what Natives?

A. I really do not recollect any particular Natives, as it always passed in cursory Conversation, and I never made any pointed Enquiries about the Matter.

Q. Whether your Lordship recollects an Account that you have given to the Court of Directors, in your Letter of the 2d of August 1789, concerning the State of those Provinces?

A. I really could not venture to be particular as to any Letter I may have written so long since, as I have brought no Copies of my Letters with me from India, having left them at Bengal when I went to the Coast.

Q. Whether your Lordship recollects, in any Letter that you wrote about the 2d of August 1789, Paragraph 18, any Expressions to this Effect, namely: "I am sorry to be obliged to say, that Agriculture and internal Commerce have for many Years been gradually declining; and that at present, excepting the Class of Shroffs and Banyans, who reside almost entirely in great Towns, the Inhabitants of these Provinces were advancing hastily to a general State of Poverty and

and Wretchedness."—Whether your Lordship recollects that you have written a Letter to that Effect?

A. I cannot take upon me to recollect the Words of a Letter that I have written Five Years ago; but I conclude I must have written to that Effect.

Q. Whether your Lordship recollects that in the immediately following Paragraph (the 19th) you wrote to this Effect: "In this Description," namely the foregoing Description, "I must even include almost every Zemindar in the Company's Territories, which, though it may have been partly occasioned by their own Indolence and Extravagance, I am afraid must also be, in a great Measure, attributed to the Defects of our former System of Management."—Paragraph 20, "The Settlement, in Conformity to your Orders, will only be made for Ten Years certain, with the Notification of its being your Intention to declare it a perpetual, an unalterable Assentment of these Provinces, if the Amount, and the Principles upon which it has been made, should meet with your Approbation."—Whether your Lordship recollects to have written something to the Effect of these Two last Paragraph, as well as of the First?

A. I do recollect that I did write it; but in that Letter I alluded to the former System of Annual Assessments.

Q. Whether your Lordship recollects that you wrote, on or about the 18th of September 1789, in One of your Minutes, thus: "I may safely assert that One-third of the Company's Territory in Hindostan is now a Jungle, inhabited only by Wild Beasts: Will a Ten Year's Lease induce any Proprietor to clear away that Jungle, and encourage the Ryot to come and cultivate his Lands, when, at the End of that Lease, he must either submit to be taxed *ad libitum* for the newly cultivated Lands, or lose all Hopes of deriving any Benefit from his Labour, for which perhaps by that Time he will hardly be repaid."—Whether your Lordship recollects, a Minute to that Effect?

A. I perfectly recollect to have written that Minute.

Q. Now with respect to a Letter, dated November the 3d 1788, Paragraph 38, containing the following Sentiments: "I shall therefore only remark in general, that from frequent Changes of System, or other Reasons, much is wanting to establish good Order and Regularity in the internal Business of the Country; and that, from various Causes, by far the greatest Part of the Zemindars, and other Landholders and Renters, are fallen into a State much below that of Wealth and Affluence. This Country, however, when the Fertility of its Soil and the Industry and Ingenuity of its numerous Inhabitants are taken into Consideration, must unquestionably be admitted to be One of the finest in the World; and with the uniform Attention of Government to Moderation in Exaction, and to a due Administration of Justice, may long prove a Source of great Riches, both to the Company and to Britain."—Paragraph 39, "I am persuaded, that, by a Train of judicious Measures, the Land Revenue of these Provinces is capable in Time of being increased; but, consistent with the Principles of Humanity, and even those of your own Interests, it is only by adopting Measures for the gradual Cultivation and Improvement of the Waste Lands, and by a gentle and cautious Plan for the Resumption of Lands that have been fraudulently alienated, that it ought ever to be attempted to be accomplished. Men of speculative and sanguine Dispositions, and others, either from Ignorance of the Subject, or with Views of recommending themselves to your Favour, may confidently hold forth specious Grounds to encourage you to hope that a great and immediate Accession to that Branch of your Revenue might be practicable: My public Duty obliges me to caution you, in the most serious Manner, against listening to Propositions which recommend this Attempt; because I am clearly convinced that, if carried into Execution, they would be attended with the most baneful Consequences."—Paragraph 40, "Desperate Adventurers, without Fortune or Character, would undoubtedly be found, as has already been too often experienced, to rent the different Districts of the Country at the highest Rates that could be put upon them; that the Delusion would be of a short Duration, and the Impolicy and Inhumanity of the Plan would, when perhaps too late for effectual Remedy, become apparent by the Complaints of the People, and the Disappointments at the Treasury in the Payments of the Revenue, and would probably terminate in the Ruin and Depopulation of the unfortunate Country."—Whether your Lordship recollects to have written any Thing to that Effect about that Time?

A. I perfectly recollect having written the Extracts that have been read.

Q. Whether your Lordship knows a Gentleman in the Company's Service, and who is called under you, Mr. Jonathan Duncan?

A. Perfectly well.

Q. What is your Lordship's Opinion of the Character of that Gentleman?

A. I entertain the highest Opinion of Mr. Duncan's Character and Abilities.

Q. Did not your Lordship send Mr. Jonathan Duncan into the Province of Benares, in order to put it under proper Regulations?

A. I did.

Q. Does

Q. Does your Lordship think that entire Credit is to be given to the Report of Mr. Duncan with regard to the State in which he found that Country?

A. I think the most implicit Credit is to be given to every Report of Mr. Duncan.

Q. Whether your Lordship has not found beneficial Effects from the Care of Mr. Duncan in the Re-establishment of that Province?

A. I have.

Q. Whether your Lordship has seen a Letter from Mr. Kirkpatrick to your Lordship, containing a Representation to this Effect, speaking of Mhadajee Scindia?

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Question.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Answer to the said Objection; and desired a former Question, put by the Counsel for the Defendant to the Marquis Cornwallis, and his Lordship's Answer thereto, might be read.

The same were accordingly read by the Clerk, as follows:

“Q. In what Estimation did your Lordship find the Character and Government of Mr. Hastings to be held by the People who had been under his Government for a Period of Thirteen Years?

A. Mr. Hastings was, I believe, much esteemed and respected by the Native Inhabitants in general, in the Provinces under the Bengal Government.”

The Counsel for the Defendant waived their Objection.

Q. Whether your Lordship received a Representation from Mr. Kirkpatrick to the following Effect:—“Such is the Impression which our former Character and Policy have left on the Minds of the Natives, that notwithstanding the many Proofs which our more recent Conduct has furnished of our being at present directed by a very different Spirit, I am persuaded that neither he nor any other Hindostan Potentate, gives us Credit for Sincerity in the Declarations which we have latterly made on this Subject. Time, no Doubt, might subdue this obstinate Incredulity, but who can certainly say that we shall adhere long enough to our present moderate System for the Purpose of enforcing this Belief.”—Did your Lordship receive such a Representation from Mr. Kirkpatrick?

A. I do not immediately recollect the Circumstances; I dare say the Letter was received; it was a long While ago; about Seven Years ago.

Q. Does your Lordship believe that such was the Impression which our former Character and Policy had left on the Minds of the Natives of India?

A. I believe that these were the Sentiments of Captain Kirkpatrick; but I cannot take upon myself to say, upon Oath, whether these Sentiments were well or ill founded.

Q. Whether, from your general Observation, you have any Reason to doubt that that Representation was well founded?

A. I apprehend I have already given every Answer that can be given to that Question.

Q. Whether your Lordship did not find it necessary, on your going to India, to transmit to several of the Foreign Powers an Act of Parliament, or the Substance of it, in order to quiet the Minds of the Natives with regard to the Dispositions of our Government with respect to them?

A. I do recollect having instructed the Residents at the Courts of the Native Powers to assure them, that the Policy of Great Britain was altered, and that their Governors had no Power to make offensive War, or to that Effect; I do not recollect transmitting the Act of Parliament.

Q. Whether your Lordship, while in that Government, recollects that Gunga Govind Sing has ever paid into the Treasury, by Way of a Discharge of Arrears, certain Sums of Money received by him, upon Account of Mr. Hastings, but for which he had not accounted either with Mr. Hastings, or the Government, before Mr. Hastings's Departure?

A. Gunga Govind Sing had been out of Office some Time before I arrived in India, and I really do not recollect or know any Thing of these Payments.

Q. Whether your Lordship recollects that he did pay in any such Sums of Money?

A. I really do not recollect; I do not recollect that there was any Balance due from Gunga Govind Sing.

Q. Whether any Money was paid into the Treasury to your Lordship's Recollection by Gunga Govind Sing, under the Description of Monies so had and received, as before described?

A. I do not recollect.

Retexamined by the Counsel for the Defendant.

Q. Your Lordship has said, that, in Fact, you do not know of any Demands upon the Zemindars of the Northern Sircars during the late War—Whether, during the late War, large Supplies of Treasure were transmitted from this Country to carry on the Exigencies of the War?

A. Five hundred thousand Pounds were sent out in the Year 1791.

Q. Your Lordship has spoken of the Evils of the former Systems of Revenue, and named the Annual Settlements—Whether the Power of making a Decennial Settlement was not given for the First Time in the Year 1786, to the Government of Bengal?

A. The Orders for it were certainly given, for the First Time, then; I am (not certain) as to the Power, a Settlement having been made before for Five Years.

Q. Please to state when those Orders were carried into Execution—How long was it before they could be carried into Execution?

A. It was the latter End of 1789, or the Beginning of 1790; it was not all carried into Execution at the same Time; it could not be.

Q. Your Lordship has been asked your Opinion respecting the Character of Mr. Duncan, a Gentleman employed upon the Subject of the Revenues—What is your Lordship's Opinion of the Knowledge, Experience, and Character, of Sir John Shore?

A. I certainly entertain the highest Opinion of Sir John Shore's Character and Abilities in every Respect.

Q. (By Managers.) Whether your Lordship apprehends, that, previous to receiving the Orders from the East India Company, giving you a Power of forming Decennial Settlements, your Lordship knows that the Company had actually limited the Governor to a Settlement of but One Year, and that he had not at the same Time made a Settlement for Five Years?

A. I think I mentioned that Circumstance in my former Answer; there had been a Settlement of Bahar for Five Years before.

Q. Whether your Lordship recollects to have heard, that even a perpetual Settlement had been made by Mr. Hastings of the Province of Patna with certain Farmers called Kellaram and Cuihan Sing?

A. I certainly have heard of the Settlement with Cuihan Sing and Kellaram, but I did not know that it was perpetual.

Q. Or whether your Lordship has heard of any such Engagement?

A. I have heard of the Engagement with Cuihan Sing and Kellaram, certainly.

Q. Was it for a perpetual Lease of the Province of Patna?

A. The Lease had been broken long before my Arrival; and I really did not think much whether it was perpetual or not.

Q. Whether your Lordship has heard of a Person called Rajah Nobkissin, a considerable minded Man in Calcutta?

A. I certainly know Rajah Nobkissin.

Q. Whether Rajah Nobkissin does not speak the English Language?

A. He does, in some Degree, speak English.

Q. Whether he informed your Lordship of a Present of Three Lacks of Sicca Rupees which he had made to Mr. Hastings?

A. I never had any private Conversation with Rajah Nobkissin whatever; I never saw him but at the publick Durbar; and he never informed me of any such Circumstance.

Q. (By a Lord.) When the Decennial Settlement was made in 1786, whether it was also accompanied by any Order directing that no Zemindar in future should be called upon to pay any additional Aid in Time of War, beyond his stipulated Rent or Tribute?

A. I fancy nothing was said about it; we never thought of calling upon them within the Provinces; the Zemindars had an Establishment of armed Men for the Purpose of Police; This the Government have now taken the Management of, if that is what is meant by the Question.

Q. The Question means, as to any Aid to be given to Government beyond a stipulated Rent?

A. It is certainly understood that no such Aid could be required.

Q. Has that been understood from any particular Time, in consequence of any particular Order from the Court?

A. I really do not recollect; I do not remember any Stipulation of the Kind in the Lands that were held immediately under the Company's Provinces.

Q. (By a Lord.) Whether you heard, when you were in India, that Cheit Sing himself ever complained of having been injuriously deposed?

A. I really do not know any Thing about it; it passed long before I went to India; and I made no Enquiry about it.

Q. (By a Lord.) Does your Lordship know whether or no the Military Establishment and Power of the Begums of Oude, during the Government of Mr. Hastings, were or were not so very considerable as to be dangerous to the British Government in India, supposing the said Begums to have been disaffected to the British Government?

A. I really do not know; I never heard.

Q. (By a Lord.) Whether, from your Knowledge of India, it did not require great Exertions and Firmness of Mind, to put an End to that Confederacy which was formed against the British Power in India?

A. Undoubtedly it did.

Q. Whether, in putting an End to that Confederacy, Mr. Hastings did not render very essential Services to his Country?

A. Undoubtedly.

Q. (By a Lord.) Whether your Lordship knows officially the Ground of that Confederacy against the British Government?

A. I certainly read a great deal before I went to India relative to the Origin of the Maratta War; but I believe most of the noble Lords here received the Information in the same Manner as I did, and know quite as much about it as I do.

Then the Managers for the Commons desired William Larkins Esq. might be called in.

WM. LARKINS Esq. was accordingly called in; and being sworn, was examined as follows:

Q. In what Name and Capacity did you serve the East India Company in Bengal?

A. I served as Accountant General of Bengal for some Years.

Q. Whether you did serve in that Capacity during the Government of Mr. Hastings?

A. I did.

Q. Inform the Court, whether you did not also keep certain Accounts of Mr. Hastings relative to his private Affairs, and relative to private Transactions with the Natives of India?

A. I did superintend generally the Arrangement of Mr. Hastings's private Accounts.

Q. Were not Mr. Hastings's private Books of Account in your Possession?

A. They were.

Q. How long did you continue in Possession of those Books?

A. When Mr. Hastings left Bengal I delivered into his Possession his private Books.

Q. Were they all delivered—his Ledgers, Journals, and Cash Books?

A. To the best of my Knowledge and Belief they were.

Q. Where were they delivered to Mr. Hastings?

A. On Board the Berrington.

Q. Was that the Ship in which Mr. Hastings took his Passage?

A. It was.

Q. Why were they not delivered to Mr. Hastings before?

A. Because I had Business to do with them to the last Moment that I was with Mr. Hastings.

Q. Did Mr. Hastings order you to deliver up those Account Books to him, as a Thing of Course?

A. I delivered them into his Possession without any particular Order.

Q. Can you undertake to say you had no Order to that Purpose from Mr. Hastings?

A. At the Distance of Nine Years I cannot take upon myself to say, whether I had or had not such an Order.

Q. Did you retain any Copies of those Books of the several Entries, specifying the Receipt and Application of the several Sums of Money mentioned in your Letter of August 4, 1786, to Mr. Devaynes, and in the Papers annexed to that Letter?

A. I cannot say whether or not Mr. Hastings's Books do contain any Entries regarding those Papers.

Q. From

Q. From what Books then did you take the several Matters contained in that Letter, and the annexed Papers?

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Question.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Answer to the said Objection.

The Managers for the Commons were asked, whether the Letter with respect to which the Question was put, was not an Exhibit on the Part of the Prosecution.

The Managers for the Commons stated that it was.

The Managers for the Commons were informed, that the Rule had been given upon that Point, namely, that Evidence in Reply must be to Matter originally offered on the Part of the Defendant.

Then the following Question was put to the Witness:

Q. At what Time did you arrive in England?

A. I landed at Dover on the 27th of September last.

Then the Managers for the Commons were heard, to state other Grounds upon which they contended that it was competent to them to examine the Witness at large in the same Manner as if he had been in England before they had closed their Case on the Part of the Prosecution.

The Counsel for the Defendant being heard in Answer to the said Objections.

The Witness was examined as follows:

Q. How long had you resided in India before you returned to England?

A. Above Twenty Years.

Q. Without Intermision during that Time?

A. Without Intermision from India.

The Witness was directed to withdraw.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Then the Question was read to the Witness, as a thing of

Q. Do you remember what passed upon that Question, or those Occasions?

Then the preceding Question was read to the Witness.

Q. Whether you had any Conversation with Mr. Hastings, or any of his Friends, relative to the subject Matter of what you had been examined to before the Committee of the House?

A. I did not think myself obliged to answer that Question, or any of the others, of the scope of the Questions which had been put to me by the Managers for the Commons.

A. I cannot say whether or not Mr. Hastings, or any of his Friends, had any Conversation with me, relative to the subject Matter of what you had been examined to before the Committee of the House.

Q. From

Die Luna, 14^o Aprilis 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor said,

“Gentlemen, Managers for the Commons, and Gentlemen of Counsel for the Defendant, I am commanded by the House to inform you that it is not competent for the Managers for the Commons to examine the Witness in Relation to a Letter of the 5th of August 1786, from the Witness to William Devaynes Esquire, One of the Directors of the East India Company, produced as Evidence in Chief by the Managers for the Commons.”

Then **WILLIAM LARKINS** Esquire was again called in, and examined, as follows:

Q. Did you apprise, or cause to be apprised, Mr. Hastings, or any of his Friends, of your probable Departure from India?

A. I did not.

Q. I desire to know, whether you had any Conversation with Mr. Hastings, or any of his Friends, relative to the Subject Matter of what you had been examined to before the Committee of the House of Commons, or which you might be probably examined to before this Court?

A. I certainly have conversed with Mr. Hastings, and his Friends, upon that Subject.

Q. Do you remember what passed upon that Occasion, or upon those Occasions?

The Counsel for the Defendant observed, That the Question last put seemed to fall under the same Head of Objection as the House had already decided upon; but to save the House and the Managers some Trouble, they begged leave to state, That when the Objection was taken by them to the Examination of Mr. Larkins, it was in the confident Hope that no possible Doubt could be entertained respecting the real and sole Object and Motive for making that Objection; but that so much had been said, and industriously circulated, respecting the Nature of Mr. Larkins's Testimony, if it were adduced, and the Motives operating upon Mr. Hastings if he resisted it, that, any longer to forbear bringing those Assertions to the Test of Proof, might perhaps seem to justify the Insinuations which had been cast out against the Defendant, of shrinking from Enquiry, and dreading the Result of it: Under those Circumstances therefore Mr. Hastings did not hesitate upon the Part he ought to take, anxious as he was for the Close of this long Trial; but more anxious for the entire Vindication of his Honour and Character from every possible Suspicion that might be cast upon it; at the same Time relying on the Justice and Humanity of the House to prevent this or any other Proceeding from having the Effect of postponing the further Continuance of the Trial for another Year, Mr. Hastings waived any further Objection to the Examination of Mr. Larkins; and consented to the full Scope of that Examination which the Managers for the Commons would have been entitled to in a proper Stage of the Trial.

Then the Question was read to the Witness; viz.

“Q. Do you remember what passed upon that Occasion, or those Occasions?”

Then the preceding Question was read to the Witness.

“Q. Whether you had any Conversation with Mr. Hastings, or any of his Friends, relative to the Subject Matter of what you had been examined to before the Committee of the House of Commons, or which you might probably be examined to before this Court?”

A. I did not think myself precluded from acquainting Mr. Hastings's Solicitor of the general Scope of the Questions which had been put to me by the Managers and the Committee.

The Managers for the Commons were informed, That an Objection having been made to the Examination of the Witness at large, and the Judgement of the Court upon it having been solemnly given, it would be necessary to enter the express Admission of the Counsel upon the Minutes.

The Managers for the Commons informed the House, That they protested against receiving the Examination of the Witness as a Matter of Indulgence, but claimed it as Matter of Right, as long as the Trial was open, and the House not gone to the Chamber of Parliament, to give any Evidence to discover the Truth.

Q. (By the Managers.) Whether you retain any Copies of Mr. Hastings's private Books which you delivered to Mr. Hastings on Board the Berrington, specifying the Receipt and Application of the several Sums of Money mentioned in the Letter to Mr. Devaynes, in the Year 1786, and in the Papers annexed to that Letter?

A. Before I answer that Question, I must observe that a similar Question has already been put to me by the Honorable Managers, by which I was misled. The Question to which I allude assumed a Circumstance for a Fact which is not Fact. The Question supposes that Mr. Hastings's Books do contain a Specification of these very Papers which I furnished Mr. Devaynes with, by the Express Application of Mr. Hastings. The Fact is otherwise; Mr. Hastings's private Books do not contain any such Specification. I have no Copies of Mr. Hastings's Books; and I should have thought myself a base Man, if I had endeavoured to retain Copies of the private Transactions of another Individual, who had reposed his Confidence in me.

Q. Whether there were in these Books any Entries or any Specification at all, of the several Sums of Money stated to be taken by Mr. Hastings from various Persons in India?

A. Does the Question mean the Sums stated in the Account which I drew out on the 5th of August 1786, or some Time in that Month?

Q. It does.

A. I do say that Mr. Hastings's Books contain no Entry of the Kind.

Q. From what Books did you take the several Matters contained in that Letter and the annexed Papers?

A. I took the Information from Papers which I had drawn out in the Month of May 1782, and which remained in my Possession.

Q. Are you to be understood that you took your Information from your own Papers only, without any Documents to support what is stated in them?

A. I also referred to the Company's Books, and endeavoured, as far as lay in my Power, to afford the Information required of me by Mr. Hastings.

Q. Whether or no the Receipt of the several Sums of Money stated in that Paper, and the Names of the Persons from whom they were received, are entered in the Company's public Books?

A. Such Sums as were paid into the Company's Treasury, of course are entered in the Company's Books.

The Question and Answer were read to the Witness.

The Witness added,

A. And of Course the Names of the Persons by whom the Payment was made.

Q. Whether the Persons from whom this Money was taken, were entered in the public Books of the Company?

A. Does the Question mean the Persons from whom the Money was in the very First Instance received?

Q. Yes—Is it entered in the Company's Books. Who were the Persons that gave Mr. Hastings that private Money that you speak of in your Letter of the Year 1786, and in the accompanying Accounts?

A. I really cannot say through the Hands of how many Persons that Money may have passed; I cannot mention the Names of all the Persons from whom all the Sums of Money ultimately paid in for Mr. Hastings in the Treasury, were received.

Then the printed Minutes, Page 1156, were shewn to the Witness, and he was desired to look at the Head of Dinagapore, and to say,

Q. From whom, in Dinagapore, did Mr. Hastings receive the Money, the Particulars of which are expressed there?

A. I know no other Name but that of Gunga Govind Sing, as applicable to the Question now put to me.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether the Name of the Person for whom the Sum of Money was originally received, is entered in the Company's Books?

A. The Entry made in the Company's Books, is that for the ultimate Payment of it into the Treasury.

The Managers for the Commons desired the Question and Answer might be read.

The same were accordingly read by the Clerk.

The Managers for the Commons stated, that the Witness had not answered the Question.

The Managers for the Commons were informed, That the Witness appeared to have expressed that the Company's Books only specify the Hand that paid in the Money, and not the Persons from whom it was received.

The Witness said,

A. That is what I mean.

Q. (By Managers.) The Question is, whether or no, in the Treasury Book, there is or is not entered the Name of the Person from whom the Money was originally taken in Dinagore; yes or no?

A. I rather think not,—I think not.

Q. Then the Name of the Person from whom the Money was received in Dinagore is neither entered in Mr. Hastings's private Books, nor in the public Books of the Company?

A. I conceive the Fact to be so.

Q. From whence then did you take the rough Drafts; as Vouchers for the several Sums of Money contained in the Accounts transmitted by you in the Year 1786?

A. I took them from Memorandums which I made on or about the Time of drawing out the Letter of the 22d of May 1782, and from References which I made to the Company's Books, to supply any additional Information that I thought might be satisfactory.

Q. Then from whence did you take those Particulars of the Money received which are not entered in the Company's Books?

A. From the Memorandums.

Q. What Memorandums?

A. The Memorandums made on or about the 22d of May 1782.

Q. By whom?

A. By myself.

Q. From whom, and by what Authority, or from what Information, when they neither were in Mr. Hastings's private Books, nor in the public Books of the Company?

A. There appears to be a Number of Questions combined in One, I would rather have them separately stated to me.

The Managers for the Commons desired the Question might be read.

The Question was accordingly read by the Clerk.

A. I took them from Cantoo Baboo, from Mr. Hastings's Moonshy, from Mr. Hastings himself, and I believe no other Persons; I do not recollect any other Persons: I beg the next Branch of the Question may be read.

Q. By what Authority?

A. By the Authority of Mr. Hastings.

Q. From what Information?

A. From the Information of the Persons whose Names I have already stated.

Q. Then you have had your Information from Three Accounts, kept by Three several People?

A. I believe Mr. Hastings to have kept no Account of the Kind, he was not in the Habit of keeping his Accounts; Cantoo Baboo read over to me a Bengal Paper, and I wrote down, as far as my Judgement went, a Translation of it in English; the Moonshy did the same with respect to another Paper; there were Two Papers, the One read over to me by Cantoo Baboo, the other by Mr. Hastings's Moonshy.

Q. Were they in the same Language?

A. They were not; the One was in the Bengal Language, the other in the Persian Language.

Q. Are you Master enough of the Bengal Language and Book-keeping to be able to make out an Account in that Language?

A. I cannot read the Bengal Language, but if it is read to me by another Person, I think I should understand enough, generally, of what he read, to translate it in Matters of common Concerns of Business.

Q. But

Q. But you did not read the Paper yourself?

A. I did not because I could not.

Q. Can you answer for the Authenticity of the Account in a Paper which is only read to you, and which you cannot read?

A. I certainly had no Doubt of the Credit that might be placed in the Paper read to me upon such an Occasion, by such a Person, in the Presence of such Parties.

Q. Then are you to be understood that Mr. Hastings had previously perused that Account presented by Cantoo Baboo in the Bengal Language, to your Knowledge?

A. I never saw Mr. Hastings peruse it.

Q. Did Cantoo Baboo produce this Account from a regular Book kept by him, or was it a detached Piece of Paper?

A. It was a detached Piece of Paper put into Cantoo Baboo's Hands by Mr. Hastings.

Q. Then you will consider how you can say that Mr. Hastings kept no Accounts of those Transactions, when he delivered a Paper himself as an Account to his Agent Cantoo Baboo?

A. I mean by keeping Accounts, the forming and drawing out of Accounts, not the bare Possession of an Account.

Q. Then are you to be understood, that the Authority for that Account read by Cantoo Baboo was Mr. Hastings himself?

A. Mr. Hastings certainly, by what passed on that Occasion, himself authorized me to consider the Account as an Account on which I could place Credit.

The Question and Answer were read to the Witnesses.

The Witness said,

A. Does the Question mean, by using the Term 'Authority,' the Person who drew out the Account; because, if it does, it could not be Mr. Hastings.

Q. The Fact is, that you have said that Mr. Hastings gave Cantoo Baboo that Paper, that it was not taken from an Account Book produced by Cantoo Baboo, but that Mr. Hastings put that Paper into your Hands; the Question is, whether we are not to consider the Authority of that Account as resting upon Mr. Hastings?

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Question.

The Witness said,

A. I hope I am not to swear to the Honourable Managers Inferences; I am to swear to my own.

Q. Who produced the Paper Account which was kept in the Persian Language?

A. I am not quite certain whether the Moonshy produced it himself, or whether Mr. Hastings gave it to the Moonshy, at least I am not so clear of that Fact as I am of the other.

Q. Whether that Paper presented by the Persian Moonshy, was taken from any Book, of Account kept by the Persian Moonshy, or produced as a Voucher of it?

A. It was a detached Paper, not Part of a Book.

Q. Then all the Accounts which you had of these Transactions concerning the private Receipt of Money were taken from separate Papers, in different Languages; One presented by Mr. Hastings to his Agent, the other presented by a Persian Secretary or Moonshy, you not knowing or recollecting whether it originally came from Mr. Hastings or not; are you exactly comprehended or not?

A. Certainly it was so.

Q. Whether the original Paper No 1, Duplicate Copy of Particulars, &c. mentioned in Folio 1156 of the printed Evidence of the Trial, was taken from any of these Papers?

A. It was taken from One of them.

Q. From which?

A. The One produced by Mr. Hastings, and delivered to Cantoo Baboo.

Q. Then do you, or do you not, remember whether any Thing of these Transactions appear upon Mr. Hastings's private Books?

A. They do not.

Q. Whether Mr. Hastings communicated to you any Particulars of these Accounts, before they were received from Cantoo Baboo at the Time specified by you?

A. I do not recollect that he did; not before that Day; we might have had some Conversation before Cantoo Baboo came in.

Q. Do you recollect that Mr. Hastings did mention them, and which?

A. I cannot speak to the Particulars of a Conversation which happened near Twelve Years ago; further than what I have already done.

Q. Did Mr. Hastings mention to you any Thing of those Particulars, at or about the Time when the Sums of Money were stated to be received, that is, the Year 1786, for Dinagore?

A. Mr. Hastings did not.

Q. Do you recollect that Mr. Hastings did at all mention to you any Thing of a Sum taken by him, in and for the Province of Dinagore, to the Amount stated in the Account?

A. I cannot answer that Question any more than I have already done; I do not recollect what Conversation passed between Mr. Hastings and me upon that Subject.

Q. Then Mr. Hastings did not specifically inform you, before the 22d of May 1782, any Thing at all relative to this Sum of Money?

A. Not respecting the Persons from whom the Money was received.

Q. Whether the First Account you ever received of them, was not from Cantoo Baboo?

A. The First Occasion upon which I became particularly acquainted with these Transactions, was that already stated to the House.

Q. Why were the Names not mentioned in the Account; that is, the Names of the Persons from whom the Money was received?

A. I really cannot answer that Question.

Q. Whether it is usual, in keeping an Account of the Receipts of Money, not to state from whom those Sums were received?

A. Different People observe different Rules upon such Occasions. With respect to the particular Instance alluded to, I did not ask any Questions of Mr. Hastings respecting the Names of the Persons from whom the Money had been received; had that Point been essential to my Information, if I had asked it of him, I have no Doubt but what he would have given it me.

Q. Whether you was not Accountant General in India, and are not a Person conversant in Accounts?

A. I was several Years Accountant General at Bengal, and I ought to be conversant in Accounts. I was not upon this Occasion employed as Accountant General.

Q. Whether or no the Company's Account Books were kept in that Manner; that is to say, Sums of Money stated to be received therein, without stating from whom they were so received?

A. The usual Practice of keeping public Books of Accounts certainly requires the Precision stated by the Question; but this is an Account of a very different Nature,—a detached Account.

Q. Whether you know or have heard of any Private Merchant's or other Dealer's Books being kept in that Manner?

A. I have already said the Account alluded to was not Part of a Book.

Q. Then say, since the Money was so accounted to you, whether that is the Mode in which you account for the Company's Money; whether, if you considered this as the Company's Money, you would think this a proper Mode of accounting for it?

A. It would depend upon the Directions that I received, when such an Account was sent to me to be entered in the Company's Books, to what Degree I should carry the Precision of the Entry.

Q. Whether these Particulars were ever entered in the Company's Books?

A. I believe not.

Q. Did you ever receive any Direction to make any public Entry of them?

A. I never did.

Q. With the Account which you received from Mr. Hastings that makes up the Sums, did you receive Directions to enter them in a different Manner from other Articles of Account?

A. I did not; they are Papers that are mere Translates: The Accounts were not kept by me.

Q. Why did you enter these Accounts in a different Manner from other Entries in the Company's Books?

A. I have already said that I did not keep the Accounts; I merely translated them. I am not responsible, at least I hold myself not responsible, for the Form in which the Accounts were drawn up.

Q. Whether you ever asked Mr. Hastings any Question when you was making up this Account concerning the Person from whom he received it?

A. I certainly did not.

Q. When you was making up this Account, whether you considered it as making up an Account of the Company's Money?

A. I considered myself as employed in drawing out an Account of Money which might eventually be the Property of the Company, but which was not so until they had determined that it should be so.

Q. Did Mr. Hastings tell you upon what Occasion, or for what Cause he received this Money from some Person unknown?

A. Mr. Hastings did not.

Q. Did you ever ask Mr. Hastings that Question?

A. I did not.

Q. Why did you not ask him, when you was making up the Account, that obvious Question?

A. I did not then think it necessary that I should ask the Question.

Q. Why did you think so?

A. Because it did not appear to me to be necessary.

Q. Whether you was not on good Terms with Mr. Hastings; and by having the Superintendency of his private Affairs, and keeping his private Books, had not a Right to consider yourself as a Person in Mr. Hastings's Confidence?

A. I certainly did consider myself in the Confidence of Mr. Hastings, and I have not a Doubt that any Question that I should have put to him regarding these Transactions would have been fully answered to me by him.

Q. Did it not amount to a large Sum of Money?

A. It did.

Q. Did not the Money stated to have a Security given for it amount to Four Lacks of Rupees?

A. It did.

Q. Whether Cantoo Baboo received that Money for Mr. Hastings, or kept any Account of it?

A. I believe he did not.

Q. Who did?

A. Gunga Govind Sing.

Q. Whether you are acquainted with the Reasons why, when Mr. Hastings was making up an Account with the Company, he did not call the Person who kept the Account, but a Person who did not keep it?

A. I really cannot answer that Question, but I believe that if Gunga Govind Sing had been present, he would have given it to him as soon as to Cantoo Baboo.

Q. The Question is as to your Knowledge, whether you know what the Cause was?

A. I do not know what the Cause was.

Q. Was Gunga Govind Sing ever called to an Account before you, concerning the Sum of Money which passed through his Hands?

A. He was not.

Q. Not in 1782?

A. I am speaking already of 1782.

Q. Was he in 1786?

A. Mr. Hastings was not in India in 1786.

Q. Whether any Directions were given by Mr. Hastings to you, to call upon Gunga Govind Sing, who kept that Account, to verify it, or explain it in any Particular?

A. None.

Q. Do you know if Mr. Hastings gave a Direction to anybody else to call upon Gunga Govind Sing, to make up that Account?

A. I do not.

Q. Whether Gunga Govind Sing did voluntarily offer himself to make up that Account with you, in either of your Capacities as Keeper of Mr. Hastings's private Books, or as Public Accountant General of the Company?

A. He did not.

Q. Did Gunga Govind Sing, or any One for him, give any Account of a Lack of Rupees, Part of that Sum by him received, which does not appear to have been paid to Mr. Hastings, or to the Company, and which is stated in your Account to have been in his Charge?

A. I never had any Communication with Gunga Govind Sing in my Life.

Q. Whether Mr. Hastings did, or did not, complain to you of Gunga Govind Sing's not giving a satisfactory Account of that Lack of Rupees?

A. It was not natural for Mr. Hastings to complain to me.

Q. Did he mention to you, or express any Dissatisfaction concerning Gunga Govind Sing's not accounting with him for a Lack of Rupees in which he was deficient?

A. Sometime after the 22d of May 1782, I pointed out to Mr. Hastings the Circumstance of there being a Balance in the Charge of Gunga Govind Sing, of the Account upon which I am now interrogated. Mr. Hastings seemed much concerned, when he told me that Gunga Govind Sing pretended that he had applied it in giving of Diamonds or Jewels to Mrs. Wheeler, in the Absence of Mr. Hastings.

Q. Whether Mr. Hastings called upon Gunga Govind Sing, to recover the Diamonds or other Jewels which, in Mr. Hastings's Absence, he had taken upon him to give from Mr. Hastings's Money, for which he proposed to account to the Company, to Mr. Wheeler?

A. I do not know that he did.

Q. Was not the Balance so applied in the Purchase of Jewels Nine or Ten thousand Pounds, or something to that Amount?

A. I can only speak as to the Balance; I am not swearing to its having been so applied.

Q. Was not the Balance so stated?

A. The Balance is 97,662 Rupees.

Q. Is not that Ten thousand Pounds, or thereabouts?

A. I believe it is.

Q. Who is Mrs. Wheeler, to whom Gunga Govind Sing gave that Sum of Money?

A. Mrs. Wheeler is the Widow of Mr. Wheeler, a Member of the Administration of the Government in Bengal.

Q. You mean One of the Council?

A. Yes.

Q. Was not Mr. Wheeler the only Member of the Council remaining at Calcutta at the Time when Mr. Hastings went up, in the Year 1781, to the Upper Provinces?

A. I believe he was.

Q. What Measures did Mr. Hastings take to oblige Mrs. Wheeler to refund that Money to the Company?

A. I know of none.

Q. What Measures did he take to make Mrs. Wheeler refund that Money after Mr. Wheeler's Death?

A. I know of none.

Q. What Measures did Mr. Hastings use to make Gunga Govind Sing account for a large Sum of Money laid out without his Consent, in Presents to the Wife of the only other Member of Government then in Calcutta?

A. I believe that, in Effect, I have answered that Question before; I know of none.

Q. Then do you know that Gunga Govind Sing, or Mrs. Wheeler, have ever accounted with the Company for One Shilling of that Sum?

A. I do not.

Q. Whether you ever saw the Cabooseat or Agreement which is stated to have been made by some Person anonymous in Dinagapore with Mr. Hastings for the Payment of these Four Lacks of Rupees?

A. I never did.

Q. Can you undertake to say, whether or no the Cabooseat might not have been for a still greater Sum?

A. I cannot take upon myself to swear any Thing respecting a Paper that I never saw.

Q. Do you know why Mr. Hastings, having received a Cabooseat for certain Sums of Money, in which his Agent Gunga Govind Sing was concerned in the Receipt, and fell into Balances, never took any Measures to produce the Cabooseat, or to force Gunga Govind Sing to produce it?

A. I do not.

Q. Whether you know that, as Gunga Govind Sing took this Cabooseat, which was never communicated to you, he might not, or actually did not, take other Cabooseats from other Persons in the same Province?

A. I really know of none: What Gunga Govind Sing might have done, or could have done, I cannot take upon myself to swear.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether you have Reason to know that the Transactions of Gunga Govind Sing, in taking Cabooleats in the Province of Dinagepore, were confined to these Four Lacks of Rupees?

A. I cannot take upon myself to swear any such Thing.

Q. Whether, or no, a Person of the Description of Canto Baboo, in the Secrets and Confidence of Mr. Hastings, going into a Province, might not levy Contribution at his Pleasure in that Province?

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Question.

Q. To whom was this Money from Gunga Govind Sing paid?

A. Which Money?

Q. The Money of Dinagepore;—there was a Balance of Two Lacks upon it; One you have accounted for; to whom was the Rest paid?

A. I do not know that it was paid.

Q. Was it ever paid?

A. I do not know:—I believe I am incorrect; I believe that, of this Lack of Rupees Part was received by Mr. Hastings in his Way up the Country.

Q. Which Lack do you mean; do you mean the Lack of Rupees that was given to Mrs. Wheeler, or another Balance on this Cabooleat?

A. The Balance of the Lack stated in Page 1157 of the printed Evidence.

Q. You do not mean the Balance of the Lack that was given in Presents to Mrs. Wheeler, but some other Balance?

A. In the Statement N^o 1, at the Conclusion of it, the Dinagepore Peshcush is stated at Four Lacks; there appears to have been Three Lacks received, and there appears to be a Balance of One Lack due; of that Lack Fifty thousand Rupees were, I believe, received by Mr. Hastings while he was at Morshedabad, in his Way up to Benares; that is the Balance to which I allude.

Q. Whether Mr. Hastings told you that the Sum of Money received up the Country, was Part of that Balance?

A. Mr. Hastings did not; I drew that Conclusion from the References which I made in August 1786.

Q. Then you had no precise Information from Gunga Govind Sing, upon that Subject, in 1786?

A. I never had any Conversation with Gunga Govind Sing in my Life.

Q. Then had you that from any other Person who is stated to have paid it to Mr. Hastings?

A. I rather think that it is an Inference which I drew from the References which I made to the Company's Books and Records at the Time that I wrote the Letter to Mr. Devaynes.

Q. What did you find upon the Company's Books and Records, relative to that Sum of Money as being a Part of the Money received from Gunga Govind Sing?

A. I cannot, at this Distance of Time, say what particular Circumstance led me to form the Inference; I did form the Inference, and I believe it at this Moment.

Q. Whether Mr. Hastings ever told you so?

A. I will not swear that Mr. Hastings did not; but I do not recollect that he did.

Q. Consider whether you did not state a Part of this Money in that Account to have been paid to Mr. Croftes?

A. Two Lacks of the Three received by Gunga Govind Sing were paid by him to Mr. Croftes, who was then Sub-Treasurer.

Q. Whether you know that Mr. Croftes called upon Gunga Govind Sing to verify his Account?

A. I do not.

Q. Whether Mr. Hastings ever assigned to you any Reason why, in a Transaction of a private Nature between him and Gunga Govind Sing upon a Matter of Account, he did not call upon the real Receiver and the real Accountant to verify his Account?

A. I cannot say why.

Q. Did Mr. Hastings call upon Mr. Croftes, who is said in that Account to have received the Money from Gunga Govind Sing, for any Account?

A. I do not know that he did.

Q. Do you know the Parties to the Dinagepore Cabooleat?

A. I have already sworn that I never saw the Cabooleat.

Q. Did

Q. Did you learn by any other Means, at any other Time, who were the Parties to that Caboolat?

A. I did not.

Q. Has Mr. Hastings ever told you, or confided to you, the Name of the Person from whom he received that Caboolat for Four Lacks of Rupees?

A. He has not.

Q. Do you, at this Hour, know from whom this Money was received, and upon what Account?

A. The Money is stated to have been received for a Peshcush from Dinagapore, that Peshcush may have been to be paid by One or by One hundred People for any Thing that I know; I never saw the Caboolat.

The Managers for the Commons desired the Question might be read.

The same was accordingly read by the Clerk.

The Witness said,

A. I have already stated that a Sum of Money received from Nundoolol appeared to be Part of the Caboolat of Dinagapore; and I have no Doubt but that Nundoolol must have been One of the Parties to the Caboolat; but I cannot swear that he was so, because I never saw the Caboolat.

Q. Whether you know that Nundoolol has any Connections, and what, in the Province of Dinagapore?

A. I cannot state what Nundoolol's Connections were in Dinagapore.

Q. Do you know that Nundoolol had any Connections at all in Dinagapore, or belonged to that Province, directly or indirectly?

A. He must have had some, but what they were I cannot say.

Q. Why do you say that he must?

A. The Circumstances that induce me to form the Supposition of the Fifty thousand Rupees appertaining to the Four Lacks, induce me to suppose that Nundoolol must have had some Concern in the Dinagapore Peshcush.

Q. Do you know why Nundoolol was to pay any Thing on the Account of the Province of Dinagapore by the Name of Peshcush, or otherwise?

A. I never saw any Engagement from Nundoolol to pay a Sum of Money on Account of the Dinagapore Peshcush: It does appear that a Sum of Money was received from Nundoolol by Mr. Hastings while at Morshedabad, in his Way up to Benares.

Q. Is it entered in the Account as Money received on Account of this Dinagapore Peshcush?

A. I believe not; but the Company's Books will shew.

Q. Whether Mr. Hastings ever told you that this Money was Part of the Dinagapore Peshcush?

A. I have already said that I believe he did not; but I will not take upon myself to swear that he did not do it.

Q. Then you have no Reason to believe that this Sum of Money was upon Account of Dinagapore, except Conjecture?

A. The Information which I have is certainly conjectural.

Q. Whether you know that Nundoolol is One of the Persons who paid Money upon Account of Gunga Govind Sing to Mr. Hastings?

A. No further than I have stated.

Q. Whether you had any Acquaintance with Nundoolol; and heard from him that he paid it upon Account of Gunga Govind Sing?

A. I had no Acquaintance with Nundoolol, and I did not hear any such Circumstance from him.

Q. Whether, as this Money was received at Morshedabad, you can undertake to say that it was not received upon some other Account, from a Person or Persons at Morshedabad?

A. I cannot; but I have no Doubt of the Money having been received exactly in the Way that it was stated.

Q. Was not Nundoolol at that Time under Charges of Misconduct in certain other Provinces?

A. I cannot take upon myself to swear either that he was or was not; I have no Recollection of it if it was so.

Q. In what Name or Capacity did Gunga Govind Sing receive Money in the Name of Mr. Hastings, in the Province of Dinagapore?

A. I really cannot answer that Question.

Q. Had he any Office which gave him Authority within the Province of Dinagepore?

A. I do not know that he had.

Q. What was his Office at that Time, that is, in the Year 1786?

A. I really cannot take upon myself to swear what Office he had; my Concern with the Company's Business did not afford me an Opportunity of becoming acquainted with such Circumstances.

Q. What Year of our Lord does the Year 1786 Pussie correspond with?

A. I certainly cannot take upon myself to swear that.

Q. As near as you can, you know the Company's Months, whether you do not think it corresponds with the Year 1779, or the Beginning of 1780 of our Lord?

A. The House can have better Evidence upon that Subject than I can give them; I do not believe it does materially differ from it; I do not like to swear to Things that I do not accurately know.

Q. What Office did Gunga Govind Sing hold at that Time in any Part of the Country?

A. I believe Gunga Govind Sing to have been at that Time Dewan of the Committee of Revenue; what Authority that gave him at Dinagepore is more than I can take upon myself to swear.

Q. Whether you recollect certain Bonds taken by Mr. Hastings for Money from the Company?

A. I do.

Q. For Two Lacks of this Money, N° 1539 and N° 1540?

A. I do recollect that such Bonds were taken by Mr. Hastings.

Q. Do you recollect the Time of taking of them?

A. Mr. Hastings applied for those Bonds sometime in the Month of January 1781.

Q. Do you recollect the Dates and Numbers of the Two Bonds?

A. One of the Bonds is dated the 1st of October 1780, N° 1539; the other, N° 1540, is dated the 2d of October 1780.

Q. Were there no Bonds taken before this; do you know of the Time of the taking of the First Bonds of Mr. Hastings from the Company?

A. Is the Question meant to be confined to the Bonds relative to the Account N° 1, Page 1156 of the printed Minutes.

Q. When did you first come to know that Mr. Hastings took Bonds from the Company?

A. Mr. Hastings took Bonds from the Company very soon after his Arrival; it is a general Question. If the Question means the Bonds taken for the Two Lacks stated by the Account N° 1, stated in Page 1156 of the printed Minutes, as paid on the 18th and 19th of August to Mr. Gunga, I say that these Bonds were not received until on or after the 5th of January 1781.

Q. How were they entered in the Company's Books, and at what Dates did they there stand?

A. They are entered on the 5th of January 1781.

Q. What are their Numbers and Dates?

A. N° 1539, dated 1st October 1780; N° 1540, dated 2d October 1780; each for the Sum of current Rupees One Lack, 16,000, or Siccas One Lack.

Q. How came they to be antedated?

A. Mr. Hastings, as I have already said, applied for these Bonds by a Letter, bearing Date the 5th of January 1781.

Q. At what Time was the Money paid in for which these Bonds were given?

A. The 18th and 19th of August, and the 11th of August.

Q. To what Times do these correspond in our Reckoning?

A. The 1st and 2d of November 1780, and the 23d of November 1780. I answer that from my Letter.

Q. Then the Question is, as this Money is supposed to be received on the 1st and 2d of November 1780, how it comes that it is not put in the running Treasury Account at that Period?

A. Because there was no Order of Council granted for that Entry, until on or after the 5th of January 1781.

Q. Did you never enter any Money without a particular and special Order from the Council, when that Money was actually received?

A. I was not the Treasurer.

Q. As you were in the Confidence of this Transaction, do you know that it is usual for the Treasurer to enter up any Sums of Money in the Company's Account at any other Times than those at

which he has received them, from your Knowledge of the Manner of keeping the Books in the Treasury of Bengal?

A. It certainly may have happened that the Entries were not made on the very Day that the Money was either received or paid.

Q. Whether it is a Custom not to make such Entries without an Order of Council, according to your Knowledge of the Way of keeping Accounts in the Treasury?

A. It is certainly usual to require an Order of Council for such Entries, but I cannot swear that that Order was never broken through.

Q. Do not you believe that it has been broken through?

A. I have no Doubt that it has many a Time.

Q. Whether Mr. Hastings told you at the Time of taking those Bonds what his Reasons were for antedating them; the Account having been made up in January, and the Bonds bearing Date so early as the October before?

A. The Payments having been made upon the Dates which the Bonds bear, if Mr. Hastings was entitled to receive the Bonds, of Course he was entitled to receive Interest from the Day on which the Payments were made.

The Managers for the Commons desired the Question might be read.

The same was accordingly read by the Clerk.

The Witness said,

A. I might have answered that Question simply, by stating that he did not; but I have given my Reason.

Q. Whether Mr. Hastings told you what his Reasons were for antedating these Bonds?

A. Mr. Hastings did not tell me any further than as I have stated. He applied for Bonds, bearing Date on those very Days when the Payments were made.

Q. Do you know that the Payments were made on those Days, and how?

A. I have no Doubt that they were; but I cannot swear that they were; I did not see the Money paid from One Person to another.

Q. Whether Mr. Hastings told you, or gave you any Reason why, he chose to antedate the Bonds?

A. He did not.

Q. Whether you know that the Money for which Mr. Hastings took these Bonds was the Money of the Company, and not the proper Money of Mr. Hastings?

A. I am not to decide that Question.

Q. Whether it was the Company's Money, or not?

A. I now know, and I have known for some Time indeed, that Mr. Hastings submitted the Property of that Money to the Company to decide upon.

Q. When did you First know that; and how did you know it?

A. I knew it First on or about the 22d of May 1782.

Q. Whether you did not send Home the Interest Journal of 1780-81, by the Nancy, on the 22d of February 1782?

Then a Book was shewn to the Witness; and he said,

A. It appears to have been closed on the 22d of February 1782.

Q. Whether, in that Interest Journal, Interest is not charged in Favour of Mr. Hastings upon the Bonds, N^o 1539 and N^o 1540, as paid or due to him?

A. The Interest is stated upon them from the Day of their Date to the Day of closing the Books; no Interest became due until One Year after a Bond was dated; One Year had not elapsed when these Books were closed.

Q. Then he could not have received the Money, though due before the Time of the Trans- mission of that Book?

A. The Money was not due at the Time of closing this Book.

Q. Not payable you mean?

A. Not payable.

Q. Is the Company debited for Interest to him on those Bonds in that Book?

A. The Company is debited.

Q. When was that Book transmitted? when did you send Home that Book?

A. It is marked as having been received in England, by the Nancy, on the 24th of July 1782; and I do not doubt the Fact being so, but I cannot swear to it.

Q. When

Q. When was that Interest Journal transmitted?

A. Soon after the 7th of February 1782.

Q. Had Mr. Hastings informed you upon the 7th of February, or before, that the Money for which these Bonds were given, and the Interest charged, was not his Money, but the Money of the Company?

A. I do not know that he had; I do not recollect that he had.

Q. When Mr. Hastings informed you that he had taken Bonds from the Company, for Money which was not his, but the Company's, whether he told you why he had made use of that Debt, or of that Mode of proceeding?

A. He did not assign any Reason to me why he took these Bonds.

Q. Whether you asked Mr. Hastings any Explanation of that Proceeding?

A. I did not.

Q. Did Mr. Hastings, at any Time after, explain to you why he acted in that Manner?

A. On the 22d of May 1782, Mr. Hastings wrote to the Court of Directors, and I believe told them that he could not at that Distance of Time; however, his Letter is before the House. He says, (a) 'I either chose to conceal the First Receipts from public Curiosity, by receiving Bonds for the Amount, or possibly acted without any studied Design which my Memory could at this Distance of Time verify, &c.

Q. Whether he explained at that Time to you, the Nature and Cause of this Transaction?

A. I did not ask Mr. Hastings any Questions upon the Subject, further than what was necessary to drawing out the Accounts; he gave me the Answers without any Mistrust, or any Desire to conceal any Thing from me. I thought that I rated in the Account from Mr. Hastings, every Thing that was essential and necessary for the Information of those I wrote to. I may have erred, and I believe I am still as much culpable as Mr. Hastings can be, if there is any Deficiency; but I believe that I might have had any Information from him which he could have given at the Time.

Q. How do you know that Mr. Hastings did not deliberately conceal from you these Particulars?

A. I certainly do not know that Mr. Hastings did attempt to conceal any Thing from me; and I do not believe that he did attempt it.

The Managers for the Commons desired the Question might be read.

The Question was accordingly read by the Clerk.

The Witness said,

A. I cannot know any such Thing; but I cannot, for a Moment, entertain a Suspicion of the Kind; my Knowledge of Mr. Hastings's Character does not warrant my forming such a Suspicion of him.

Q. Whether Mr. Hastings had confided to you any Thing relative to the taking of the Money, or from whom he had taken it, or on what Occasion, from the Day of his taking it to this Hour?

A. I consider all the Information that I have written upon the Subject as confided to me by Mr. Hastings, exclusive of what I drew out from References to the Company's Books.

The Managers for the Commons desired the Question might be read.

The same was accordingly read by the Clerk.

The Witness said,

A. I wish to answer the Question. On the 22d of May 1782, Mr. Hastings gave me all that Information which is rated in the Account, Page 1115 of the printed Minutes; I did not think any other Information necessary.

Q. Whether in that Information there were any of the Particulars that have been asked you?

A. The Papers entered in Page 1156 and 1157 of the printed Minutes also contain Information which I received on that Date by Mr. Hastings's Authority, and from him.

Q. Then you was informed of nothing but what appears in that Letter?

A. I cannot swear that I was not informed of more than I put into this Paper; how can I swear what was the Conversation that passed Twelve Years ago.

Q. Do you recollect any more?

A. I do not.

Q. Who wrote that Letter, who dictated it, you or Mr. Hastings?

A. Mr. Hastings; that is, the Original, the Letter of May 1782; he could not have written the Letter of 1786.

Q. How come you to charge yourself with any Deficiency or Imperfection in that Account or Letter, if Mr. Hastings himself was the Person who furnished the Materials of the Account, and who dictated the Letter?

A. I do not mean to charge myself with any such Imperfection; but I do say, that if it is imperfect, I am full as culpable as Mr. Hastings can be, because I did not make it more perfect, as I had no Reason to suppose Mr. Hastings desirous that it should not be so.

Q. What Means had you to make it more perfect?

A. I did not think it imperfect.

Q. But if you had thought it imperfect, had you any other Means?

A. I should certainly have asked Mr. Hastings or Canto Baboo, or the Moonshy, any Information which I did think necessary to make it more perfect.

Q. Did you ever consider yourself as responsible for this Account, in which you appear to be but a mere Translator? Have you not said so To-day, or something to that Effect?

A. I may have said so; and I believe so too.

Q. Did you find the Sums stated, for which these Bonds were given, and said to be disbursed by Mr. Hastings, in Mr. Hastings's private Accounts?

A. I did not.

Q. Had you, on the View of those Accounts, any Reason to consider this Money as the Company's, and not Mr. Hastings's?

A. After the 22d of May 1782, I never could have doubted that the Company might, if they pleased, have possessed themselves of these Sums of Money that are here made their Property.

Q. Whether, previous to that 22d of May 1782, you had Reason to conclude, from a View of Mr. Hastings's private Books, that that was Money belonging to the Company?

A. Mr. Hastings's private Books could not contain Sums of Money due to the Company, unless they were such as he acknowledged to be due to them from him.

Q. You are understood to have said that you do not recollect to have heard from Mr. Hastings the Circumstance of these Bonds belonging to the Company till the 22d of May 1782; are you rightly understood?

A. Yes.

Q. If Mr. Hastings had charged you to deliver up to the Company the Two Bonds of the 1st and 2d of October for a Lack of Rupees each, in the Event of his (Mr. Hastings's) Death, and had given you so solemn a Charge in favour of his Employers the Company, previous to the 22d of May 1782, do you think you could have forgotten so particular a Circumstance?

A. I certainly do not recollect having received such an Instruction from Mr. Hastings.

The Managers for the Commons desired the Question might be read.

The same was accordingly read by the Clerk.

The Witnesses said,

A. I hope it is not expected that I should swear that I might not have forgotten it; I certainly do not recollect having received it; that is all that I can swear upon the Subject.

Q. Whether you think it is a Circumstance that would have made an Impression upon your Memory?

A. Yes, I certainly think it would have made an Impression upon my Memory, but I certainly cannot take upon myself to swear positively, that Mr. Hastings did not give such an Instruction to me; if he did, I have forgotten it.

Q. Whether at any Time previous to the 29th of May 1782, any Indorsement whatever was made upon these Bonds, to your Knowledge?

A. On the 22d of May 1782, Mr. Hastings, in the Account which accompanies his Letter, says, that the Bonds remain with a Declaration upon them at that Time, of his having no Claim on the Company for the Amount either of Principal or Interest; I conceive that to have been virtually the First Indorsement upon the Bond.

Q. What do you call a virtual Indorsement?

A. Had the Bonds been in my Possession at the Time that I was drawing out that Statement, I have no Doubt but the Indorsements would have been put on them on that very Day; but I believe it is not an unusual Thing for a Person to say at the Commencement of a Letter, "I have inclosed such a Paper," whereas he cannot have done that until he has finished the Letter; and I believe the Difference between the 22d and the 29th of May to have been a Difference of the same Kind.

Q. Whether from a View of Mr. Hastings's private Accounts, you had not Reason to think that the Sum for which the Bonds were charged, was disbursed from his own private Cash?

A. I knew the Fact to be the contrary.

The Managers for the Commons desired the Witness to look at a Paper to refresh his Memory.

The Witness desired the Question might be read.

The Question and Answer were read by the Clerk.

The Witness said,

A. I adhere to that Answer notwithstanding, and request that a Question put to me, and my Answer, before the Committee of the House of Commons, may be noted.

Q. Did you know any Thing of that Bond Transaction until the 22d of May, whether you did not say that you knew the Bonds had been taken from Mr. Hastings for Sums which were charged as disbursed from his private Cash?

The Witness said,

A. I beg that it may be noted down.— I hope I am not to stand here liable to a very extraordinary Implication, of having said before your Lordships that which is different from what I have said before the Managers.—The Managers have a Copy of my Evidence; I have no Copy; I took no Memorandums; I was not afraid to give my Evidence to the Managers, and am not now afraid to give it to the Lords.

The Managers for the Commons stated, That the Paper was shewn to the Witness merely to refresh his Memory, not to discredit him.

The Witness said,

A. What I said to the Honourable Managers I did not say upon Oath; but I have no Objection of saying it again upon Oath, that I knew Bonds had been taken by Mr. Hastings for Sums which I did not perceive charged as disbursed from his private Cash; the Word "not" is left out here in this Copy that is shewn me, and it is a very material Word.

Q. Then you did not perceive it to be disbursed from his private Cash?

A. I have said so repeatedly; and I say so again.

Q. Whether it did not appear extraordinary to you, that Mr. Hastings had taken Bonds in the Month of January for Money to himself, when you saw no Sums in the private Accounts stated to be disbursed as from Mr. Hastings's private Cash?

A. It might have so appeared to me.

Q. But must it not have appeared to you very extraordinary?

A. It might have appeared so.

Q. Could it have appeared otherwise?

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Question.

A. I should have thought it very indelicate in me to have asked Mr. Hastings any Questions of a suspicious Tendency. Mr. Hastings was not obliged to give me his Confidence. As he gave it me, I contentedly received it. It was not for me to wring out of Mr. Hastings's Breast any Thing that he chose to conceal there.

Q. Was that the only Reason why you did not ask that Question?

A. I know of no other Reason that could have deterred me from asking him any Question of the Nature now put to me.

Q. Do you recollect at what Time the Indorsement was made on the Bonds, that Mr. Hastings had no Right or Title to that Money?

A. It was made on the Day on which the Indorsement bears Date; to wit, the 20th of May.

Then Mr. Hastings was heard to make a short Address to the House.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Mercurii, 16^o Aprilis 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the Commons, they might proceed in their Reply.

The Managers for the Commons stated, That, before they proceeded to call Mr. Larkins again, in order that the House might better comprehend the Purpose for which they proposed to examine him this Day, they begged Leave to call to the Recollection of the House the Heads to which he was examined Yesterday.

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the same.

The House informed the Counsel for the Defendant, That all the Managers for the Commons proposed to state, was the Heads to which the Witness had been examined, the better to explain the Purpose for which they were about to examine him.

The Counsel for the Defendant said, They did not object to the Managers for the Commons stating the Purpose for which they proposed to examine the Witness, but to their recapitulating the Examination of the preceding Day.

The Managers for the Commons informed the House, That Mr. Larkins having been stated to be a Person in the Defendant's Confidence, and to have been made acquainted by him with every Circumstance relating to the Transactions now in Question; they should next proceed, in their Examination of Mr. Larkins, to shew that he was not only not in the Defendant's Confidence, but, on the contrary, that the Defendant kept him in total Ignorance of the above Transactions.

WILLIAM LARKINS Esquire, was again called in, and examined, as follows:

Q. Who received the Dinagepore Money from Gunga Govind Sing?

A. Mr. Croftes, the Sub-Treasurer.

Q. How did Mr. Croftes enter this Money on the public Accounts?

A. Mr. Croftes was directed to carry the Amount to the Head of Secret Service, and to give a Bond in the Name of Mr. Hastings for the same—I have said a Bond, I mean Two Bonds.

Q. Whether it is usual in that Country to enter in the public Accounts Money received for the Company's Use, and to give Bonds for it to an Individual?

A. It is not a usual Thing.

Q. Whether you can give an Account why Mr. Croftes chose to act so irregularly in keeping Accounts of the Treasury Money?

A. Mr. Croftes received an Order of the Governor General and Council, for the Entries which he made in the public Accounts, regarding the Transaction in Question.

Q. Are you sure that Mr. Croftes never entered any Money upon Mr. Hastings's private Account, which was afterwards declared to be Money received on a public Account in the Treasury Books?

A. If I understand the Question rightly, the Instance upon which I am now interrogated exactly answers the Description given of it by the Right Honourable Manager.

Q. You will be pleased to answer it as you understand the Question?

A. I mean the Answer in the Affirmative, that he did upon this Occasion, and upon the other Occasions, for which Bonds were granted.

Q. Then are you to be understood, that at that Time it was not declared to Mr. Croftes that this Money was not upon a public Account?

A. It certainly was not declared to Mr. Croftes at that Time, that it was Money on a public Account.

Q. Then

Q. Then have you any Reason to believe that Mr. Croftes was more in the Confidence of this Transaction than yourself?

A. When I said it was not declared to Mr. Croftes, I meant publicly declared to Mr. Croftes as an Officer of Government; I cannot take upon myself to say that Mr. Croftes did not receive Information from Mr. Hastings of the real State of the Case; Mr. Croftes was as much in Mr. Hastings's Confidence as myself, though, perhaps, Mr. Hastings might tell to the One what he did not tell to the other.

Q. Then he never told this Secret at the Time;—are you to be understood that he did not tell this Secret to you at the Time?

A. I have already said, and I again repeat, that I did not know until the 22d of May 1782, that the Bonds applied for by Mr. Hastings on the 5th of January 1781, were for Money received by Gunga Govind Sing, and paid by him to Mr. Croftes by Mr. Hastings's Direction.

Q. Whether you ever had any Conversation with Mr. Croftes upon the Subject of that Payment?

A. I do not think that I could have had any, I do not recollect any.

Q. Did Mr. Croftes ever mention it to you?

A. I do not recollect that he did.

Q. So you are to be understood that you can know only by Conjecture, whether Mr. Hastings ever confided this Secret to Mr. Croftes or no?

A. I must beg Leave to decline swearing to Conjecture.

Q. Have you any Way of knowing it but by Conjecture, that he communicated any Thing of the Kind to Mr. Croftes, aye or no?

A. I do not know that he did communicate any Thing of the Kind to Mr. Croftes.

The Managers for the Commons begged Leave to refer the House to Pages 1156 and 1157 of the printed Minutes; and the Witness was asked,

Q. Whether you know any Thing of any Caboolat given to Mr. Hastings from the Province of Patna for the Payment of Four Lacks of Rupees;—by Caboolat, always understanding some Security or Bond, some Species of Agreement or Covenant?

A. I know nothing more than is stated in the Paper N^o 1, Pages 1156 and 1157, and in the Letter which I wrote upon that Subject to Mr. Devaynes, in Conformity to the Directions I received from Mr. Hastings.

Q. Whether Mr. Hastings told you at the Time stated in that Account, that he had received any Caboolat for any Sum of Money from the Province of Patna?

A. I do not recollect what Mr. Hastings said to me on the 22d of May 1782, regarding the Paper which I have just now described.

Q. The Question relates to the Time of the Caboolat being given to Mr. Hastings for Patna, stated in the Second Article of this Account,—whether Mr. Hastings, at or before the First Date of this, informed you of any Caboolat or Agreement that he had for receiving Money from Patna at the Time?

A. At what Time?

Q. At any Time preceding the Month of Cheite in this Account mentioned?

A. The 22d of May 1782.

Q. The Question does not relate to 1782, but whether, previous to any Time of the Receipt of the Sums of Money supposed to be in that Caboolat in your Account, under the Head Patna, Mr. Hastings told you that such a Caboolat existed?

A. I knew nothing of the Transaction before the 22d of May 1782. I object to the Account being called my Account; it is not my Account; it is a mere Translate of an Account kept by another Person; and I do not conceive myself responsible for any Deficiency there may be in that Account.

Q. Whether, at any Time previous to the Dates in that Account, Mr. Hastings had informed you that he had taken any Caboolat from the Province of Patna for the Payment of the Sum of Four Lacks of Rupees?

A. I conceive that I have answered that Question as directly and as positively as it is in my Power; if I am right in the Opinion which I form of the Dates alluded to in this Paper, they are Dates long prior to the Day on which I first became acquainted with the Transaction. I cannot answer in clearer Terms than I think I have done.

Q. Then, through whose Hands did that Money pass?

A. It appears to have been paid by Gunga Govind Sing to Mr. Croftes, the Sub-Treasurer.

Q. At what Time did you first become acquainted with this Patna Transaction?

A. I have, I believe, answered that before; but if it is the same Question, I must give the same Answer, which is the 22d of May 1782.

Q. Whether the Person through whom the Money passed, namely, Gunga Govind Sing, was called upon to attest that Account at the Time when Mr. Hastings produced it to you?

A. He was not.

Q. Whether Mr. Croftes, who is stated here to have received the Money, was called upon to attest any Particulars relative to it?

A. He was not.

Q. Whether you had not this Account, or the Substance of it, read to you by Cantoo Baboo, or by Mr. Hastings's Persian Moonshy, whoever he was?

A. The original Paper in the Bengal Language was read over to me by Cantoo Baboo, and I translated it.

Q. Was it as from an Account kept by himself?

A. I certainly cannot take upon myself to say who kept that Account, because I do not know the Hand Writing of the Paper.

Q. Did Cantoo Baboo say that he had kept it?

A. He did not.

Q. Who produced that Paper? Did Cantoo Baboo produce it as from himself, or did Mr. Hastings hand it over to Cantoo Baboo to have it translated?

A. To the best of my Recollection, Mr. Hastings gave the Paper to Cantoo Baboo to read to me.

Q. Then whether Mr. Hastings ever explained to you how this Patna Money came, to have so great a Balance as Two Lacks of Rupees, or thereabouts?

A. He did not.

Q. Did he, to your Knowledge, call upon Gunga Govind Sing to account for that Balance?

A. He never did in my Presence.

Q. Do you know that he did in any other Way, to your Knowledge?

A. I do not.

Q. Did you ever hear Mr. Hastings say that he had called him to an Account for it?

A. I did not.

Q. Do you know from whom this Money was received?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know for what Purpose it was taken from the Province?

A. I understood it to have been taken as Peshcush.

Q. The Question means, do you know upon what Occasion it was taken?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Hastings took any Bonds for this Money, or not?

A. I do not know that he did, and am certain that he did not, at least none that ever I saw.

Q. Has Mr. Hastings ever explained to you why he took Bonds for the Dinagapore Money or Peshcush, and did not take Bonds for the Patna Money?

A. I never asked Mr. Hastings any such Question, and he never did explain it to me.

Q. Have you had any Explanation from Mr. Croftes relative to that Money, or any Conversation which might tend to explain the Balance to you, and the Causes of it?

A. I have not.

The Managers for the Commons said, they should next examine relative to the Account in Page 1157 of the printed Minutes, as to the Province of Nuddea.

Q. Whether Mr. Hastings ever informed you of any Thing concerning a Caboolat, which Mr. Hastings had taken from somebody in the Province of Nuddea, for One Lack and Fifty thousand Rupees?

A. The Information which I obtained upon this Subject is stated in the Letter which I wrote to Mr. Devaynes, in Conformity to the Directions of Mr. Hastings; I know nothing further of the Transaction than what I have stated to Mr. Devaynes, and in the Paper which accompanied that Letter.

Q. Did Mr. Hastings tell you at or about the Time of this Caboolat being taken, the First Payment of which was made the 15th of Cawtie 1187, from whom he had taken that Caboolat?

A. He did not.

Q. Did he inform you upon what Occasion he had taken it?

A. He did not.

Q. Nor

Q. Nor for what Purpose—the Question means at that Time?

A. He did not.

Q. Did Mr. Croftes, who is said to have received the Payments, inform you?

A. Mr. Croftes did not.

Q. Through whose Hands did this Money pass?

A. I suppose it to have passed from Gunga Govind Sing to Mr. Croftes, the Sub-Treasurer.

Q. Was Gunga Govind Sing called to explain this Article of Account?

A. He was not.

Q. Was he on the 22d of May 1782?

A. He was not.

Q. Was he called in the Year 1786, when this Account was made up?

A. He was not.

Q. Whether Mr. Croftes was alive in the Year 1786?

A. Mr. Croftes died sometime in September 1786.

Q. As well as you remember, are you to be understood that this Account was handed to Cantoo Baboo, and by you translated in the same Manner as the other Two?

A. The whole Account was Part of One Paper.

Q. Whether or no you had any Conversation with Mr. Croftes upon this Subject?

A. Never.

Q. Are there Entries in any of the Company's Books, shewing from whom the Sums of Money, which we are at present enquiring about, were received?

A. The Entries in the Company's Books, to the best of my Recollection, state them to have been received of Mr. Hastings.

Q. Does not the Account here produced state the Sums of Money to have been received from Gunga Govind Sing?

A. It does purport to that Effect; but Gunga Govind Sing having paid them into the Treasury by Mr. Hastings's Direction, they are stated in the Treasury Accounts as Sums received from him.

Q. Do you know that Gunga Govind Sing delivered this Money to Mr. Croftes as Money of Mr. Hastings?

A. He must have paid it to Mr. Croftes as Money which he was ordered to pay by Mr. Hastings.

Q. In what Situation about Mr. Hastings was Gunga Govind Sing which should make a Payment of Money by him, Gunga Govind Sing, a Payment of Money from Mr. Hastings, or reputed so to be?

A. I really cannot define the particular Situation of Gunga Govind Sing about Mr. Hastings; but if anybody else had taken Money to the publick Treasury, and had said they had taken it there by Mr. Hastings's Directions, it would, as a Thing of course, have been stated as Money received from Mr. Hastings.

Q. Are the Treasury Accounts ordinarily so kept?

A. They are so.

Q. Without naming the Name of the Person through whom the Money was so paid, or producing any Authority from the Person who so paid it in?

A. It is not usual in the Indian Treasury Accounts to state the Names of the Sircars and Podars who bring Money to the Treasury, but the Money which they bring is stated as received from their Masters, or those whose Property it is.

Q. Then was Gunga Govind Sing Sircar or Podar to Mr. Hastings?

A. He certainly was not.

Q. Then whether Mr. Hastings, or Gunga Govind Sing, or Mr. Croftes, have ever informed you from whom in the Province of Nuddca this Money was taken?

A. They have not.

Q. From your Knowledge of that Country, if Gunga Govind Sing chose to make a short Payment to the Treasury of Money by him received on Mr. Hastings's private Account to be applied to the public Purposes,—what Mode is there of checking Gunga Govind Sing in such an Account?

A. Mr. Hastings would, I should suppose, have checked the Payment himself; I know of no other Mode.

Q. Whether Mr. Hastings did actually check or call to an Account Gunga Govind Sing for short Payments which appear in the Rama Account, and in the Dinagapore Account?

A. I do not know that he did.

Q. In what Situation was Gunga Govind Sing during the Period of these Transactions?

A. I think he must have been Dewan of the Committee of Revenue.

Q. How can it appear in the public Accounts that Gunga Govind Sing might not himself be Debtor to the Company for Sums of Money received in those Provinces?

A. If Gunga Govind Sing was Debtor to the Company for such Sums of Money, the Company's Books would in the Entries contained of that Debit state the Grounds upon which the Entry was made.

Q. If the Money had been privately received by Gunga Govind Sing by his own Influence and Authority in these Provinces?

A. Unless Gunga Govind Sing collected Money for the Publick, he of Course would not be debited for the Money.

Q. Then how can it be known when Gunga Govind Sing is levying Money in the Provinces for the Governor General without any publick Authority, or without his being known to be Mr. Hastings's Sircar or Podar; how can it be distinguished what Money he levies for himself, and what for the Governor General?

A. I really cannot undertake to answer that Question.

Q. Do you think it can be distinguished?

A. The Question is purely hypothetical.

The Managers for the Commons desired the Question might be read.

The same was read by the Clerk, as follows:

Q. Then how can it be known when Gunga Govind Sing is levying Money in the Provinces for the Governor General without any publick Authority, or without his being known to be Mr. Hastings's Sircar or Podar; how can it be distinguished what Money he levies for himself, and what for the Governor General?

A. I do not know that it can be distinguished.

Q. When Gunga Govind Sing is Dewan, or principal Secretary and Agent for the Management of the Affairs of the Committee of Revenue, how can the Inhabitants certainly distinguish, or how can the Publick distinguish, whether the Money which he levies for the private Purposes of Mr. Hastings, may not be coloured with some Pretence of Demand for the Publick?

A. I do not know how the Publick can make such a Distinction.

Q. Whether the Monies received from Dinagapore by Gunga Govind Sing from the Time of the First Date of the Receipts in the Account, N^o 1, Dinagapore, in Page 1157, till the Payments to Mr. Croftes, in the Treasury, were not in the Hands of Gunga Govind Sing, and might not be turned to his Profit?

A. They must have been either in his Hands, or in the Hands of the People whom he employed to receive the Money; I shall not swear that he might not have made a Profit.

Q. If Gunga Govind Sing had died during that Period, what Means were left to the Treasury to compel an Account of the Money so received?

A. I know of none further than those which I suppose Mr. Hastings would have taken to have obtained the Restitution of it from the People in whose Hands the Money was.

Q. Under what Name, and by what Title, could Mr. Hastings have recovered from the Executors, or the other Representatives of Gunga Govind Sing, that Money?

A. That is quite a Question of Law, I conceive.

The last Question and Answer were read by the Clerk by Desire of the Managers for the Commons.

Then the Witness was asked,

Q. What were those Means?

A. I do not know that I have said Mr. Hastings had any specific Means; I suppose Mr. Hastings would have called upon them for the Repayment of it; in what Form or Manner he would have proceeded, I cannot take upon myself to swear.

Q. Gunga Govind Sing being yet alive, and found upon the Face of Two Accounts no less than 40,000 l. in Balance, what Means Mr. Hastings did actually take to oblige him to refund?

A. I really cannot answer that Question; I know of no Account on which Gunga Govind Sing is 40,000 l. in Balance, and therefore I cannot say how Mr. Hastings would have proceeded.

The Managers for the Commons desired the last Question and Answer might be read.

The same were accordingly read by the Clerk.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether upon the Dinagepore Account the Balance of Two Lacks, or thereabouts, does not appear?

A. As far as I understand the Account no such Balance appears due from Dinagepore; the Caboolat of Dinagepore is stated at Four Lacks; Three Lacks are stated to have been received, One Lack to have been in Balance, and of that One Lack I suppose Fifty thousand Rupees to have been received by Mr. Hastings in his Way up to Benares.

Q. Having shewn a very laudable Objection to answering conjecturally to any Question, now say upon what Ground do you suppose that One Shilling of that Money was so received?

A. I make use of that Objection when I feel it an Objection upon my Conscience; I shall not make Use of it as a Pretence not to answer a Question when I can answer it.

Q. How do you know that any Part of that Sum of Money was ever paid to Mr. Hastings?

A. I believe Mr. Hastings not to have received One Rupee of it.

Q. By whom was that Money that you suppose to have been paid to Mr. Hastings by Nundoolol at Morshedabad, in his Way to Benares, received?

A. The Right Honourable Manager has certainly corrected me; Fifty thousand Rupees of this Money was certainly paid to Cantoo Baboo.

Q. What Reason then have you for knowing that that Money, paid to Mr. Hastings when he was going up the Country to Benares, was paid by Gunga Govind Sing upon account of the Balance due by him in the Province of Dinagepore?

A. The Money was paid by Nundoolol, and from the Information which I obtained by References to the publick Accounts and Books, when I wrote my Letter of the 5th of August 1786, I was induced to suppose that the Sum of Fifty thousand Rupees did appertain to the Dinagepore Peshcush.

Q. What publick Book or Papers gave an Inducement to your Supposition that Nundoolol paid this Money to Cantoo Baboo, on the Account of Mr. Hastings, as an Arrear from Gunga Govind Sing for the Province of Dinagepore?

A. I really cannot, at this Distance of Time, point out the Data upon which that Supposition was formed; further than I have already done.

Q. Can you point out to this Court in what Part of the Company's publick Books and Accounts this Money, so supposed to be paid on this supposed Account, is to be found?

A. If I had the Company's Books submitted to me in which it is made, I think I could point it out.

Q. Whether there does not appear upon the Face of the Patna Account, a full Balance of Two Lacks, or 20,000 l.?

A. There does.

Q. Do you know what Measures Mr. Hastings did actually take to recover that Money?

A. I do not.

Q. Whether you do not recollect that you stated Yesterday that a Lack of the Dinagepore Money so due was given to Mrs. Wheler in Jewels by Gunga Govind Sing, contrary to the Intentions and Wishes of Mr. Hastings?

A. What I alluded to Yesterday was Part of the Sum which appeared to have been collected by Gunga Govind Sing, consequently it could make no Part of the Balance due upon the Peshcush.

Q. Whether or no there is a Deficiency between Mr. Hastings and Gunga Govind Sing with the Treasury, of Two Lacks of the Money received from Dinagepore; what Means did Mr. Hastings make use of to fill up that Void in the Treasury of Twenty thousand Pounds in the Dinagepore Account, which had been received by Gunga Govind Sing upon Mr. Hastings's private Account?

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Question.

Q. Whether the Dinagepore Caboolat was not for Four Lacks of Rupees, or Forty thousand Pounds Sterling?

A. The Account states the Caboolat to have been for Four Lacks of Rupees.

Q. Whether Gunga Govind Sing paid into the Hands of Mr. Croftes, for the publick Account, more than Two Lacks of Rupees?

A. He did not.

Q. Then if there was a Balance due upon Mr. Hastings's Caboolat of One Lack in the Province, what Way and Means we have of knowing whether Gunga Govind Sing received it or not?

A. I cannot take upon myself to point out those Means.

Q. If Gunga Govind Sing did not receive them, and yet they were due on the Caboolat, and ought to have been applied to the Company's Service, what Means were taken by Mr. Hastings or Gunga Govind Sing to recover them?

A. I have already answered that Question by saying that I know of none.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether or not any Traces of this Caboolat, or of the Caboolat for Patna, or of the Caboolat for Nuddea, appear in Mr. Hastings's private Accounts?

A. None whatever.

Q. Whether any Thing of these Caboolats or Agreements exist in any publick Account which might enable the Council of Revenue, or the Governor General and Council, to recover this Money?

A. I cannot take upon myself to say that there are.

Q. Whether the Names of the Three Provinces, which are at the Head of these several Caboolats, were in the original Accounts; or put there by you; or are Translations; as they stood in the original Account?

A. I believe they are Translations; as they stood in the original Account.

Q. Were they digested in that Manner, that is, under the Head of Provinces?

A. I believe the Paper to have been a mere Translation, and so digested.

Q. Whether the Province of Bengal is not divided into a greater Number of Revenue Districts than those Three?

A. One of the Three Districts appertains to the Province of Bahar.

Q. Taking in the whole Range of the Company's Revenue?

A. They are all the Company's Provinces, and there are more Divisions of them than these Three.

Q. Whether there are not more Revenue Divisions in Bengal and its Dependencies than these Provinces?

A. Several more.

Q. Whether they may not amount to Fifty-three in the Whole?

A. They have undergone so many Alterations, and Divisions, and Subdivisions, that I cannot take upon me to swear to the particular Number.

Q. Whether you know any particular Circumstance in these Three Provinces, Dinagapore, Patna, or Nuddea, which supposes them to be more flourishing than the Rest, so as to enable them better to pay large Sums of Money privately to Mr. Hastings, for either private or publick Purposes in those given Years, through Gunga Govind Sing, than any other of the Provinces?

A. I do not.

Q. Whether, to the best of your Recollection, these Provinces were not in Arrear for their Publick Revenue at these very Periods of Time?

A. I must refer for that to the Company's Books; I really do not at this Moment recollect that Matter.

Q. But to the best of your Recollection, do you think they were, or not, in Balance?

A. As I do not know, I shall not take upon me to swear that I recollect any Thing about it; I really do not at this Moment recollect whether they were, or were not, in Arrears; but the Company's Books will shew.

The Managers for the Commons stated, that having closed these Three Heads of Account, they should next pass to another Account, namely, the Deposits.

Then the Witness was asked,

Q. Whether there was any Sum of Money deposited by Mr. Hastings in the publick Treasury, at or about the Year 1779 or 1780, the 26th of June 1780?

A. There was.

Q. By what Means did you come to the Knowledge of that Business?

A. On the 21st of June 1780.—I wish to know whether I may read, as an Answer to this Question, a Paragraph of a Letter I have written upon that Subject, which is the best Answer I can give to the Question; that Letter is not upon Oath, but I am ready to swear to it, upon Oath, that it is the best Answer I can make:

The Managers for the Commons said, they did not object to the Witness's refreshing his Memory, by looking at the Letter.

Then the printed Minutes, Page 1155, were shewn the Witness, and he said,

A. On the 21st of June 1780, Mr. Hastings sent for me, and begged that I would take Charge of a Present from Cheit Sing's Buxy, which had been offered him, First to induce him to give up the Claim which the Company had annually upon Cheit Sing, during the Continuance of the War, for the Payment of a Subsidy of Five Lacks of Rupees. Mr. Hastings told me that he had rejected the Receipt of the Money so offered for such a Purpose; that it had been afterwards offered by

Way of atoning for the Conduct which Cheit Sing had followed in regard to refusing to make the Payments required of him for that Subsidy. Under this Plea he had consented to receive it, and desired that I would take Charge of it, and deliver it as received to Mr. Croftes, the Sub-Treasurer. I believe that is substantially the same as I have already written upon the Subject. I took Charge of that Present, and paid it to Mr. Croftes; and it was entered in the public Account as Money deposited in the Treasury by Mr. Hastings.

Q. How soon after this accounting with Mr. Hastings did you receive the Money?

A. I really do not recollect; it was tardily paid; but it must have been received before the Month of November, because it had all been carried to the Treasury, from thence to the Mint, and returned into the Treasury.

Q. How soon did it come out of the Mint?

A. I beg Leave to refer to the Mint Accounts.

Q. As near as you can recollect?

A. I believe it came from the Mint as fast as it could be coined.

Q. Did it come out of the Mint all at Once, or as it happened to be coined?

A. I cannot take upon myself to answer that.

Q. In whose Name did it stand, and on whose Account, in the Deposit Book?

A. It stood to the Credit of Mr. Hastings.

Q. Was there any Mention in that Book of a Credit given to Cheit Sing for it?

A. None.

Q. Was there any Mention in the Book of its being paid for or on Account of the Company?

A. None.

Q. What Reason did Mr. Hastings assign to you why he had ordered that Money to be paid to you, and not to Mr. Croftes, who was the regular Officer of the Treasury?

A. He did not assign any Reason.

Q. Did you ask him?

A. I did not.

Q. From whom did you receive that Money, and how?

A. I received it from a great Number of different People; who they were I really do not recollect.

Q. Did any of them come twice?

A. They did not; and I stated the Matter to Mr. Hastings as a Circumstance which excited my Suspicions that Sadanund meant to betray him; Mr. Hastings treated the Suggestion with great Indifference, and said something to this Effect;—you know I have on Occasion to care any Thing upon the Subject.

Q. What was your Reason for enquiring of this Circumstance of Mr. Hastings, and not enquiring of him how you came to be the Channel of Payment, and not the proper Officer?

A. I did not enquire any Thing of Mr. Hastings; I stated to Mr. Hastings a Circumstance which had excited a Suspicion in my Breast.

Q. What did you mean by saying that Sadanund might betray him?

A. Sadanund, I suppose, thought that he had made Mr. Hastings a Present privately;—and I do believe, from the Manner observed by the People who came with that Money, that they did suppose they were so employed.

Q. Whether you do not think that it is very possible that different Men might have brought different Sums of Money for concealing the Nature of the Transaction, as well as for betraying Mr. Hastings?

A. I do not think that I can swear to mere Possibilities.

Q. You have sworn to your Suspicion just now?

A. Then I had no Suspicion of that Kind; certainly none.

Q. You having formed your Suspicion upon that Circumstance, whether that Circumstance might not have another Aspect; whether it was not as natural for you to imagine that it was meant as a Concealment of it, as a Means of a fraudulent Discovery of it?

A. I had no such Suspicion as that supposed in the Question.

Q. Whether the Transaction was not in Fact kept a Secret?

A. It certainly was.

Q. Whether or no you knew that Cheit Sing did ever make any Discovery of that Present, or whether Sadanund, his Treasurer or Buxey, did for him?

A. I do not know that ever either of them did.

Q. At what Times and Periods was this Sum of Money brought by these several Hands?

A. The Money was brought to my House at Night, and generally carried the same Night to Mr. Croftes.

Q. Then I am to understand that the whole Transaction of the receiving this Money by you, and carrying it to Mr. Croftes, was always by Night?

A. It was.

Q. Whether you gave any Receipt to any of the Persons who brought this Money for any of the Sums you had so received?

A. None whatever; none was asked of me.

Q. Whether you had any other Way of knowing than Mr. Hastings's own Account, that this Money was really received from Cheit Sing, and not from any other Person?

A. None.

Q. Whether you have any other Way of knowing than from Mr. Hastings's own Account, but that Cheit Sing might have given him a much greater Sum of Money?

A. I have none; but I believe none other to have been given.

Q. When you took this Money to Mr. Croftes, in whose Name did you pay it to him?

A. I delivered the Money to Mr. Croftes as Money that I was directed to pay to him by Mr. Hastings.

Q. Did you tell Mr. Croftes from whom you had received this Money?

A. I do not recollect that I did; but I do not mean to swear positively that I did not.

Q. But do you recollect that you did?

A. I do not.

Q. Did Mr. Hastings direct you to let Mr. Croftes know from whom, and upon what Account you had received it?

A. I do not recollect that Mr. Hastings did.

Q. Whether you have any Reason to believe, and what, that Mr. Hastings ever told Mr. Croftes for what this Money was deposited by you?

A. I do not know that Mr. Hastings ever told Mr. Croftes any Thing upon the Subject.

Q. Did Mr. Croftes ever inform you that he knew for what Purpose, and from whom, it had been received?

A. He never did that I recollect; I have no Recollection that he did.

Q. In whose Name did the Deposit stand in the Company's publick Books, before the Time of Mr. Hastings's Departure?

A. From the Time the Payment was made, to the Day on which, at the express Application of Mr. Hastings, it was written off from his Credit to the Credit of the Company, it remained to the Credit of Mr. Hastings. The Sub-Treasurer, Mr. Croftes, must have supposed this Money to be in a peculiar Predicament, because there was no other Instance of a Sum of such an Amount lying in the publick Treasury so long as that did, without being taken out of it, at a Time too when the greatest Advantage could have been made of Money.

Q. Whether Mr. Croftes ever made any such Observation to you?

A. I do not know that he did.

Q. Why you chose to judge what Suppositions were in another Man's Mind?

A. I have stated the Grounds of that Supposition.

Q. Consider seriously whether you chose to stand by that Answer, whether you wish that Answer to stand?

A. I am in the Judgement of the Court.

Q. Whether you know of its having been applied to any of the temporary Exigencies of the Company, at or about the Time of your having received it?

A. At the Time Mr. Hastings requested me to take Charge of this Present, he told me that it should be applied in defraying the contingent Expences of a Detachment; I forget the Name of the Commanding Officer; Colonel Camac's Detachment.

Q. How was it applied?

A. As the Money was received from the Mint, it was mixed with the Rest of the Company's Money, and generally applied to the publick Purposes.

Q. Are not all Deposits, while they remain there, applied to the Company's publick Purposes, subject to the Demand of the Person who has deposited them there?

A. They are.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether you know that, in Fact, this Money was applied to any particular Service whatever?

A. I do not.

Q. Whether, during the Period that the Money remained in the Company's Accounts as a Deposit, Mr. Hastings might not have drawn it out as his own at any Time whatever, if he had pleased?

A. He might.

Q. Have you any other Way of knowing, than from Mr. Hastings's own Account, in what Name, and for what Purpose, Cheit Sing paid him this Money?

A. No other.

Q. Do you know whether Cheit Sing was ever credited for that Money, in Matter of Dealing, or Account, between the Company and Mr. Hastings?

A. I do not know.

Q. Whether you know, or have Reason to believe, that this Money really did operate as any Atonement for the supposed Offences of Cheit Sing, or was ever discounted to him under such a Name, or for such a Purpose?

A. I cannot tell the Operation of the Payment upon Mr. Hastings's Mind.

Q. Whether, in Matter of Account of any Penalty laid upon Cheit Sing for dilatory Payment of the Money which he called a Subsidy, any Credit was given to him for this Sum?

A. None that I know of.

Q. Whether, or no, you think, that it was possible for Money paid in June 1780, and which did not come out of the Mint earlier than November at soonest, could possibly be applied to the contingent Expences of Colonel Camac's Detachment?

A. I have already said that the Money, as it was coined and returned from the Mint, was blended with the Rest of the Company's Money, and applied indiscriminately for any publick Purpose with the Rest of the publick Money.—I really believe there was no specifick Appropriation of the Money.

Q. Then whether could there be any?

A. There might have been, certainly, if it had been thought necessary.

Q. Was there any Order given for the Payment of the contingent Expences of Colonel Camac's Detachment?

A. No more than for any other Deposit that was made by Individuals at the same Time.

Q. Was it not sent to the Mint at or soon after the Time of its Receipt?

A. Certainly.

The Managers for the Commons stated, They should next proceed to another Object of this Head of Charge, namely, the Sum of Money supposed to be given by Nobkiffin to Mr. Hastings.

Then the Witness was asked,

Q. Whether you know any Thing, and what, of a Sum of Money taken from the Rajah Nobkiffin by Mr. Hastings?

A. I know that Mr. Hastings borrowed Money of Nobkiffin. I suppose the Question means Sums to the Amount of Three Lacks of Rupees.

Q. It does. At what Time was the Money borrowed by Mr. Hastings of Rajah Nobkiffin?

A. I cannot recollect when it was.

Q. It is material to recollect, as near as you can, in what Year, and at what Time of the Year?

A. I cannot answer that Question, for I do not recollect: I can say between what Time and what Time; but I must take such a Latitude that the Answer can be hardly of any Use.

Q. As you was Keeper of Mr. Hastings's private Accounts, and had a general Inspection and Superintendency over his Affairs, recollect within a few Months, or as near as you can, what Time this Money was borrowed from Rajah Nobkiffin?

A. I cannot recollect within a Month.

Q. Take it at Three Months?

A. No; nor within Three nor Six Months—Circumstances that happened Ten Years ago.

Q. Have you never heard of this Transaction since Ten Years ago?

A. Yes; but it is above Nine Years ago since Mr. Hastings's Books were taken out of my Hands; and how can I positively recollect at what Time it was he borrowed a Sum of Money of Rajah Nobkiffin?

Q. Recollect whether or no you have ever heard a good deal of that Transaction since that Time?

A. I have heard a good deal; but I have not referred to Mr. Hastings's Books to ascertain the Time when this Sum of Money was borrowed.

Q. Having heard much of this Business, and knowing, as it is taken for granted you did, that there is a Charge of the Commons of Great Britain of a long Standing upon Mr. Hastings on this Subject,—how came you not to call to Mind at or about what Time it was that this Sum was borrowed?

A. I did not know that this Question would be put to me.

Q. Whether you did not know that, in fact, such a Charge existed?

A. Certainly I did.

Q. Whether it was not natural for you to think something of the Matter?

A. I have thought upon the Matter, but that does not enable me to answer the Question;—I have thought much upon the Matter, but am not able to answer the Question.

Q. Whether you did not know that you was a Person referred to as a Person in all Mr. Hastings's most secret Transactions so early as the Year 1786?

A. I did; but at that Time I had not Mr. Hastings's private Books in my Possession, nor have I had them since I took Leave of Mr. Hastings on Board the Berrington; that is, not in my Charge.

Q. When you say that it is Nine Years since you have seen Mr. Hastings's private Books—

A. It is Nine Years since Mr. Hastings's Books were taken out of my Hands.

Q. Whether the Year 1786 was not pretty nearly approaching that Period of Time in which Mr. Hastings's Books were taken out of your Hands?

A. In 1786 I was not referred to by Mr. Hastings to give any Information concerning the Money which he had borrowed of Nobkissin.

Q. Whether you did not know before the End of the Year 1786, or the Beginning of the Year 1787, that there actually was a Question on that Subject, and that Mr. Hastings did refer to you a great many Points and Circumstances of his Conduct, as being the Person in the Confidence and Secret of all his Affairs?

A. I did; and I believe I have answered Mr. Hastings's References upon that Subject.

Q. You having heard of it at or about the End of the Year 1786 or 1787, if you did not hear of it before, whether you must not, in the Nature of Things, have turned your Mind about that Time to know at what Period it was that this Money was borrowed?

A. I really cannot take upon myself to say when it was the Money was borrowed of Nobkissin.

Q. Are there no Means by which you can refresh your Memory at this Time?

A. There may be; they are in Mr. Hastings's Possession, not in mine.

Q. Have you not informed Mr. Hastings, as his Agent, that you had been examined upon this very Subject before the Secret Committee of the House of Commons?

A. I have.

Q. Then, whether you might, or might not, have had Recourse to Mr. Hastings's private Books to ascertain that Date?

A. I suppose I might if I had chosen it.

Q. Then, having been examined upon that Subject, and having Reason to believe with almost Certainty that you should be examined upon that Subject in this Court,—whether you did not apply to Mr. Hastings's Books to refresh your Memory upon this Point?

A. I really did not know that I should be asked this Question, and therefore have not asked Mr. Hastings when it was that he did borrow the Money of Nobkissin.

Q. Did you not converse with Mr. Hastings's Agent upon the Subject of your Examination?

A. I did: As far as I could recollect I told Mr. Hastings's Solicitor the Questions that had been put to me by the Honourable Manager in the Committee, and the Answers that I had given to those Questions, as well as I could recollect them.

Q. Then, did Mr. Hastings, or any Person on his Behalf, offer you Inspection of his private Books to enable you to give a decided Answer to this Question?

A. They did not.

Q. Whether it was before or after the Period of Time in which Mr. Hastings took the Bonds to himself for Money that belonged to the Company?

A. It was after.

Q. How soon after?

A. I really cannot take upon myself to say.

Q. How soon was it after—was it soon after, or long after?

A. I cannot take upon myself to say how long after.

Q. Was it pretty soon after, or very long after?

A. I wish to have a specifick Question of Date put to me, and I will answer it specifically. How long after I really cannot say.

Q. Was it any Time in the Year 1780 or 1781, to the best of your Recollection?

A. I cannot take upon myself to say.

Q. Was a Bond, or not, made out to Rajah Nobkissin for that Money?

A. There were Two, if not more, Bonds made out for the Money borrowed of Nobkissin; and though I do not recollect their Dates, it is possible I may have been a Witness to the Execution of the Bonds: I believe I gave the Right Honourable Manager that very Answer to that very Question in the Committee.

Q. Whether you do not think that you was a subscribing Witness to those Bonds?

A. I cannot say; I cannot positively swear to it.

Q. But do you think you were?

A. I was so much in the Habit of being Witness to the Execution of Mr. Hastings's Bonds, that it is most probable I was; but I frequently left them with some other of his Family to get them executed, when I found Mr. Hastings would not attend to his own private Affairs, which was very frequently the Case, to get them executed when they could.

Q. But do you, or do you not, think that a Bond or Bonds actually was or were executed by Mr. Hastings?

A. I know there were Two, if not more, Bonds executed by Mr. Hastings.

Q. Whether this Money was not entered in Mr. Hastings's private Books as a Loan?

A. It certainly was.

Q. Do you know whether Rajah Nobkissin, or any One for him, made any Application to Mr. Hastings to have these Bonds given him?

A. The Bonds when executed were delivered to Rajah Nobkissin's People, who brought the Money, and, I suppose, of course that they took them to their Master.

Q. Did you see the Bonds given to any of Rajah Nobkissin's People, and whom?

A. I did not, it was not likely that I should.

Q. Then by what Means do you know that they ever were delivered?

A. By having delivered them to Mr. Hastings's People to be delivered to Nobkissin; and by no other Means.

Q. What do you mean by People; to whom did you deliver them?

A. To Mr. Hastings's Sircars.

Q. To which of them?

A. There were several about my House; I cannot pretend to identify the Person who carried those particular Bonds.

Q. Are you to be understood that you do not know to whom the Bonds were delivered to be delivered to Rajah Nobkissin?

A. No further than that it was One of Cantoo Baboo's People, who was in Attendance upon me.

Q. But who was he?

A. I have already said there were several, and that I cannot point out the particular Person.

Q. Do you know that Rajah Nobkissin has acknowledged his having received the Bond, or those Bonds?

A. I have heard Mr. Hastings say, that Nobkissin had given up the Bonds to him; I never conversed with Nobkissin upon the Subject.

The Managers for the Commons desired that the last Question and Answer might be read to the Witness.

The Clerk accordingly read the same.

Q. The Question is, whether Nobkissin ever acknowledged it; and you say Mr. Hastings told you so; now that is not an Answer to the Question?

A. Then Nobkissin never did tell me.

Q. Whether or no Mr. Hastings did at any Time desire you to strike out from his private Books this Loan of Nobkissin, there entered as a Loan, on Nobkissin's having delivered up his Bonds?

A. Mr. Hastings directed me to draw out the Accounts which accompanied his Letter, dated the 21st of February 1784, and I suppose that I have made the correspondent Entries in Mr.

Hastings's

Hastings's private Books, for the Adjustment of the Transaction, in the Manner which Mr. Hastings states to the Court of Directors in that Letter.

Q. When did Mr. Hastings give you that Order?

A. Sometime in the Month of February 1784.

Q. Then in consequence of that Letter he desired you to alter the Entries in his Books according to that Letter?

A. He did not desire me to alter any Entries in his Books, but to make other Entries conformable to the Intimation which he had given the Court of Directors in that Letter, or which he intended to give the Court of Directors; for I presume the Letter could not have been written till after that Account was drawn out.

Q. Whether or no it was not in consequence of making up that Account for the Court of Directors that you was desired to make out the Account in his Books accordingly?

A. Certainly to make Entries in his Books accordingly.

Q. At what Time did Mr. Hastings tell you that Nobkissin had delivered him up his Bonds?

A. It must have been before that Time; but how long before I cannot say.

Q. Was it not very near that Time?

A. Even that is more than I can take upon myself to swear.

Q. Whether it was not some considerable Time after the granting of the Bonds?

A. It must have been so. I suppose the Question to mean the Bonds given for the Loan of Rajah Nobkissin.

Q. Certainly. Upon what Occasion did Mr. Hastings first tell you that the Rajah had given up his Bond?

A. I know of no particular Occasion upon which the Circumstance was told me.

Q. Did Mr. Hastings shew you the Bond cancelled?

A. He did not.

Q. Whether you do not know that the Rajah Nobkissin, before Mr. Hastings's Departure, actually applied to him for this very Bond, or these very Bonds?

A. A little Time before Mr. Hastings left Bengal, I mean a few Days, Nobkissin made some Application to Mr. Hastings upon this Subject; but what that Application was I do not know.

Q. Was it not for a Bond or some Security for the Three Lacks of Rupees he had already lent him before?

A. I have already said I do not know what the Application was, and therefore I cannot take upon myself to say that it was not for that alluded to in the Question.

Q. To the best of your Recollection, whether it was not for the Payment of the Money, or for giving some Security or other?

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Question.

The Witness said,

A. I do not know what the Application was; and I cannot say that it was for this or for that, or that it was not for this or for that.

Q. Whether it was not something relative to that Money?

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Question.

The Witness was asked,

Q. Did not Rajah Nobkissin make some Application for this Money, and what?

A. I do not know what the Application was Nobkissin made to Mr. Hastings; I have said so, and cannot say otherwise than saying it over again.

Q. Whether Mr. Hastings did not tell you that Rajah Nobkissin had made some Application to him concerning that Money, and what?

A. I have already said that Mr. Hastings did tell me that Nobkissin had made some Application to him regarding that Transaction; but what that Application was I do not know.

Q. Do not you know that Mr. Hastings told you that it was either for the Payment of the Money, or to give him a Security?

A. I really cannot take upon myself to answer the Question.

Q. What Answer did Mr. Hastings tell you he gave to the Rajah Nobkissin's Application?

A. This is a Circumstance that happened more than Nine Years ago; how am I to swear to the Particulars of a Conversation of so long a Standing; I really have no Recollection about it; and I cannot take upon myself to state more than I have done upon it.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether you did not sometime ago, not a vast While ago, recollect that you thought that, within a Day or Two of Mr. Hastings's Departure from Bengal, he, Mr. Hastings, did tell you that Rajah Nobkissin had applied to him for Repayment of the Money?

A. What was my Answer?

Then a Paper was shewn to the Witness by the Managers for the Commons.

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to this Mode of Examination.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Answer to the said Objection.

Q. Whether or no Mr. Hastings did not tell you that Rajah Nobkissin had applied to him, Mr. Hastings, for the Repayment of the Money?

A. I find the Right Honourable Manager has repeated a Question which was put to me before the Committee, to which I had given an Answer then, and, I believe, that Answer differs materially from what I have said To-day; I am sorry for it; but it proves how very difficult it is, according to my Mind, for a Man to undertake to recollect a Conversation of so long a standing as this Transaction was. I have no Objection to the Answer that I gave to the Committee being read to the House.

Then a Paper was read, by the Managers for the Commons to the Witness.

Q. Whether, within a Day or Two of Mr. Hastings's Departure from Bengal, he told you that Nobkissin had applied to him for the Repayment of the Money?

A. It must have been so, though I had forgot it To-day when the Question was put to me.

Q. What Answer did Mr. Hastings tell you he gave to Rajah Nobkissin's Application?

A. I feel very diffident now, after what has already happened, to speak to a Conversation of so many Years standing.

Q. Whether you have any general Idea with respect to what Mr. Hastings told you of his Answer to Nobkissin?

A. I think, now that the Right Honourable Manager has refreshed my Memory in this Way, I do recollect that Mr. Hastings said he had told Nobkissin that he either had or should settle with the Company as to that Transaction.

Q. Whether you do not know, or have not Reason to believe, that, before you quitted Calcutta, Rajah Nobkissin had threatened to sue Mr. Hastings in some Court in England, for the Recovery of the Money, or the Delivery up of the Bond?

A. Nobkissin certainly never told me any Thing of the Kind.

The Question repeated.

A. I may have heard something like that; but I am sure I cannot say from whom, or what it was.

Q. Did you not hear of it?

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Question.

Q. Did not Mr. Hastings intimate to you when he determined to write the Letter of 1784, that he did not intend to repay Rajah Nobkissin?

A. I understood from his writing that Letter that it was not his Intention to do so.

Q. Whether you had any Discourse with him upon the Subject of his resolving not to repay Rajah Nobkissin the Money which appeared upon your Books to have been borrowed from him?

A. I suppose the Question means Mr. Hastings's Books, they were not mine.

Q. Mr. Hastings's private Books which you kept.

A. I do not know that I had any such Conversation with Mr. Hastings.

Q. Why did you not ask Mr. Hastings at that Time, when Mr. Hastings had determined not to pay a Sum of Money which appeared on Mr. Hastings's private Books kept by you to be due to the Rajah Nobkissin, how he came to resolve upon not paying him?

A. I cannot take upon myself to say why I did not ask him that Question, for it did not appear to me necessary to ask any such Questions at the Time.

Q. Whether it did not appear to you to be too delicate a Transaction for you to appear inquisitive in?

A. Most certainly it was.

Q. Did not Mr. Hastings order you to extract from his Books, such Sums of Money as he intended to make a Set-off against the Money which he had borrowed of the Rajah Nobkissin?

A. He did.

Q. Was Rajah Nobkiffin present at the Settlement of the Account between his Debt and Mr. Hastings's Set-off?

A. He was not.

Q. Was any One for him?

A. None.

Q. Do you know that he was consulted upon any Part of the Transaction?

A. I do not.

Q. When Mr. Hastings desired Bonds to himself from the Company, as for Money disbursed by him for their Service out of his private Cash, did he (Mr. Hastings) acquaint you why he made this Representation, and demanded these Bonds?

A. He did not.

Q. Did he tell you at all of his Intention to demand the Bonds?

A. On the 5th of January 1781, he directed me to make the Application.

Q. Did you know at that Time that the Money paid was not out of Mr. Hastings's private Cash?

A. I did.

Q. Whether it did not appear extraordinary to you, that Mr. Hastings should give to himself, as a Member of the Board, Bonds which you knew to be granted upon a false Pretence?

A. I certainly could not have considered it an ordinary Case.

Q. Whether you ever asked Mr. Hastings, from that Time till the 22d of May 1782, for any Explanation of that Transaction?

A. I did not.

Q. What were your Motives, on seeing this extraordinary Transaction, for not asking an Explanation from Mr. Hastings?

A. I believe I answered that Question Yesterday, by saying that I did not think that it would have been proper for me to have forced Mr. Hastings to have revealed what he chose to conceal.

Q. From what Sort of Paper was the Account, N^o 2, made up?

A. From a detached Paper in the Persian Language.

Q. Who read it to you?

A. It was a Paper in the Persian Language read to me by the Moonshy.

Q. Did the Moonshy read it from any regular Book?

A. From a detached Paper.

Q. Was it verified in any Respect by a Reference to any Book, or any Voucher?

A. It was not; I mean the Parts read to me by the Moonshy was not.

Q. Are you sure it was all read to you by the Persian Moonshy?

A. No, Three Lines were; the Three First Lines were read to me by the Moonshy; the Rest is extracted from the Accounts kept by Cantoo Baboo's People, of the Receipts and Disbursements of Mr. Hastings during his Absence from the Presidency.

Q. From which of them?

A. I do not recollect the Person, some common Sircar or other who was in Attendance at the House.

Q. What Language was it in?

A. Mr. Hastings's Accounts were kept in the Bengal Language by Cantoo Baboo's People; they were brought to my House to a Native Writer, who understood enough of the English Language to translate them; I corrected the Language that he used, and the Arrangement that he adopted, so as to make the proper Entries of the Transactions in Mr. Hastings's private Books.

Q. Whether you understood enough of the Bengal Language yourself to make out an Account in it?

A. I do not.

Q. Who was that Sircar, or whatever other Officer he was, that made out that Account?

A. The Account N^o 2, I made out from the Accounts originally kept in the Bengal Language by Cantoo Baboo's People.

Q. Had you the Inspection of those Books?

A. I had not.

Q. Whether the Bengal Papers, from which this Account was made out, were put into your Hands?

A. They were not.

Q. Can you say then that there might not be more in these Bengal Papers than was read to you?
A. I certainly cannot.

Q. Whether the Persian Paper was a loose Paper, or Part of any regular Book?

A. I have already said it was a detached Paper.

Q. Whether any Book from which that Paper might be taken, might not have contained much greater Sums than are there stated?

A. I have said that the Paper read to me by the Moonshy was not taken from a Book.

Q. What Means then of Authentication, or of Reference, had it?

A. None that I know of.

Q. Why do no Dates appear to the several Receipts in that Account?

A. The Payments were made in a Variety of Rupees: I thought it sufficient to check the Total of the Rupees with the Total of the Account as given to me by the Moonshy, allowing for the Rundyveaan, or Exchange. I did not think it necessary to state how much of each particular Sort of Rupees was received in any One Month.

Q. Is it usual in Accounts not to state the Time of the Receipt?

A. If the Account is a daily Account, of course each Day's Receipt would be stated; but if it is a general Account, and such a Degree of Precision is not thought necessary, I suppose it would not contain it.

Q. Whether or no it is usual to make out an Account of Monies received, without any Date at all?

A. An Account is generally formed according to the Description given of it. I endeavoured to state the Particulars of the Sums of Money received, and did not think it necessary to state the Dates.

Question repeated.

A. The Account in Question is an Account containing the Particulars of another Account, and that Account does not state the Amount received, either on each Day, or in each Month.

Question repeated.

A. It depends upon the Degree of Precision which the Person who draws out the Account thinks necessary, to be sure.

Q. Whether it is usual to make out an Account of Receipts of Money without any Dates at all?

A. It sometimes is done so, at other Times it is not done so.

Q. In the Treasury Accounts of Bengal?

A. The Treasury Accounts of Bengal are kept daily, and of course it must be stated upon the Day when it is received.

Q. Whether Mrs. Hastings does not appear in that Account as the Receiver of a Present of a Lack of Rupees?

A. Certainly Mrs. Hastings's Name is affixed to a Present of One Lack of Rupees from the Nabob; but I do not believe Mrs. Hastings to have received any Part of it, because Mr. Hastings has acknowledged the Whole of it as received by him.

Q. Whether this Present being made to Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Hastings's Consent has been obtained for the Transfer of this Money to the Company?

A. How can I take upon myself to answer that: I do not know that she has given any such Consent.

(Cross examined by the Counsel for the Defendant.)

Q. Whether all the several Sums, specified in Pages 1114 and 1115, in the Account of the 22d of May 1782, have been, in fact, applied to the publick Service; or whether any Part of them has been converted by Mr. Hastings to his own Use?

A. They have all been converted to the Company's Service, and none of them to Mr. Hastings's private Use.

Q. Did Mr. Hastings of his own Accord communicate to you the Receipt of the several Sums contained in the Account in Question, or was such Communication made in consequence of any Enquiries from you?

A. Mr. Hastings communicated it of his own Accord.

Q. Was the Letter and Account of the 22d of May 1782, written by you at the Request of Mr. Hastings?

A. It was.

Q. Was the Letter sealed up by Mr. Hastings in your Presence?

A. It was.

Q. Was it then delivered to you for the Purpose of being transmitted to England by the First Opportunity?

A. I took it away with me from Alepoore, Mr. Hastings's Country House, where it was written, for that Purpose.

Q. From the Time it was sealed and delivered to you, did it remain closed till the 16th of December 1782?

A. To the best of my Judgement and Belief it did.

Q. For what Purpose was it then opened?

A. To be accompanied by an Affidavit, that it was actually written on the Day on which it bore Date.

Q. Whether any Alterations were made in the Letter or Account between the Time of its being originally written, and the Moment of its final Dispatch?

A. Not the least.

Q. Did you ever receive, directly or indirectly, from Mr. Hastings, any Instructions not to send it to England, or was the Delay in sending it owing to Mr. Hastings in any Respect whatever?

A. I did not receive any such Instructions, and the Delay was purely accidental; it was the Delay in the Departure of the Lively, by which, from the first, it was intended to have been sent.

Q. Were the Bonds, mentioned in your Letter of the 5th of August 1786, delivered to you before Mr. Hastings went up the Country in July 1781?

A. They were taken by me from the Treasury as a Thing of course, in Obedience to the Orders of the Governor General and Council for granting these Bonds.

Q. Did Mr. Hastings, in fact, ever receive One Rupee of Principal or Interest, of the Sums for which these Bonds were granted?

A. Not One.

Q. Did they ever constitute Part of Mr. Hastings's private Cash, or were they at once, without passing through his Hands, paid into the publick Treasury, and applied to the publick Service?

A. Do you mean the Bonds?

Q. The Sums for which they were taken?

A. They never made Part of Mr. Hastings's private Cash, but passed immediately into the publick Treasury.

Q. Did those Bonds ever form Part of Mr. Hastings's Fortune, in any Statement which you, in keeping his Accounts, ever made of his Property?

The Question was objected to by the Managers for the Commons.

The Counsel for the Defendant were heard in Answer to the Objection.

Then the Question was read to the Witness; and he said,

A. They never did.

Q. Were there not Four Bonds taken on the Whole; Two for the Dinagepore Money, One for the Nuddes Money, and another Bond, N° 84, for a Lack of Rupees advanced by Mr. Hastings from his own private Cash, and furnished to Chinnagee Boosla?

A. There were Four Bonds taken.

The Witness was directed to withdraw.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Q Was the latter sealed up by the Plaintiff's agent? A It was.

Q. Was it then delivered to you for the purpose of being transmitted to England? A. Yes.

Q. From the time it was laid and delivered up until 1794

[illegible][illegible]

10. The following is a list of the names of the persons who were examined on the 10th day of the month of June, 1864, and the results of the examination:

At They were taken by me from the Treasury as a thing of doubt, in accordance to the

the following persons were shown to the witnesses, and the fact

[illegible]

...the ... of the ...

and sent to China for the purpose of

[illegible]

Q. During the time in question, were the witnesses in the habit of frequently communicating with each other, and if so, in what manner?

It was not until 1904, for a lack of space, that the first edition of the book was published. The book was published by the University of Chicago Press, and it was the first of a series of books published by the University of Chicago Press. The book was published in 1904, and it was the first of a series of books published by the University of Chicago Press.

The following was checked to wit: [illegible] which apparently [illegible]

Q. I think that he had no right to have the money taken out of the bank.

④ The things I've done to
by hanging them as a cultural statement.
Would it not have been advisable
to have written down as they stood

[illegible]

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California:

100

Die Luna, 28^a Aprilis 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the Commons, they might proceed in their Reply.

The Counsel for the Defendant informed the House, they should now proceed with the Cross Examination of Mr. Larkins.

WILLIAM LARKINS Esquire was again called in, and cross-examined, as follows:

Q. Whether the Bonds of which you were speaking when last examined, are those on which Mr. Hastings had never received One Rupee of Principal or Interest; the Three Bonds that were taken, Two for the Dinagepore, and One for the Nudca Money?

A. They were.

Q. Were not these Bonds taken in the First Loan, and the Bond No. 89, taken in the Second Loan?

The Printed Minutes, Page 1155, were shewn to the Witness; and he said:

A. They were.

Q. Was not the Second Loan adapted to the Purpose of remitting Money to England; and the First Loan to that of investing Money that was to be kept in India?

A. They were so.

Q. Was the Bond, N^o 89, taken for the Lack of Rupees advanced by Mr. Hastings from his own private Cash, and sent to Chinnajee Boosla?

A. It was.

Q. You have been asked, whether Mr. Hastings might not at any Time have drawn out the Money that was deposited in the Publick Treasury, in his Name, belonging to the Company, to which you have answered, that he might: Did Mr. Hastings, in fact, ever draw out One Rupee of such Money, after the Moment when it was first paid in?

A. He never did.

Q. During the Period in Question, was Mr. Hastings in the Habit of frequently borrowing Money for himself, and on his own Account, at a very high Interest?

A. Mr. Hastings did borrow frequently Sums of Money, for which he gave Bonds bearing Ten and Twelve per Cent. Interest.

Q. At the Time of borrowing such Money, would it have been peculiarly advantageous to Mr. Hastings to have made use of the Deposit which stood in his Name, and which it is admitted he might at any Time have drawn out?

A. If Mr. Hastings had chosen to have taken that Liberty with the Property, which apparently was his, he might have saved himself a considerable Expence of Interest.

Q. At the Time when Mr. Hastings was borrowing Money in the Manner and on the Terms you have described, could he have converted into Cash the Three Bonds in Question?

A. I think that he might have sold them all, if he had been so disposed to do so.

Q. Would it not have been advantageous to Mr. Hastings to have raised Money on those Bonds by pledging them as a collateral Security?

A. He might have done so.

Q. Were they, in fact, ever taken out of your Possession for such a Purpose, or was such a Use ever made of them?

A. They never were taken out of my Possession for such a Purpose, and of course no such Use was ever made of them.

Q. You have said, that at One Time the Company stood debited in the publick Accounts for Interest on these Bonds, but that, in fact, not One Rupee of Principal or Interest was ever paid;

was this Entry made in consequence of any special Directions from Mr. Hastings or you, or as a Thing of course, in consequence of Bonds being taken?

A. The Company were charged with Interest on these Bonds in the same Manner as they were on every other Bond that had been granted; there were no particular Directions given, either by Mr. Hastings or myself, or by the Governor General and Council.

Q. The Company being debited for the Interest upon these Bonds, was it not of course for you to have received it when it became due, if you had considered these Bonds as the Property of Mr. Hastings?

A. I do not recollect what Instructions I did receive from Mr. Hastings, in regard to these Bonds, between the Month of January 1781, when they were first applied for, and the 22d of May 1782, when I became completely acquainted with the Transaction. It is certain that I must have received some Intimation from Mr. Hastings which induced me not to demand the Interest on the Bonds as the same became payable, for otherwise I should have taken it up as a Thing of course: I did not take it up; but I do not know what Directions I received which induced me not to take it up. Some Directions I must have received, or I certainly should have taken it up.

Q. You have said that Mr. Hastings submitted the Property of the different Sums specified in the Account of the 22d of May 1782 to the Company; in making Use of this Expression, did you allude to any Conversation respecting the Subject between Mr. Hastings and yourself, or merely to your Recollection and Construction of the Two Letters of the 20th of January 1782, and of the 22d of May in the same Year?

A. Merely to the Recollection which I had of the Allusion contained in these Two Letters.

Q. You have been asked, whether Mr. Hastings himself kept any Accounts from which that of the 22d of May 1782 was made out; was Mr. Hastings in general a Man attentive to the State of his own private Accounts, or peculiarly the reverse?

A. Mr. Hastings was particularly negligent of the State of his private Accounts; it was with the utmost Difficulty that I could ever prevail upon him to pay any Attention to his private Affairs; for One Engagement that he made for that Purpose which he actually fulfilled, of investigating the State of his Affairs, he broke a great many indeed; he never would suffer me to trouble him with any Question respecting his private Affairs, but with the utmost Difficulty.

Q. Did Mr. Hastings entrust the keeping of his private Accounts, and the Management of his own pecuniary Concerns chiefly to you?

A. Entirely so.

Q. Do you know whether the Sums which form the Account contained in the Letter of the 22d of May 1782, in Pages 121-2 of the printed Minutes, were in fact expended by Mr. Hastings, and applied to the Purposes stated in that Account?

A. I do.

Q. Were they so expended and applied?

A. They were.

Q. You have been asked, whether, during the Period of the Transactions in Question, you filled the Office of Accountant General, did you owe your Appointment to such Office to the Influence or Nomination of Mr. Hastings, or was you appointed by the Court of Directors in the usual Course of the Service?

A. I went into the Office as One of the youngest Assistants; I succeeded to the Head of it, and was appointed expressly so by the Court of Directors; I do not feel myself indebted to Mr. Hastings's Influence for that Nomination.

Q. In the printed Evidence, Page 243, there is an Extract of a Letter to the Court of Directors in the following Words: "This Plan was suggested by the Accountant General, Mr. Banker, and from his professional Abilities, Zeal for the public Service, and acknowledged Integrity, merits the most deliberate and candid Discussion." Signed, Cornwallis. Did you fill the Office of Accountant General at the Time of the Date of this Letter?

A. I filled the Office of Accountant General during the greatest Part of Lord Cornwallis's Government.

Q. During the Thirteen Years that Mr. Hastings presided over the Government of India, had you frequent and almost daily Opportunities of observing his Disposition and Conduct with respect to the public and his own private Concerns?

A. I had.

Q. Was

Q. Was he a Man of a sordid, venal, and mercenary Disposition, eager for his own private Interests at the Expense of the publick Welfare, or zealous for the publick Welfare to the Neglect of his own private Interests?

A. Mr. Hastings very much neglected his own private Affairs: I really know of no Act of Mr. Hastings which I can suppose him to have committed either from the Expectation of Gain, or for Gain itself. Mr. Hastings frequently embarrassed himself by Acts of Friendship towards Gentlemen in Calcutta, and was from that Circumstance very often under the Necessity of borrowing Money; I do not consider Mr. Hastings to have been the least venal; I think him very far from a sordid Man, the opposite of that Character.

Re-examined by the Managers for the Commons

Q. How often have you seen Mr. Hastings, his Agent, or Counsel, since you came from India?

A. I really cannot say how often I have seen them, but though I should say I have seen them every Day, if that had been the Case, I should not hesitate at saying so.

Q. Be so good to recollect; have you been in the Habit of seeing them, or any of them, pretty frequently?

A. I have.

Q. Have you had any Conversation with them upon the Subject of Mr. Hastings's Affairs relative to this Prosecution?

A. I have already said, that I did not feel myself at all precluded by any Duty I owed to the Honourable Managers from communicating to Mr. Hastings's Counsel the Questions which had been put to me by the Managers, and the Answers I gave to them, as far as I could recollect them: I am not ashamed to confess that before this Honourable Court The Honourable Managers will, I believe, recollect that I prefaced my Examination before the Committee with these Words; I admitted that I was the Friend of Mr. Hastings; I admit this here; but I told the Honourable Manager at the same Time, *magis minus veritas*. I am not afraid of being thought to have acted improperly.

Q. What Reflections or Observations Mr. Hastings's Agents made to you upon your communicating the Answers which you had given to the Committee?

A. Upon my Word I do not recollect; I took no Memorandum at the Time.

Q. You do recollect the Communication, but do not recollect what was said to you upon it, is that the Fact?

A. The Fact is so.

Q. How came you to recollect the Communication, and not to recollect the Observations made upon it?

A. Because I thought the Solicitor or Mr. Hastings, or his Counsel, were entitled to receive that Communication from me; I did not know that it was necessary that I should endeavour to preserve a Recollection of the Observations that they made upon these Communications.

Q. Do you recollect that they offered to furnish you with any Information from Mr. Hastings's private Books, which might enable you to supply the Defects of your Memory upon that Examination, or to explain those Things, which, for Want of Recourse to those Books, you have not been able to make clear to the Court?

A. I have not asked them for any such Information.

Q. Are you not sensible that such Defects of Memory and Information did actually exist?

A. Yes; I am.

Q. Whether you applied to them for any such Means of Information or Retollection?

A. I did not.

Q. Whether you recollect when it was that Mr. Hastings told you that the Bonds which he had taken were for the Dinagapore and Nudda Money?

A. The 22d of May 1782.

Q. Not before?

A. Not before.

Q. Did he tell you, at the same Time, that he had taken them from a secret Place?

A. He did not.

Q. Did he tell you that it was for Money issued from his private Cash?

A. He did not, because he knew that I knew the contrary.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether he gave you any Explanation upon the Subject?

A. I have already said, that I must have received some Intimation from Mr. Hastings, which induced me to consider these Bonds, though apparently his Property, not so; otherwise One Year after their Date I should have applied to the Treasury for the annual Interest which then became payable upon them. I did not do so. I do not now know why I did not do so; but I do know, that Mr. Hastings never told me, before the 22d of May 1784, any Thing that could have led me to suppose from whom that Money was obtained.

Q. Then inform the House, whether you have any Recollection at all of receiving any such previous Intimation from Mr. Hastings, or whether it is only a Conclusion of your own Reasoning?

A. I have no Recollection of when I received such an Intimation.

Q. Were these Bonds entered in Mr. Hastings's private Books?

A. They never were.

Q. Then did you enter in Mr. Hastings's private Books all the Objects of his Receipt?

A. The Question assumes a Circumstance for a Fact, which is not a Fact.

The Managers for the Commons desired the Question might be read to the Witness.

The Question was accordingly read by the Clerk.

Q. Then did you enter in Mr. Hastings's private Books all the Objects of his Receipt?

Then the Witness was asked by the House:

Q. What is the Fact you suppose to be assumed by the Question?

A. I thought the Question had assumed, that I had said that I had entered in Mr. Hastings's Books all the Objects of his Receipts.

Q. The Question is, Whether you did?

A. I perhaps have misunderstood the Question put by the Manager. I cannot take upon myself to say that Mr. Hastings's Books did; I have indeed said the contrary, that Mr. Hastings's Books did not contain all his Receipts; how then could I say that I had entered in those Books all the Objects of his Receipts?

Q. (By the Managers.) Then Mr. Hastings's private Books did not contain the Whole of Mr. Hastings's pecuniary Transactions of Receipt?

A. They did not certainly.

Q. Whether Mr. Hastings's private Books contained all the Objects of his private Expenditure?

A. Mr. Hastings may have received Money, and paid it away again, for any Thing I know. I therefore cannot take upon myself to swear that his Books do contain the Expenditure of every Rupee that came into his Possession.

Q. Whether you have not said, that Mr. Hastings was very careless in the Manner of keeping his Accounts?

A. I have.

Q. Whether there were not a vast Number of extremely minute Expenditures in that Sum of Money collected by you as a Set-off against Rajah Nobkissin's Money?

A. Those Particulars were delivered into my Office by Canto Baboo's People, the Particulars of which they gave in to me, without any particular Directions from Mr. Hastings as to the Degree of Minuteness they were to observe. They were entered in Mr. Hastings's Books as a Thing of course; and though Mr. Hastings might at different Times have heard of the Amount, the Particulars are not likely to have attracted his Attention.

Q. Whether you do not consider the Entry of a great Number of minute Expenditures as an exact Mode of keeping an Account?

A. It is.

Q. Then be so good as to inform this Court, whether it is not usual for Persons of Rank and Consideration in India to keep the Accounts of their minute Payments and Receipts, through the Means of their Sircars or Banyans of some Description or other?

A. It is.

Q. Whether or no the Payments of Mr. Hastings's Salary and known Emoluments did not usually pass through that Channel?

A. They did.

Q. What Reason have you to believe that Canto Baboo, who was Mr. Hastings's Sircar, was extremely negligent of his Affairs?

A. I have no Reason to believe that he was extremely negligent of his Master's Affairs.

Q. Then

Q. Then you are to be understood, that the Accounts of the principal People in Bengal are generally kept by their Banyans, and that Mr. Hastings's Banyan was not a Person negligent in his Accounts?

A. I do not take upon myself to say either in Affirmation or Contradiction of the Assumption of the Question; I do not know particularly what Attention Cantoo Baboo personally gave to Mr. Hastings's Affairs; I do not know that he was negligent.

Q. Whether or no you was always privy to the Accounts that passed between Cantoo Baboo and Mr. Hastings, and to all the Money Transactions that passed between Cantoo Baboo and Mr. Hastings, before they were brought to your private Office?

A. I never had any Concern with them until they came to my private Office; I never was present at any such Business between Cantoo Baboo and Mr. Hastings in my Life.

Q. Then, having said that you had great Difficulty to get Mr. Hastings to keep an Appointment to look at his private Accounts, had Cantoo Baboo the same Difficulty, to your Knowledge?

A. I believe just the same.

Q. How do you know it?

A. I can only know this from the Knowledge that I have of Mr. Hastings's Character.

Q. The Question means as to Cantoo Baboo?

A. With Cantoo Baboo I had very little personal Concern, and therefore I cannot satisfy the Court upon this Point.

Q. Whether, to your Knowledge, there was or was not a great Difficulty of getting Cantoo Baboo to attend to Mr. Hastings's Accounts?

A. I have no Reason to suppose that Mr. Hastings would not pay as much Attention to my Request to him to look into the State of his Affairs, as he would to a similar Request from Cantoo Baboo.

Q. Do you know that there was a Difficulty to get Cantoo Baboo to account with you for Mr. Hastings's private Affairs, and to keep his Appointments for that Purpose?

A. I believe I have not said such a Thing; Cantoo Baboo came to me whenever I had Occasion to apply to him; but however was but seldom. I do believe that, from the Year 1775 to the Year 1792, Cantoo Baboo was not One hundred Times in my House, and I speak very much within Compass.

Q. In what Manner did you make up Mr. Hastings's Books, from Weekly Accounts, from Monthly Accounts, or how?

A. Cantoo Baboo's Clerks brought the Bengal Accounts daily sometimes, at other Times monthly; indeed, whenever Occasion required, they were brought in the Bengal Language to my Native Writer at my House, who translated them into the best English that he could; I corrected them, and instructed him as to the Manner in which they were to be entered in Mr. Hastings's private Books.

Q. Then understand, that the Question is not about Cantoo Baboo personally; but whether from Cantoo Baboo's Office you have found any Difficulty in making up the Accounts?

A. I never had any Difficulty in obtaining Information from Cantoo Baboo, or his People, regarding any of Mr. Hastings's pecuniary Transactions; the Difficulty to which I have alluded, in my Deposition of To-day, was to get Mr. Hastings to look into the Accounts which I had received from Cantoo Baboo.

Q. Do you know for certain, or do you know of your own Knowledge, that Mr. Hastings did not regularly account with Cantoo Baboo, or some of his People?

A. I do not believe that Mr. Hastings ever did.

Q. The Question is, as to your Knowledge, and not as to your Belief?

A. Then I do not know that he did.

Q. Do you know that he did not; do you know any Instance in which he did not?

A. I know of none in which he did.

Q. Answer whether you know any Instance in which he did not?

A. I conceive that I have answered the Question.

The Managers for the Commons desired the Question might be read to the Witness.

The same was accordingly read by the Clerk.

The Witness said:

A. I do not feel myself able to answer the Question any further than I have.—I cannot swear he did not.—I can only swear as to what I know Mr. Hastings did do; but how can I swear that I know he did not do any Thing?

The Four last Questions, and Five last Answers thereto, were ordered to be read to the Witnesses.

The same were accordingly read by the Clerk:

Q. Whether you know of any Instance of Mr. Hastings having neglected it?

A. I do not know of any Instance in which I could have thought it necessary for Mr. Hastings to have done so.

Q. Necessary to have neglected?

A. No; necessary for Mr. Hastings to have made such Enquiries of Cantoo Baboo's People:—I have no Reason to suppose Mr. Hastings would have been more anxious in making Enquiries of Cantoo Baboo's People, than he was of applying to me:—I know of no Instance in which he would have applied to them, in which he would not have applied to me:—I could never get him to look into his own Affairs but with very great Difficulty.

Q. Whether the Accounts of Receipt and Payment did not pass between those People and Mr. Hastings before they came to you at all?

A. I am almost certain not; I believe not, certainly.

Q. You will recollect yourself?

A. I cannot suppose Mr. Hastings to have called Cantoo Baboo's People before him to account with them; but I do not believe that he ever did such a Thing.

The Managers for the Commons desired the last Question but One might be read to the Witnesses.

The same was accordingly read by the Clerk.

The Witnesses said:

A. I believe they did not; I have no such Idea.

Q. Who brought Mr. Hastings's Money to you?

A. Mr. Hastings's Money was not brought to me.

Q. Who gave you the Account of the Expenditures?

A. Cantoo Baboo's People.

Q. Then why are you not to be understood, that the Whole of the Receipt and Expenditure passed through Cantoo Baboo's People, before it came at all to you?

A. I do not know why I should not be so understood.

Q. Whether these People could have received all Mr. Hastings's Money, and expended it at their Pleasure, without any Controul, either on the Part of Mr. Hastings, or on your Part?

A. I certainly frequently thought the Controul I had over them very insufficient for Mr. Hastings's Security; that was the Reason I had frequently for requesting Mr. Hastings to look into his private Affairs; but it was very seldom indeed that I could prevail upon him to do so; and I am very well persuaded that he must have suffered great Loss from Cantoo Baboo's People, knowing how very inattentive Mr. Hastings was to what was charged in his Accounts.

Q. Then, whether Cantoo Baboo may not have received great Sums of Money from Mr. Hastings, without your knowing any Thing either of the Receipt or of the Expenditure?

A. He may, or he may not, have done so; but I do not believe that he did.

Q. Whether you have not just answered, that you believe Mr. Hastings had lost considerable Sums of Money, or something to that Effect, by Means of Cantoo Baboo and his People?

A. I dare say Mr. Hastings has been charged heavily for whatever was provided by Cantoo Baboo's People, for they knew very well that Mr. Hastings did not look after his private Accounts; and they must have known that my Controul over them was very insufficient.

Q. Then, as Cantoo Baboo's People may have expended Mr. Hastings's Money dishonestly, how do you not know that they were more exact in the Accounts of the Receipt, than in the Expenditure?

A. I do not know how I am to answer to a Question, how I do not know a Thing: If I know a Thing, I can say that I know it.

Q. In

Q. In an Account which you know to be irregularly kept, and thus to be irregularly kept in point of Expenditure, what Reason have you to think that it was more regularly kept with regard to the Receipt?

A. I have no Reason.

Q. Then do you not know that Cantoo Baboo may have received considerable Sums of Money on Account of Mr. Hastings, without giving you any Information at all upon the Subject?

A. I do not believe that any considerable Sum of Money could have been received by Cantoo Baboo's People, in the Manner stated by this Question.

Q. Answer the Question?

A. I really do not know how I am to answer Questions, of what a Man may have done, or may do, or might do; I can only answer to what I know a Man has done.

Q. Whether, in fact, Cantoo Baboo had not received considerable Sums of Money for Mr. Hastings, which you did not know till a considerable Time after the Receipt, and not from him in the First Instance?

A. Does the Question mean the Sums for which Bonds were taken?

Q. Answer, whether you do not know, in fact, that Cantoo Baboo had received considerable Sums for Mr. Hastings, in the Manner described?

A. I know of no such.

Q. Do you not know of a Sum of Ten Lacks of Rupees received by Cantoo Baboo for Mr. Hastings, and not accounted for to you as a Part of Mr. Hastings's private Cash or otherwise?

A. I now understand the Question put, which I did not before. — Cantoo Baboo accompanied Mr. Hastings up the Country; I mean, up to Benares and Lucknow. Soon after Mr. Hastings came back, Cantoo Baboo's People gave in the Account of the Receipts and Disbursements which had taken place during Mr. Hastings's Absence. In this Account the Ten Lacks of Rupees received from the Vizier is stated as an Article of Receipt.

Q. How came you, then, to say that you knew of no such Instance?

A. Because I misunderstood the Question put.

Q. Whether Mr. Hastings had not some other Accountants in the Receipt of Presents, in the Receipt of Money, besides Cantoo Baboo and his People?

A. If he had any such, it never came to my Knowledge.

Q. Can you tell how Cantoo Baboo came not to keep an Account of the original Receipt of Ten Lack of Rupees, the Expenditure of which was accounted for to you by Cantoo Baboo?

A. I fancy I must have misunderstood the Question.

Q. Whether or no there was not a Receipt of Ten Lacks of Rupees kept in the Persian Language, by a Persian Moonshy, and not by Cantoo Baboo?

A. I did not consider the Paper read over to me by the Moonshy as a Receipt; it was a Memorandum of the Presents made to Mr. Hastings, which Cantoo Baboo's People received.

Q. How comes it that it was kept in the Persian Language by the Moonshy, and not in the Bengal Language by Cantoo Baboo?

A. I really do not know.

Q. Whether it does not appear that some Accounts were kept in another Language, by other Persons than by Cantoo Baboo?

A. The Moonshy certainly did keep the Particulars of the Sums for which Bills of Exchange were given to Cantoo Baboo to realize. Mr. Hastings might not choose to let Cantoo Baboo know, at the Time, by whom those Presents had been made; and I suppose that was the Reason why the Account was kept by the Moonshy in the Persian Language; it was more in the Course of Business for the Moonshy to be made acquainted with such Presents than Cantoo Baboo.

Q. Whether you do not know that Mr. Hastings had another Accountant, a Bengalee, besides Cantoo Baboo, for the Receipts of Money?

A. Gunga Govind Sing received Sums of Money by Mr. Hastings's Directions: I suppose him to be the Person alluded to by the Description given in the Question.

Q. Has Gunga Govind Sing ever directly accounted with you, either for the Receipt or Expenditure of any Money?

A. He never has.

Q. What

Q. What Time do you fix for the borrowing of Money from various People upon Bonds by Mr. Hastings?

A. Mr. Hastings borrowed Money very soon after he arrived in Bengal, and continued in the Habit of doing so till he left Bengal.

Q. Do you recollect from whom he borrowed those Sums of Money?

A. From a Variety of People. Mr. Hastings was very indifferent as to the Persons from whom he borrowed it.

The Question repeated.

A. I believe I can mention the Names of some few Persons: Gopaul Doss's House was one of them, and many of the Bankers, the great Shroffs in Calcutta, and from Europeans too. I can give no other Answer to the Question.

Q. Did those Borrowings appear in your Books?

A. Those Borrowings appeared in the Books kept by me for Mr. Hastings.

Q. Do you remember the Payments, to whom they were made, and when entered?

A. Indeed I do not.

Q. Then you do remember the Borrowing, but do not remember the Payments?

A. I only remember that they must have been paid; because when I left India I do not know that Mr. Hastings was indebted to any Body there: He was so at the Time that he left India, and I discharged the Debt for him as his Agent. I have no distinct Recollection of the Times when, or the Persons to whom such Repayments were made.

Q. Answer, whether or no the Payments were ever entered, to your Knowledge, in Mr. Hastings's private Books, and how many of them?

A. As the Bonds were discharged during Mr. Hastings's Stay in India, the Payments were entered in Mr. Hastings's Books: I cannot recollect how many.

Q. Are you sure they were so entered? Can you undertake to swear that they were so entered?

A. I know of no Bond which Mr. Hastings executed in India which he did not discharge, and for which the Payments were not entered in his Accounts, excepting those upon which I have been examined; I mean those granted by him to Nobkissin.

Q. I desire to know specifically, whether you undertake to swear that the Money borrowed of Gopaul Doss was actually paid, yea or no, as appears upon the Books?

A. I cannot doubt that any Sum charged as paid by Mr. Hastings's Books was paid.

Q. Say specifically, whether the Sum of Money which you state to have been borrowed from Gopaul Doss was entered as paid in your Books?

A. Such Part of it as was discharged during the Time of Mr. Hastings's Residence in Bengal must have been entered in Mr. Hastings's Books.

The Managers for the Commons desired the Question might be read to the Witnesses.

The same was accordingly read by the Clerk.

The Witness said,

A. The Remainder could not, because it was not paid till after Mr. Hastings went away, and he had taken the Books with him; the Remainder having been paid by me as his Agent, was charged as such in the Account Current that I transmitted to him in England during the Time of my being in Bengal.

Q. How much was paid of Gopaul Doss's Debt before Mr. Hastings left India?

A. I really do not know.

Q. How much remained unpaid when Mr. Hastings took away his Books?

A. I cannot tell even that.

Q. Did not you pay it after he went away?

A. I did; but I really do not recollect what the Amount was that I did pay; I paid it in small Sums, as I could collect in Mr. Hastings's Money after he went away.

Q. Whether you ever took any Acquittance for any of those Payments, or kept any Account of your Trust to collect Mr. Hastings's Debts, and to pay any Arrears that were due from him?

A. I did

A. I did take an Acquittance, which Acquittance I delivered over to Mr. Hastings's Attorney when I left Calcutta; and I did furnish to Mr. Hastings an Account of the Trust which he had delegated to me.

Q. Did you keep no Account of the Management of that Trust in your own Hands, no Copy or Duplicate of the Account and Execution of that Money Trust in your own Hands?

A. I did. I have it in my Possession, and am ready to produce it, if the Court shall think fit: But it is an Account of Receipts and Payments.

Q. Then, why have you thought proper to say that you recollect nothing of the Matter?

A. As I have got Accounts of them, I chuse to depend upon those Accounts rather than upon my own Recollection.

Q. Recollect what the original Sum of Money was that was borrowed, and what the Arrear was that you paid?

A. I do not recollect the Sums applicable to the Question.

Q. Whether or no the whole Sum of Money borrowed from Gopaul Doss, leaving such an Arrear, appears upon your Account Books or not?

A. What was paid during Mr. Hastings's Residence in India was included in Mr. Hastings's private Books; what was paid after by myself is included in mine: I never did attempt to recollect Numbers when I had entered those Numbers in a Book, preferring always to refer to the Book itself.

Q. What Security had you that the Demand upon you should not be indefinite, if you had no Voucher to shew what the Sum of Money originally borrowed was?

A. I knew from Mr. Hastings's private Books what the Amount of the Loan was, because when borrowed, it formed a Part of his Receipts. I also knew from Mr. Hastings's Books how much of the Sum borrowed had been paid when Mr. Hastings left India. I abstracted from those Books the Sums owing to and by him, and I collected the one and discharged the other, according to the Extracts which I made at that Time.

Q. Then you are to be understood that you did keep some such Account?

A. I received from Mr. Hastings a Letter of Instructions for my Conduct as his Agent; I kept as a Part of my own Accounts, what I received and paid for him; I have no other Accounts than what I have described.

Q. Then you are to be understood that you did keep an Account of the Money borrowed from Gopaul Doss, and the Payment?

A. I kept such Accounts for Mr. Hastings.

Q. After Mr. Hastings's Departure?

A. After Mr. Hastings's Departure I kept the Account of the Payments.

Q. But not of the Receipts?

A. Mr. Hastings could not have borrowed Money after he left Bengal from Gopaul Doss's People.

Q. Did not you say that Mr. Hastings had Debts due to him, which you collected?

A. I did.

Q. Whether Mr. Hastings borrowed any other Money upon Bond at and about the Time of his borrowing Money from Rajah Nobkissin?

A. I do not know that he did; I rather think that Mr. Hastings must have applied the Money that he borrowed from Nobkissin to discharge other Bonds.

Q. At what Time did he borrow that Money from Rajah Nobkissin?

A. I have already said, in my former Day's Examination, that I do not recollect it, and I do not recollect it even now.

Q. Whether or no, when Mr. Hastings kept Bonds by him as Creditor to the Company, it would not have relieved the Company to have delivered up these Bonds?

A. It would have relieved them no further than by diminishing the Amount of their Debts.

Q. Then why did Mr. Hastings borrow great Sums of Money at an exorbitant Interest to his own Disadvantage, when he had Money producing no Interest from the Company, and might have applied it in Diminution of their Bond Debt?

A. I never asked Mr. Hastings that Question.

Q. At what Time was it when the Interest must first have accrued upon these Bonds, so as to have been paid; when was the Interest first demandable upon those Bonds?

A. On

A. On N^o 1539, from the 1st of October 1781—On N^o 1540, from the 2^d of October 1781—On N^o 1354, from the 23^d of November 1781. On these Dates Mr. Hastings was not in Calcutta. I had them in my Possession; I was his Attorney, and if I had not received some Intimation from him by which I felt myself precluded from acting in the ordinary Way of Business, I should certainly have demanded on those Dates the annual Interest on those Bonds; I did no such Thing; I cannot tell your Lordships why I did not do so; I wish I could.

Q. The Question is, at what Time the Interest upon those Bonds was demandable in court?

A. On the Dates I have just stated, the very Day Twelvemonth after.

Q. How soon after the accruing of that demandable Interest did Mr. Hastings inform you that the Bonds did not belong to him?

A. On or about the 22^d of May 1782.

Q. What Reason had you for keeping the Bonds in your Hands after Mr. Hastings had declared to the Company that the Money did not belong to him?

A. No other than that Mr. Hastings did not desire me to deliver them over to the Company.

Q. Then did you think yourself bound to keep these Bonds, which stated Sums of Money due to him by the Company, after he had declared the contrary; what was your Motive?

A. I did not receive any Directions from Mr. Hastings to deliver them up to the Company, and I thought that the less necessary to be done, as Mr. Hastings, on the 29th of May, had affixed an Indorsement upon them, which precluded any Demand ever being made upon the Company for them.

Q. Whether you know any Thing of those Sums of Money which you state to have been paid to Chinnajee Boodla?

A. I believe them to have been paid as they are stated to have been paid; I never saw the Money, either in the Receipt of it, or in the Payment of it.

Q. Upon whose Authority then do you know that such Money was ever paid?

A. Upon the Authority of the Records of the Council.

Q. Who were then Members of the Council?

A. Mr. Hastings, Mr. Francis, and the late Mr. Wheler.

Q. Then are you sure that the Payment of that Sum of Money appears at that Time upon the Records of the Council, and from whence does it appear to have issued?

A. The Records of the Council shew a Sum of Money to have been sent to the Mahratta Army; that Money did not pass through the publick Accounts until some Time after Remittances had been sent from Calcutta; Mr. Hastings applied for Bonds for those Sums; when he applied for those Bonds, the Sub-Treasurer was directed to charge the Amount to the Head of Secret Services, and to give Mr. Hastings Bonds for the same.

Q. What Vouchers were there produced at the Treasury, to your Knowledge, for the Application of that Money?

A. I do not know of any; but the Money was paid to Mr. Croftes, and by him, as Sub-Treasurer, sent to the Mahratta Army.

Q. Are you sure that Mrs. Croftes did send that Money to the Mahratta Army, and by whom?

A. Although I did not see the Money sent away, I have no Doubt but that it was sent away.

Q. Whether there is any Voucher upon the Company's Books for the Remittance and Receipt of that Money by Chinnajee Boodla?

A. I know of no such Voucher for the Receipt of the Money; I suppose it to have been acknowledged by Chinnajee Boodla in his Correspondence with the Governor General.

Q. Whether it is the Way of the Treasury there to keep Accounts of Sums of Money paid from the publick Treasury on Account of Cash advanced by an Individual on Loan, without any Vouchers of its having been paid or applied in the Manner stated?

A. When an Individual sends Money to the Treasury, he of course obtains a Bond for the same, if he has sent it there for that Purpose; Vouchers are seldom required for Receipts; with respect to the Payment to which the Question alludes, I conceive the Sub-Treasurer to have had a Voucher for the Entry in the Order of Council, by which he was directed to grant the Bonds.

Q. The

Q. The Question is not of the Bonds, but whether it is usual in the Treasury respecting Money for circumstances, not to have any Voucher for the Expenses agreeably to the Terms of the Order? A. There is no other Instance of the Kind alleged to be the Question, at least none has come within my Knowledge.

Q. Then this whole Transaction was entirely out of Course; is it to be so understood? A. It certainly was.

Q. Whether or no you recollect that at or about the Year 1774 or 1775, Mr. Croftes did not confess himself to have made very erroneous Entries in the Treasury? A. I recollect no such Thing.

The Managers for the Commons stated, that it was in Proof that the Witness had said that Mr. Croftes did.

The Witness said,

A. I beg it may be produced; I request that this particular Circumstance may be very fully stated to the Court, because the Validity of my Testimony is very much affected by what has just passed; I recollect very well what the Honourable Manager means; but it has no more to do with the Point, than a Circumstance that happened in Utopia, if there is such a Thing.

Then the printed Minutes were shewn to the Witness, and the Witness said,

A. I appear, as Sub-Accountant in the Year 1775, to have delivered in to the Government, a Statement of the Nabob Asuph ul Dowlah, and the Nabob Nudjim ul Dowlah, and the Nabob Mowbaric ul Dowlah, differing from what Mr. Croftes had delivered in to the Board; but I cannot find that I have taken upon myself to say, that Mr. Croftes' Account was erroneous; I did not collect the Transaction when the Question was asked.

Q. Do you not know that Mr. Croftes himself had confessed it?

Then the following Question and Answer were read over to the Witness:

Q. Whether or no you recollect that, at or about the Year 1774 or 1775, Mr. Croftes did not confess himself to have made very erroneous Entries in the Treasury? A. I recollect no such Thing.

Then the Witness said,

A. Well, I do not now even recollect any such Confession from Mr. Croftes; but still may have been such a Confession from Mr. Croftes.

Q. Is not the Error admitted on the Face of the Account, you having been then Sub-Accountant?

A. It is impossible for me, at the Distance of Twenty Years, to recollect such Circumstances, as those that were then delivered in the Course of Business; how can I take upon myself to swear to them?

Q. Was it not an Error admitted by all the Parties in the Account, and a material One, and ordered to be corrected and adjusted in the Account?

A. I really cannot recollect, at this Distance of Time, what has or has not been admitted.

Q. Whether you have ever explained to Lord Cornwallis any Part of the Transactions of Mr. Hastings with relation to the private Receipt of Money?

A. I may have discoursed with Lord Cornwallis upon this Subject, and I dare say I have; but I really do not recollect what I have said to his Lordship upon that Subject.

Q. Whether or no you gave any Information to Lord Cornwallis of any Arrear due to Mr. Hastings from Gunga Govind Sing for Money alleged to be received by Mr. Hastings from the Province of Dinagore to be applied to the Use of the Company?

A. I do not recollect having given any such Information, but I beg Leave to say, that I do not mean positively to swear that I may not have conversed with Lord Cornwallis upon the Subject.

Q. Did you not, being Accountant General, inform Lord Cornwallis, or any other Person, that such a Sum of Money was due to the Publick upon a Quabdat given to Mr. Hastings, and might be recovered for the Use of the Publick?

A. Lord Cornwallis did not arrive in India until after I had written my Letter to Mr. Devaynes: Having written that Letter, knowing, as I did, that the Letter would be produced and made

made public. I felt myself not in the least precluded from conversing with Lord Cornwallis upon the Subject: the Letter, in fact, amounted to a Reference to the Company: if the Company thought it right to make the Demand upon Gunga Govind Sing, or that such a Demand should be made upon him, it was in their Power to have done so; they did not do so: I never received from the Court of Directors any Orders to give them any further Information than what I had given in my Letter to Mr. Devaynes; and as long as I remained in India, I know of none having been given to the Governor and Council.

Q. Was any Information given to Lord Cornwallis of the large Arrear upon the Cabbolat of Patna?

A. I may have conversed upon this, and most probably have.

Q. Whether your Recollection serves you, that you have informed Lord Cornwallis of such a Balance due?

A. If the Question means by Information, that I told such a Circumstance to Lord Cornwallis, with an Intent that it should operate upon his publick Conduct, I have done no such Thing; what I may have said in private Conversation to Lord Cornwallis, I cannot take upon myself to swear to; I really never expected to be asked such a Question by anybody.

Q. Whether or no you would have given an Account of these secret Transactions between you and Mr. Hastings to the Company, if Mr. Hastings had not expressly ordered you so to do, such an Account as it was?

A. I certainly should not; and should have thought myself to have been a base Man if I had done so. I became acquainted with these Circumstances through the Medium of a Confidence personally reposed in me, and therefore did not feel myself bound to take any publick Notice of them: I have said as much at the Conclusion of my Letter to Mr. Devaynes.

Q. Then you recollect that you have said that you was afraid that Sadanund had betrayed Mr. Hastings respecting the Present he had made to Mr. Hastings?

A. I do not recollect having said that; but I recollect having said, that at the Time when the Money was paid to me, I did apprehend Sadanund meant to betray Mr. Hastings: I told that Apprehension of mine to Mr. Hastings, who treated it with Scorn and Indifference.

Q. Whom do you imagine Sadanund had betrayed the Secret to?

A. I did not apprehend any particular Person that Sadanund had betrayed Mr. Hastings to; but I did suppose it very possible that Sadanund would have told Mr. Francis this very Circumstance.

Q. Whether you recollect what Time it was that you understood from Mr. Hastings that Gunga Govind Sing gave to Mrs. Wheeler the Sum of Ten thousand Pounds, or thereabouts, from the Money that he ought to have paid Mr. Hastings?

A. I have already said, that some Time after the 22d of May 1782, but how long after I cannot take upon myself to say, I reminded Mr. Hastings of the Circumstance of there being a Balance in Gunga Govind Sing's Charge: When I reminded Mr. Hastings of this, he seemed very much vexed, and told me that the Man had pretended to have applied it, during his Absence, in the Purchase of Jewels, or Diamonds, or Pearls, for a Present to Mrs. Wheeler.

Q. Can you call to Mind, by comparing any Circumstances, when it was that Mr. Hastings told you this?

A. I really cannot, although I have taken much Pains to investigate this Matter.

Q. Did you ask Mr. Hastings, whether he recollected at what Time it was he informed you of it?

A. I told Mr. Hastings, that I recollected the Circumstance so strongly, that although he did not recollect it, as I understood was the Case, I could not avoid saying that I recollected it, and should swear so if I was examined as to that Point. Mr. Hastings then said, "Larkins, it must be so then." Further I know not.

Q. At what Time was this Conversation?

A. Since my Arrival.

Q. Was it before the Time of your Examination before the Committee?

A. I believe, indeed I know, that it was after the First Day's Examination at the Committee: that this Circumstance passed in Conversation between me and Mr. Hastings.

Q. Then are you to be understood that Mr. Hastings declared he had forgot that he had told you that the Money had been so applied?

A. It is to be so understood.

Q. That Mr. Hastings had forgot it?

A. Had forgot that he had said so.

Q. Did you understand that he had actually forgot the Fact of the Application of Ten thousand Pounds out of Forty, for which he had received a Caboolat from Gunga Govind Sing?

A. Certainly; and I have no Doubt but what Mr. Hastings had forgot it at the Time he said so to me; and I have no Doubt that at the Time Mr. Hastings said he did not recollect it, that it was a Matter which had entirely escaped his Recollection. I did not choose to give up mine, because it was a peculiar Circumstance which had at the Time made a strong Impression upon my Mind.

Q. Whether Mr. Hastings did not recollect that there was a very great Arrear due from Gunga Govind Sing upon the Face of the Account of what he ought to have received on the Caboolat?

A. I have not asked Mr. Hastings whether he does or does not recollect that.

Q. Do you think that Mr. Hastings never saw the Account transmitted to Mr. Devaynes by you, by Mr. Hastings's own special Order?

A. I believe I sent that Account open to Mr. Hastings, for his Inspection.

Q. Whether in that Account Mr. Hastings's Dissatisfaction with the Excuses of Gunga Govind Sing, for paying that Money, is not expressly stated?

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Question.

Q. In that Account was there not expressed a great Dissatisfaction at the Excuses of Gunga Govind Sing?

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Question.

Q. Whether Mr. Hastings did not express his Dissatisfaction at Gunga Govind Sing?

A. I have already said that once or twice To-day, I believe.

Q. Did Mr. Hastings know that you had said that he had expressed great Dissatisfaction at Gunga Govind Sing's Excuses?

A. Mr. Hastings must have known that, if he had read my Letter to Mr. Devaynes.

Q. Whether One of these Excuses was not the Present of Jewels made by Gunga Govind Sing to Mrs. Wheler?

A. It was.

Q. At what Time was that Sum of Money given in that Manner?

A. I have not sworn that I know it to have been given in that Manner.

Q. As you understood from Mr. Hastings?—At what Time did you understand from Mr. Hastings that this Money was given in Jewels to Mrs. Wheler, by Gunga Govind Sing?

A. During Mr. Hastings's Absence.

Q. Absence, where?

A. From Calcutta in the Way to Benares and Lucknow.

Q. In what Year?

A. In the Year 1781.

Q. At what Time did Mr. Hastings leave Calcutta?

A. Some Time about the Month of July.

Q. At what Time was the Dinagapore Caboolat made?

A. The Account states the Payments upon that Caboolat, but I do not know the Date of the Caboolat.

Q. But the Dates of the Payment of the Caboolat, beginning with the first and ending with the last?

A. It must have been prior to the First and Second of October 1780.

Q. All the Payments?

A. All the Payments.

Q. Whether at that Time Mr. Hastings did not advance Two Lacks upon Bonds, upon the First and Second of October 1780?

A. Of the Sum of Three Lacks 6,973 Rupees, which I suppose to have been received upon that Caboolat, Two Lacks were paid on the First and Second of October 1780, to Mr. Croftes, the Sub-Treasurer.

Q. Why was not the Rest? Did Mr. Hastings ever assign to you any Reason why at that Time he did not advance Three Lacks instead of Two, Three having been received, and One not accounted for?

A. He did not.

Q. What Reason had you when you mentioned in your Letter the Dissatisfaction of Mr. Hastings at the Excuses of Gunga Govind Sing, for not mentioning, at that Time, the Causes of the Dissatisfaction, namely, what the Excuses were?

A. Because it did not come within the Description given of the Information that I was to give.

Q. Description given by whom?

A. I mean the Description given in the Requisition made to me by Mr. Hastings; I studied to render the Information complete according to the Requisition.

The Witness was directed to withdraw.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Erratum in Page 2779, Line Ult. for (of) read (or).

Die Martis, 29^o Aprilis 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor said,
Gentlemen, Managers for the Commons, you may proceed in your Reply.

Then the Managers for the Commons proposed to call Mr. Josiah Strahan, to prove a Bill of Discovery, filed by the Rajah-Nobkissin against the Defendant in the Court of Chancery, on the 22d June 1792, touching the Sum of Three Lacks of Rupees mentioned in the Sixth Article of Charge; and the several Pleas put in by the Defendant to the same.

Mr. JOSIAH STRAHAN was accordingly called in, and being sworn, was examined, as follows:

Q. What are those Papers you have in your Hand?

A. A Bill filed in the Court of Chancery on the 27th June 1792, against Warren Hastings Esquire, by the Rajah Nobkissin.

Q. What is the Date of the First Plea?

A. The 14th February 1793.

Q. What is the Date of the Second Plea?

A. The 25th of March 1793.

Q. Did you examine them with the Record?

A. I did.

Q. Are they true Copies?

A. Yes.

Q. Have they been in your Possession ever since?

A. They have.

The Witness was directed to withdraw.

The Managers for the Commons desired the Bill and the Pleas might be read.

The Counsel for the Defendant being asked if they made any Objection to the Copies being produced instead of the Original Record, said, They did not object on that Ground.

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Evidence.

The Managers for the Commons being heard in Answer to the Objection, and the Counsel for the Defendant in Reply,

The House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Luna, 5^o Maij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Speaker said,

"Gentlemen, Managers for the House of Commons, and you Gentlemen of Counsel for the Defendant, I am commanded by the Lords to inform you, that the Lords have resolved "That it is not competent to the Managers for the Commons to give in Evidence the Pleas put in by Warren Hastings Esquire, on the 14th of February and 25th of March 1793, to the Discovery prayed by a Bill in Chancery, filed against him by Rajah Nobkissin, on the 27th of June 1792, touching a Sum of Three Lacks of Rupees, or 34,000 l. Sterling Money, mentioned in the Sixth Article of Charge." Gentlemen, Managers for the Commons, you may proceed in your Reply.

The Managers for the Commons informed the House, they should now proceed to another Head of Evidence; and First, that the Counsel having, in Pages 1571 to 1581 of the printed Minutes inclusive, on the Benares Charge, in Pages 2124, 2138, and 2148 of the printed Minutes on the Charge of Presents, in Page 2287 of the printed Minutes on the Charge of Contracts, and in Pages 1905 and 1906 of the printed Minutes on the Begum Charge, given Evidence of the Distresses of the Country, as a Justification or Excuse of the irregular Acts of Extortion, Oppression, Bribery, and Peculation, charged against the Defendant in the Articles of Charge; they should next prove, that, contrary to the Act of Parliament, the Bombay Government commenced an unjust War against the Mahrattas; that the Defendant was sensible it was an unjust War, and yet did afterwards act in Support of it, and encouraged the Bombay Government, contrary to his Sense of Propriety, to proceed in a hostile Manner, and thereby created the said Distresses so offered in Excuse or Justification of his Conduct; for which Purpose they desired the Statute 13 Geo. III. Cap. 63, § 9. might be read.

The same was accordingly read by the Clerk, as follows:

"And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Governor General and Council, or the major Part of them, shall have, and they are hereby authorized to have, Power of superintending and controuling the Government and Management of the Presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen, respectively, so far and in so much as that it shall not be lawful for any President and Council of Madras, Bombay, or Bencoolen, for the Time being, to make any Orders for commencing Hostilities, or declaring or making War, against any Indian Princes or Powers, or for negotiating or concluding any Treaty of Peace, or other Treaty, with any such Indian Princes or Powers, without the Consent and Approbation of the said Governor General and Council first had and obtained, except in such Cases of imminent Necessity as would render it dangerous to postpone such Hostilities or Treaties until the Orders from the Governor General and Council might arrive; and except in such Cases where the said Presidents and Councils respectively shall have received special Orders from the said United Company; and any President and Council of Madras, Bombay, or Bencoolen, who shall offend in any of the Cases aforesaid, shall be liable to be suspended from his or their Office by the Order of the said Governor General and Council; and every President and Council of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen, for the Time being, shall, and they are hereby respectively directed and required to pay due Obedience to such Orders as they shall receive, touching the Premises, from the said Governor General and Council for the Time being, and constantly and diligently to transmit to the said Governor General and Council Advice and Intelligence of all Transactions and Matters whatsoever that shall come to their Knowledge, relating to the Government, Revenues, or Interest, of the said United Company; and the said Governor General and Council for the Time being shall, and they are hereby directed and required to pay due Obedience to all such Orders as they shall receive from the Court of Directors

of the said United Company, and to correspond from Time to Time, and constantly and diligently transmit to the said Court, an exact Particular of all Advices or Intelligence, and of all Transactions and Matters whatsoever, that shall come to their Knowledge, relating to the Government, Commerce, Revenues, or Interest, of the said United Company; and the Court of Directors of the said Company, or their Successors, shall, and they are hereby directed and required, from Time to Time, before the Expiration of Fourteen Days after the receiving any such Letters or Advices, to give in and deliver unto the High Treasurer, or Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the Time being, a true and exact Copy of such Parts of the said Letters or Advices as shall any Way relate to the Management of the Revenues of the said Company; and in like Manner to give in and deliver to One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the Time being, a true and exact Copy of all such Parts of the said Letters or Advices as shall any Way relate to the Civil or Military Affairs and Government of the said Company; all which Copies shall be fairly written, and shall be signed by Two or more of the Directors of the said Company."

The Managers for the Commons stated, They should next produce and read an Extract from a Consultation of the 22d of January 1775, of the Bombay Government, to prove the First Allegation above-mentioned, namely, That the Bombay Government did make an unjust War upon the Mahrattas contrary to the Act of Parliament, and the Orders of the Directors.

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Whole of the Evidence propoed by the Managers for the Commons to be produced by them on this Head.

The Managers for the Commons being heard in Answer to the said Objection, and the Counsel for the Defendant in Reply.

The House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Martis, 6^o Maij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Speaker said,

"Gentlemen, Managers for the House of Commons, and Gentlemen of Counsel for the Defendant, I am commanded by the Lords to inform you that the Lords have resolved, "That it is not competent to the Managers for the Commons to give in Evidence, that, contrary to the Act of Parliament, the Bombay Government commenced an unjust War against the Mahrattas; that Mr. Hastings was sensible it was an unjust War, and yet did afterwards act in Support of it, and encouraged the Bombay Government, contrary to his Sense of Propriety, to proceed in a hostile Manner, and thereby created those Necessities which he has offered, in Pages 1571 to 1581 of the printed Minutes inclusive, on the Benares Charge, in Pages 2124, 2138, and 2148 of the printed Minutes on the Charge of Presents, and in Page 2287 on the Charge of Contracts; and in Pages 1905 and 1906 on the Begum Charge, as a Justification or Excuse of the irregular Acts of Extortion, Oppression, Bribery, and Peculation, charged against him by the Articles of Charge."—Gentlemen, Managers for the Commons, you may proceed in your Reply.

The Managers for the Commons informed the House, That they desired to enter a deliberate Protest against the above Resolution of the House, and tendered the same in Writing, and desired the Terms of it might be entered upon the Minutes.

The House informed the Managers for the Commons, that they could not receive the same.

The Managers for the Commons stated, That the Counsel having given in Evidence, in the printed Minutes, Page 2097, a Consultation of the Committee of Circuit of the 11th July 1772, for the Purpose of shewing, amongst other Things, that the Appointment of Munny Begum was unanimously recommended, and that the Appointment of Rajah Goordass was supported by Two and opposed by Three of the Committee; and having also produced, in Page 2102 of the printed Minutes, a Passage from a Consultation of the 6th of August 1772, to shew that the Board adopted the Recommendation of the Committee as to the Points in which they agreed and concurred with the Minority, (of which Mr. Hastings was One), in the Appointment of Rajah Goordass; they would now produce some further Extracts from the same Documents, to shew the Spirit of the Reference of the Committee, and the Moderation of their Difference.

Read, from Book 189, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 6th August 1772, beginning at Page 281 of the same Book.

"Fort William, 6th August 1772,

"At a Consultation; Present,
William Aldersey Esquire, President;
Richard Barwell,
James Harris,
Henry Goodwin, } Esquires.

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

"Mr. Lane being returned from Jeffere, takes his Seat at the Board.

"Read, the following Letter from the Committee of Circuit, together with the Proceedings which accompanied it.

Letter from
Committee of
Circuit,

" To William Aldersey Esquire, and the Rest of the Gentlemen of Council at Fort William.

" Gentlemen,

* Sic in Orig. " Since our Arrival at the * City, we have at different Meetings had under Consideration agreeable to your Instructions, the new Appointments for the conducting of the Business of the Nizamut; and the Regulation of the Nabob's Household. The Method we have pursued, and the Steps we have hitherto taken in this Business, will best appear by the Copy of our whole Proceedings relating to them, which we transmit to you along with this.

* Sic in Orig. " It is with Pleasure we can declare that on these Points, in general, there has prevailed the greatest Harmony of Sentiment in your Committee. We set out on Principles unanimously established, and the sole Difference of Opinion which has arisen relates only to the Nomination of a Person to fill the Office of Dewan. The Reason for preferring Rajah Goordass for that Employment, and the Objections which have been made to him are fully * dated in the Minutes of the respective Members now laid before you. We submit them to your Determination, and we flatter ourselves you will not only find in them the Information required, but also that Spirit of Moderation in Debate which is becoming our Characters, and necessary in the Execution of the Trust reposed in us. (a)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Coimbatour,
28th July 1772.

* Sic in Orig.

" Warren Hastings,
Sam'l Middleton,
P. M. * Daicres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.

(And at the End of the Consultation)

William Aldersey,
Rich^d Barwell,
H. Goodwin."

To shew the Nature of the Approbation of the Board,
Read, further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 322 of the same Book.

[" Mr. Barwell's Minute upon the Reference made by the Committee of Circuit to the Board, for its Decision of the Difference of Opinion among the Members of the Committee of Circuit, in the Choice of a Dewan for the Nabob's Household.

Mr. Barwell's Minute.

" I feel a real Concern at the Occasion of this Meeting. The Subject referred to our Decision, is in itself extremely delicate, but is become much more so by the Manner in which it is introduced to us. To pronounce on a Difference of Opinion, is what I at all Times wish to avoid, for to whatever Side I may incline, it will be my Misfortune still to differ. Is there no Alternative then to avoid so disagreeable a Consequence? Permit me the Question, and if you think there is, why shall we not embrace it? With respect to any Choice I may have in the Nomination of a Dewan to the Nabob's Household, I declare, upon my Honour, it is indifferent to me what Man you promote. I think, however, it is but proper you should have an Option. One Man only has been named, and the Dilemma we are reduced to, seems to have its Existence in this Preclusion of Choice; and as there appears so many just Objections for a Difference of Opinion in the proposed Appointment of Raja Goordass, alias Nundcomar, I must beg Leave, without descending on the particular Merits or Demerits of the Man, to make it my earnest Request, that the Governor will be pleased to select from the Number of able Ministers who reside within the Provinces, the Names of such as he thinks are qualified to fill the Station of Dewan to the Nabob's Household. I flatter myself this may be a Means of introducing Unanimity, for we shall not then have to argue on the Attachment and Abilities of One Man in particular. Many out of the Number named, will doubtless be unanimously approved. We may then, with Pleasure to ourselves and Satisfaction to the Public, say to our President, such Men's Characters are free from all Imputation, choose, Sir, whom you please from them, and we will ratify your Choice.

Question.

" Mr. Barwell begs Leave to propose, for the Sake of Unanimity, the following Question: Whether the Board shall apply to the President to nominate a Number of Men, Twelve or Twenty, who he shall think qualified for his Trust, as he flatters himself among a Number of People, there may be many against whose Characters no Exception can be made, and consequently no Difference of Opinion can arise in the Choice; or whether they shall proceed, without attempting to produce Unanimity among the Members, to give their Opinion on the Difference of Sentiment, which has already arisen on the Subject of Goordass's Appointment?

Mr. Goodwin's Reply.

" Mr. Goodwin's Opinion—As I approve of the Choice made by the Governor, I think such a Reference unnecessary.

" Mr. Harris, in Reply to Mr. Barwell's Proposal, begs leave to observe, that the Purport of it appears already to have claimed the Attention of the Committee's Minute, that his Intention is truly laudable, but as the Gentlemen have proceeded to determined Resolutions on Record, and having no Objection to the proposed Appointment, he has given his Reasons for his Approval in a Minute, which he purposes delivering in, in the Course of this Meeting.

Mr. Harris's.

" Mr. Barwell replies to it in the Affirmative; and also Mr. Lane.

Mr. Barwell's
& Mr. Lane's.
The Resident.
Majority's
Opinion.

" Mr. Aldersey agrees in Sentiments with Mr. Harris.

" The Majority is of Opinion, that such a Reference should not be made.

" Mr. Barwell begs Leave to remark on this Difference of Sentiment, that as the Majority is of Opinion no Reference should be made, it implies an Assent to the Governor's Proposition. Mr. Barwell would have been glad there had been an Option in this Case, because it is possible the Board might have preferred one Man to another. He does not doubt that Men of equal Capacity, and whose Attachment to the Company has never been brought in Question, are to be found in the Extent of so large a Kingdom, and among such a Number of able Men; that he thinks the Objections against Raja Goordals and Nundcomar to be of so weighty and serious a Nature as to have obliged him not to have given his Suffrage for the Appointment. But as the Board have determined that Mr. Barwell shall not have the Choice of another, and confine it to his acquiescing to the President's Proposal, or dissenting from it, he flatters himself Goordals will answer the Expectations of the Public. His Reliance is in the Governor's Penetration and Judgment, and therefore he does not make any particular Dissent to the Appointment of this Man, though in his present Predicament he thinks him ineligible, being fixed by the Company to Calcutta, and ordered to have no Trust or Confidence reposed in him by our Government.

Mr. Barwell's
Remark.

" The several Members now enter their Minutes on the Subject of Goordals's Appointment, referred by the Committee of Circuit as follows:

" Mr. Goodwin's Minute.—I have given the closest Attention to the different Arguments contained in the Committee Proceedings for and against the Appointment of Raja Goordals to the Office of Dewan to the Nabob's Household, under the Influence and Instruction of Nundcomar his Father, and having maturely weighed the same, I must concur with Mr. Middleton in the Eligibility of the Governor's Proposition. I deem it is unnecessary to offer any Arguments of my own in further Support of the Measure, as the Reasons already set forth in the Honble. President's Minute appear to me so full and strong, not but that, as he himself observes under other Circumstances, the Arguments which have been urged by the other Gentlemen of the Committee, and which no Doubt are apparently very forcible, would bias me against it. However, with respect to Nundcomar, I shall observe (I think it not improper here to remark, that from the Character of this Man, I chose to decline seeing him when he paid me a Visit immediately after Mahomed Reza Khan's Disgrace; this Circumstance I mention to show, that should I happen unfortunately to err in my Judgement, I can be actuated in the present Case only through Zeal and Fidelity to my Honourable Masters) that his present Situation is widely different to what it was when he opposed the Company's political Views. He was then independent of our Government, and a Subject as well as Prime Minister to the Soobah of the Country. Whereas, being now become an entire Dependant of the Company's, he may be said to stand in the same Point of View with them as with his former Master; nor is it more reasonable to suppose, especially as the Company and Nabob have but one common Interest, that he would be equally faithful to them. I will not pretend to say through Attachment, as I apprehend there never was a Man in this Country prompted thereto merely through this Principle, at least, the Instances are but rare; but for his own as well as his Son's Sake.

Mr. Goodwin's Minute.

" Having maturely deliberated on the Agreements set forth in the Proceedings of the Committee of Circuit, as well for as against the Appointment of Raja Goordals, the Son of Maha Raja Nundcomar, to the Office of Dewan of the Nabob's Household; I must, in Justice to both Parties, acknowledge the Weight of their Reasons, fully convinced that the Sentiments of each proceed from one and the same Motive, the Desire of promoting the Interest of our Honourable Employers, and the public Good. Was the present State of the Honourable Company's Affairs in that precarious Situation they were in the Year 1763 and 1764, and subject to the same Evils from the intriguing Genius of Maha Raja Nundcomar, I am convinced that the same Motives would influence our President and every Member of this Board, as have been set forth by Messrs. Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham, to keep him divested of the smallest Degree of Power or Authority in Government. But the present flourishing and permanent Footing we have so successfully obtained, scarcely admitting an Object for Intrigue; the many various Checks we shall have on the Maha Raja, by which to defeat the Execution of any Scheme prejudicial to our Interest, which he would not be weak enough to project, since its Detection must terminate in his inevitable Ruin, without the possible Means of keeping himself from our Retribution; the Ties which now bind him to the Interest of the Honourable Company, under whose Influence alone he can reflect the smallest Degree of Consequence, or propose to himself the Retrieval of his Character in Life; and the Necessity of employing a Man equally capable as inclinable to elucidate the Charges that the Honourable Company have exhibited against Mahomed Reza.

* Sic in Orig.
* Sic in Orig.
Mr. Harris's.

* Sic in Orig.

Reza Cawn, and effectually to eradicate his remaining Influence in the Country; I am induced from these Reasons to concur in the Opinions of the President and Mr. Middleton, and to give my entire Assent to the Appointment.

Mr. Barwell's. " Mr. Barwell thinks Messrs. Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham, have assigned very sufficient Reasons for their Non-concurrence to the Governor's Proposition. The Orders of the Honble. Company, and the Resolutions of the Government here, are positive, and in the fullest Manner support the Opinion those Gentlemen entertain of the Impropriety of Goordas's (the Son of Nundcomar) Elevation. If there are any particular Instructions from the Court of Directors, their Influence can only extend where they may be known, and supercede such weighty Objections as are opposed to the Nomination of the Son of Nundcomar to the Dewanny.

Mr. Lane's. " I should have been very happy to have given my Voice for the Appointment of the Son of Nundcomar, as I shall ever feel a high Degree of Satisfaction in coinciding with the Sentiments of the Honble. the Governor, but for the Reasons which are assigned by Messrs. Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham. The known Spirit of Intrigue of Nundcomar, and the Honble. the Court of Directors forbidding any Trust or Confidence to be reposed in him, I cannot, I think, with Propriety, acquiesce to his proposed Elevation, while there may be Men chose for the Trust, of equal Abilities, of Characters unexceptionable, and of whose Attachment to the English we cannot doubt. Therefore, until the Honble. Company have been pleased to supercede their former Orders, and give us a Latitude to name the Son of Nundcomar Dewan to the Nabob's Household, I cannot but esteem his Elevation contradictory and opposite to positive Commands from our Superiors, and to unanimous Resolutions of the Government here. Vide the Records from 1762 to 1770.

(Signed) Tho. Lane.

The President's.

" Having attentively perused and considered the President's Minute, proposing Rajah Goordas for the Office of Dewan to the Nabob's Household, under the Influence and Instruction of his Father Maha Raja Nundcomar, together with the Objections offered by some of the Members of the Committee against such an Appointment; I am of Opinion, that although the latter carry great Force with them, and that Nundcomar, universally allowed to be a Man not only of Ability, but of Intrigue, would, from the Suspicions entertained of his Character, be an unfit Person to be entrusted with high discretionary Powers, that should permit him with the Means of acting to the Prejudice of the Company's Affairs, from Views of Ambition or Self-interest; yet, as the Case is widely different in the Sphere to which his Talents would be confined by the proposed Nomination of his Son to the Office of Dewan, and as, from the Circumstances so fully pointed out by the President, the Influence of Nundcomar may be particularly serviceable in promoting the Views and Interests of our Honble. Employers, and effecting that Reformation in the Government, so warmly recommended in their Letter by the Lapwing; for these Reasons I concur in the Expediency of the President's Proposal for the Appointment of Raja Goordas to the Superintendancy of the Nabob's Household."

§ (" (a) The Board are unanimous * concurring with the Committee of Circuit, in the Appointment of Munnee Begum to the Guardianship of the Nabob; and the Majority approve of the Appointment of Rajah Goordas to be Dewan.") (b)

The Managers for the Commons stated, That the Counsel having, in Page 2107 of the printed Minutes, produced an Extract of a Letter of the 3d March 1775, from the Court of Directors, to shew that the Court of Directors approved of the Conduct of the Defendant in the Enquiry made respecting Mahomed Reza Cawn, they would next read another Part of the same Letter.

Read, from Book 58 already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William, dated 3d March 1775, beginning at Page 413 of the same Book.

§ (" (c) Par. 39. We have examined the separate Consultations of our President and Council respecting Mahomed Reza Khan, and embrace the present Opportunity of testifying our Approbation of their Conduct during the Whole of that Enquiry.") § And although the particular Informations transmitted us against Mahomed Reza Khan, and those general and alarming Accounts of Oppressions with which the Records of our Presidency of Fort William abounded, must have rendered it our indispensable Duty to have his Administration scrutinized; we are, nevertheless, well pleased on finding him able to exculpate himself from all Charges brought against him to the Satisfaction of our Servants, notwithstanding they on the Spot had deemed them so well founded as to entertain no Doubt of fixing on him Facts sufficient to justify our Censure, and to warrant his Dismission from public Employment.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2102.

(b) Vide Appendix, ibid.

(c) Vide supra, Page 2107.

" 40. These being the Sentiments of our President and Council relative to Mahomed Reza Khan's general Conduct, we cannot but notice also that their Ideas, respecting the Arrears due from him to the Circar, were nearly similar to our own, as appears by their Letter of the 10th December 1772, wherein they inform us that they had great Reason to believe on a Scrutiny into Mahomed Reza Khan's Dacca Accounts, a Balance would appear against him of upwards of 17 Lacks of Rupees.

" 41. If our Governor and Council at Fort William had Reason to be of Opinion that the Result of an Enquiry would issue as abovementioned, we cannot but conclude there must have been such publick and general Appearances of Mal-administration as warranted the particular Information communicated to us, and rendered it absolutely necessary for us to use the most speedy and effectual Means in our Power for delivering the Natives from apparent Tyranny and Oppression, and for recovering to the Nabob or to the Company, the Amount of all Monies supposed to have been embezzled or misapplied by Mahomed Reza Khan, or outstanding in his Hands on Account of the Revenues.

" 42. It was on these Grounds we directed an Enquiry to be made, and though it has not been proved that Mahomed Reza Khan was intentionally oppressive in collecting Grain, or that he reaped pecuniary Advantages from that Article in the Time of the Famine, yet, to those Persons who suffered by his Measures, the Interference of him and his Agents was at Times a real Grievance and a sufficient Ground for their Complaint; ignorant as they must have been of the Directions of the Governor and Council to M. R. Khan to use his utmost Endeavours to procure Grain for the Use of the City of Moorshedabad, and for the Subsistence of the Troops.

" 43. In regard to the Dacca Revenue, we have already declared that the different Reports of our Governor and Council, from Time to Time, have been unsatisfactory to us, and we are far from being convinced by the Materials now before us, that Mahomed Reza Khan is not indebted to the Circar in a very considerable Sum, or that he ought not to be compelled to fulfil the Engagement entered into for the Chucklakh of Dacca. The general Words under the Hand-writing of Meer Jaffier, supposing both the Papers authentic, are of little Importance, and can never be construed to annul the positive Agreement which appears under the Seal of Mahomed Reza Khan; and as to his Plea of having executed that Instrument by Compulsion, merely to gain Time and to save his Life, it wants every necessary Proof to render it effectual.

" 44. Under these Circumstances, and because we find the Nabob Meer Jaffier, at the Time of his Death, indebted to the Company in the Sum of Rupees 16,69,758, we cannot deem ourselves warranted to cancel the Obligation in Question; but in Consideration of the Inconveniencies which Mahomed Reza Khan may have experienced during the Time of his Examination, we direct that you suspend our Claim for the Arrear of the Dacca Revenue.

" 45. After declaring ourselves thus favourably on the Case of Mahomed Reza Khan, we have only to add, that as we wish him to remain under no other Obligations to us than those of Gratitude, we therefore can have no Objection to his total Enlargement.

" 46. The Conduct of Nundcomar in the Part he has taken against Mahmud Reza Khan, appears to us so very inconsistent and unworthy, that we feel a Repugnance to the Continuance of his Son in the high Office of Roy Royan of the Province; and as the Acquittal of Mahomed Reza Khan warrants us again to employ him, we direct, that, if he can with Propriety accept of that Office under the Regulations and Restrictions established by our President and Council, and with the Salary granted to Rajah Goordas for executing the same, he be forthwith appointed thereto, and receive a proper Khellaut, and such other Marks of Distinction as are usually conferred on Natives on like Occasions. We mean not by this Appointment to restore Mahmud Reza Khan to any improper Degree of Power, but merely to testify our Satisfaction on finding his former Conduct has been so much better than we expected. (a)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" London,

2d March 1775.

" George Tatem, Ed^r Wheeler,
Pet. Lascelles, John Harrison,
Joseph Sparkes, J^r Woodhouse,
John Smith, Will^m James,
W. G. Freeman, Fred. Pigou,
R^r Hall, T. B. Ross,
J. Stables, Ch^r Boddam."

The Managers for the Commons stated, That Mr. Wright having been examined, in Page 2117 of the printed Minutes, to shew that 1,000 Rupees per Day were allowed by the Company to the Nabob of Bengal, when at Calcutta, for Entertainments; and having in his Cross-examination, as to whether there was any Appearance in the Accounts of an Allowance made by the Nabob to an English Governor,

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N^o CCCLXIV.

said, he had not examined the Accounts with that View, but, from Recollection, thought there was no such Thing; and being further asked, in Page 2118, Whether there were any Orders against giving to the Country Powers any Money, ~~he~~ ^{he} ~~did not~~ ^{he} recollect whether there were any such Orders or not; they would now call Mr. Wright, to examine him touching the Points which he had not then enquired into.

Mr. WRIGHT was accordingly called in again, and examined, as follows:

Q. From the Time of Meer Jaffer to the Accession of Mr. Hastings, do there appear any Allowances for the Expences of an English Governor on the Accounts of the Company?

A. Not from the Accounts of the Company. The Book I have before me is called "The Treasury Accounts with the Nizam." There is an Entry in the Belah Establishment, for the Month of Suffa, Sun 7th of the Reign, under the Head of Morta Prucka—Paid Charges of entertaining Lord Clive 23,000 Rupees. For the Month of Suffa, Sun 8th of the Reign—By the Honble. Harry Verelst, paid him for his daily Charges, at 1,000 Rupees a Day, 50,000 Rupees. These are all the Entries prior to the Accession of Mr. Hastings for the Expences of that Kind.

Q. Whether there are any Orders of the Company against giving the Country Powers any Money?

A. I cannot answer that Question. I have not examined.

The Witness was directed to withdraw.

The Managers for the Commons stated, They should next proceed to the Subject of the Present given by Sadanund; as to which the Counsel for the Defendant having, in Page 2132 of the printed Minutes, read Part of a Consultation of the 20th of June 1780, they would now read a short Minute of Mr. Hastings, and show that his original Proposal on the 19th June 1780, was to make Major Camac's Detachment consist of Seven Battalions.

Read, from Book 26, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 20th of June 1780, beginning at Page 563 of the same Book.

"Fort William, the 20th June 1780.
At a Council, Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Philip Francis,
and
Edward Wheeler,
Esquires.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, absent on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

The Governor General.—In my Minute of the 19th Instant, I proposed that a Major of Brigade and an Aid de Camp should be added to the Staff of Major Camac's Detachment, then proposed to consist of Seven Battalions. Although it has been ordered by the Board that it shall consist of only Four Battalions, and it seems to be the Determination of the Board to confine its Operations to a very limited Scene, still it has been represented to me by Major Camac, as indispensably necessary to enable him to execute with proper Effect the Functions of his Command, that he be allowed a Brigade Major and Aid de Camp; and I move that they be allowed, and that Lieutenant Hicks be appointed to the former Station, and * that Lieutenant Kennon to the latter. (a)

The Managers for the Commons next stated, That in Page 1135 of the printed Minutes, it appeared from Mr. Larkins's Letter to Mr. Devaynes, that Mr. Hastings took the Present from Sadanund on the 21st of June 1780, with a Reference to the Detachment proposed by him on the 19th of the same Month. To shew, therefore, that the Board had subsequently ordered the Detachment to consist of only Four Battalions, and, consequently, that the Present was more than necessary for the same.

Read, from Book 26, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 29th May 1780, beginning at Page 372 of the same Book.

"Fort William, the 29th May 1780.
At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Philip Francis,
Edward Wheeler, } Esquires.

Governor General.—That Captain Popham's Detachment be relieved by Four regular Bat-

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N° CCCLXIX.

...he had not examined the Account with Mr. V. but from Recollection, thought
there was no such Thing, and being assured that the Account was not correct,
he directed Mr. V. to examine it, and if it was correct, to send it to the
Board of Directors, and if not, to send it to the Board of Directors, and if not,
to send it to the Board of Directors, and if not, to send it to the Board of Directors,
(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
P. Francis,
Edw. Wheeler.

Read, also, a further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 376
of the same Book.

"Agreed to the Propositions recommended by the Governor General." (g)

Read, from the same Book, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 12th
June 1780, beginning at Page 461 of the same Book.

Fort William, the 12th June 1780.

"At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings Governor General, President;

Philip Francis Esquire.

Mr. Wheeler indisposed.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, absent on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

"Governor General.—If the Board agree to this Plan, it will be necessary to make some
alterations in our late Orders, and these I shall reduce to distinct Propositions.

"1st. That the Order for the Return of Captain Popham's Detachment be countermanded.

"2d. That the Sepoy Drafts of that Detachment be immediately formed into Three Regular
Battalions.

"3d. That the Three Senior Captains now with the Detachment be appointed to the Command
of these Battalions, and that the Commander in Chief be requested to issue the necessary Orders
for completing them with Subaltern and Native Officers.

"4th. That to complete these Battalions with their Proportion of Ordnance, Two 6 Pounders
be added to the Guns now with Captain Popham's Detachment.

"5th. That these Battalions be added to the Detachment already ordered to be put under the
Command of Major Camac, and the Whole formed into a separate Corps during the Continuance
of the present Service.

"6th. That in Addition to the Guns attached by the Regulations to each Battalion of Sepoys
upon Service, Two Twelve Pounders, the Howitz now with Captain Popham's Detachment,
and Two Cannons, be ordered to join Major Camac's Detachment.

"7th. That the Board of Ordnance be requested to issue Orders for supplying Major Camac's
Detachment with the above-mentioned Ordnance, and the Proportion of Ammunition and Bombs
agreeable to the Establishment, either from Cawnpore or either of the Military Stations contiguous
to it.

"8th. That a Brigade Major and Aid de Camp be added to the Staff of Major Camac's
Detachment, in consequence of the additional Strength of it.

"9th. That the Secretary be directed to draw out Instructions for Major Camac from the pre-
ceding Minute.

"I entreat the Board to give me their Support in the Prosecution of this Plan. If they have been
from its Commencement averse to the War, let them join with me in prosecuting it with Vigour to
its speedy Termination. If they consider themselves as free from the Responsibility of it, let them
allow me to acquit myself of mine. I wish I could venture my Life upon the Consequence. I
know the Man who is to conduct it, and am certain that if the Design is practicable, he will ex-
ecute it to its fullest Effect, nor am I fearful of the Inference which this Declaration may draw
upon me for the future Event of it."

"Ordered, That the Opinions of the different Members of the Board be taken upon this
Subject in Circulation." (h)

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
P. Francis,
Edw. Wheeler.

(a) Vide Appendix N. CCCCXXXIII. (b) Vide Appendix N. CCCCXXXIV.

Read, from Book 30, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 7th September 1780, beginning at Page 109 of the same Book.

Fort William, 7th September 1780.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Edward Wheeler, Esquire,

and

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.

Mr. Francis indisposed.

Read, and approved, the Proceedings of the 4th Instant.

The Commander in Chief delivers in the following Minute:

"Sir Eyre Coote.—In my Minute of the 4th Instant I remarked, that Accounts received from Brigadier General Goddard mentioned he should, on opening the ensuing Campaign, find his Army sufficient in Force, with the Assistance he was led to expect from the Presidency of Bombay, to undertake advantageously those Operations that seemed necessary to be attempted on that Side of India; provided we made a Diversion from our upper Stations favourable to his Movements, in order to cut off the Force of some of the Maratta Chiefs who have hitherto opposed him.

"One of my principal Objects is to act from this Country in such a Manner as will answer the above Purpose; and that upon a Plan which will be attended with the least Expence to the Company.

"I recommend therefore the keeping up for the present the Corps of Drafts, that have acted with so much Spirit under Major Popham, and who, from their Services during their late Campaign, may be justly styled approved Troops; and, upon Reconsideration of the Subject, I propose to the Board the following Query: Whether, instead of being ordered to join Brigadier General Goddard, to whom, by our last Intelligence, such a Reinforcement is no longer necessary, provided we act with Vigour from hence, Major Popham may not with the Troops now under his Command be more advantageously employed in Conjunction with Major Camac's Detachment on this Side of India.

"By attacking the Possessions of Madajee Scindia and Tookjee Holkar, Two of the most powerful Chiefs now opposed to Brigadier General Goddard, which have hitherto been unmolested, and from whence they have obtained their principal Money Resources, we should oblige them to withdraw their Forces from the Malabar Side to the Protection of their own Territories.

"Major Camac's and Popham's Detachments conjunctively will, I should suppose, be equal to this Service, as well as to any farther offensive Operations in such Districts as it may be thought proper to employ them; but, when separate, Major Camac's Corps cannot be sufficient to answer these Purposes, as a strong Garrison from it must be left in Gevalior for the Defence of Fortress; after which there will remain with him at most only Three Battalions.

"In keeping up Major Popham's Corps, I would not recommend the Burthening the Establishment with an Addition of European Officers, but advise the letting them continue in the Form of Battalions of Drafts, not as regular Battalions on the Establishment, appointing some additional Officers to those already with them, to act only for the present, and who may be taken from some of the Brigade Stations, where their Services can be best dispensed with.

"The Three Captains, with Major Popham's Corps, to remain commanding the Battalions of Drafts they are at the Head of; Three Captains from the European Regiments, to be ordered in their Stead, to act with their Battalions under Brigadier General Goddard, and the Vacancies of Captains occasioned hereby not to be filled up in the European Regiments. Thus the Establishment of Officers will not be increased, (the European Battalions, in their present incomplete State, can spare Officers for the Service), Brigadier General Goddard's Army will find themselves very materially affected by a Co-operation in their Favour, and by a Force that can, from its Strength, act with great Advantage on this Side of India, and the Corps of Drafts will thus be rendered, I think, of more real Utility, than by carrying into Execution the original Design of that Body's joining General Goddard's Army.

(Signed) "Eyre Coote."

"Mr. Wheeler.—The Proposition now made by the Commander in Chief, bears so exact an Affinity to that contained in the Governor General's Minute of the 12th June, that I see no Reason to depart from the Opinion which I have already given, regarding the Relief of Major Popham's Detachment.

Agreed to the Propositions made by the Commander in Chief; and

"Resolved, That the Orders of 20th July last, directing the Formation of the Detachment under the Command of Captain Popham, into Three regular Battalions, be so far rescinded, that the Three Battalions composing the Detachment, be considered as Battalions of Drafts, and to act for the present as Three Battalions not upon the Establishment.

"Resolved,

"Resolved, That so many additional Officers as may be wanted for this Corps, be appointed from some of the Brigade Stations, to act with it for the present, and

"Ordered, That the Detachment under the Command of Major Popham do not proceed to Cawnpore, after the Arrival of the Detachment under the Command of Major Camac, in the Territories of the Rana of Gohid, but make a Part of the Force under the Command of Major Camac.

"Resolved, That the Vacancies occasioned in the Command of the Sepoy Battalions serving with Brigadier General Goddard in the West of India, by the Appointment of Three of their Commanding Officers to do Duty with Major Camac's Detachment, be supplied for the present by the Appointment of Three Captains of the European Regiments, to command the vacant Battalions during the Absence of Captains Clode, Maclary, and Bruce, upon other Service.

"Resolved, That the Commander in Chief be requested to issue the necessary Orders for carrying the above Resolutions into immediate Execution.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,

Edw. Wheeler.

The Managers for the Commons stated, That, in Page 2139 of the printed Minutes, the Counsel for the Defendant had introduced an Extract from a Paper relative to the Political Connexion between Madajee Scindeah and the British Government (One Part of which was produced, in Page 662 of the printed Minutes, by the Managers for the Commons for another Purpose), attributing the Mahratta Peace to the Malva Expedition; they should therefore, to rebut the Inference drawn from the Passage read by the Counsel, read an Extract immediately following, to shew a more immediate Ground of Madajee Scindeah's Government, and also the Treachery and Perfidy of that Peace, held up as the greatest Set-off of the Defendant's Delinquency.

The Counsel for the Defendant observed, That the Managers for the Commons had read a Part of this Paper originally, and therefore, they ought at that Time to have read the Whole, but would waive their Right to object.

Read the following Extract from a Paper indorsed, "1787. Fort William Secret and Political Department Copy of a Succinct View of the State of the political Connections subsisting between Mahagie Saindeah and the British Government in India, enclosed in Captain Kirkpatrick's Letter to Lord Cornwallis, dated 20th July, recorded in Consultation 28th August, N^o 8. Per Ravensworth, 30th March, 1788."

Neither therefore in his Conduct at Worgaum, nor in his Negotiations for a general Peace, do I discover any Thing that might not, and that I believe did not, proceed from Considerations of immediate Convenience and Self-interest. If this be admitted, it will follow, that however necessary it may be, in a political Point of View, to maintain a close and amicable Intercourse with him, he has no Claim on our Gratitude for any extraordinary Concessions, or over-strained Acts of Courtesy. I will not say that we have already been too liberal to him, but it is certain that we have been sufficiently so, to turn the Balance of Obligation in our Favour.

Although it was unquestionably a Dread of our Arms that first inspired him with the Desire of treating with Colonel Muir, yet it is not to be denied that he began, about the very Period when his Negotiations with that Officer were depending, to discover, that a close Connexion with our Government might, besides securing the immediate Tranquillity of his Dominions, be productive of other capital Advantages to him. Our Expedition against Malva had drawn him involuntarily, as it were, into a Situation, from whence he was enabled to survey a Scene well calculated to stimulate him to ambitious Pursuits; and from whence a Prospect of future Aggrandizement opened itself to his View, of which he had probably never before formed even the Idea. Nujef Khan dying in the Beginning of 1782, after a languishing Illness, the Accession to his Dominions and Authority was disputed by those who had possessed his chief Confidence and Favour. The Consequences were such as usually result in India from Contests of this Kind;—Assassinations, Anarchy, and Violence, every where excited. In such a Conjunction, Saindeah had only to appear, in order to establish his Power on the Ruins of the Fabric which had been erected by Nujef Khan, with less Policy than Courage. The principal Officers of the Army, by Means of which the late Nabob had maintained his Sway, had separated into Factions, and no Person was to be found capable of re-uniting them with sufficient Efficacy. Men actuated by Animosity, and other discordant Principles, could form no Union which Saindeah was not able with great Ease to dissolve. It is foreign to the Object of the present Disquisition to enquire whether or not this Chief was concerned in the Death of Afrafiab Khan. That Event was no Doubt essential to his

Interest;

Interest; and Ambition rarely scruples to accomplish its Purposes even by the most atrocious Crimes. Yet the Character of Saindeah not being chargeable with sanguinary Propensities, this Point may justly be allowed to remain in its present Uncertainty, till clearer Circumstances than have hitherto been adduced on the Occasion, may better qualify us to judge accurately respecting it.

"Before however Matters were sufficiently ripe for his embarking in this important Enterprize, Saindeah had Time to effect the entire Reduction of the Ranna of Gohud, and of all the Country lying between Gualiar and the Jumna, and bounded to the Northward by the Chumbul: Indeed without accomplishing these Objects he would have been unable to have availed himself in a proper Manner of the favourable Conjunction presented to his Ambition by the distracted State of the Moghul Government; and on this Occasion it was that he first experienced the Value of our Friendship. In the separate Treaty concluded between Colonel Muir and Saindeah, the Security of the Ranna was amply provided for; but as we had no Reason to be satisfied with the Conduct of this Ally, we tacitly consented to waive the Stipulations which we had obtained in his Favour, and to suffer Saindeah to act by him as he might think fit. Had we adhered to the Ranna, and protected him from the Resentment and Ambition of the Maharattah, this Chief would very probably never have formed the Design of passing the Chumbul, as in that Case he would perhaps have imagined that it was our Determination to oppose ourselves to his Progress on the Hindostan Side. Even our Compliance with his Wishes in respect to the Ranna, although it certainly seemed to argue on our Part an anxious Desire of cultivating his Goodwill (whatever Considerations might really have induced it), and was even calculated in some Degree to encourage him in the Pursuit of his ambitious Schemes, could not altogether satisfy him that we should persist in viewing his Encroachments with Indifference; for when he called to mind the Avidity of Power and Dominion which had usually marked our Transactions in India, it was natural enough for him to apprehend that we might, in the Event of his attempting to extend his Territories, especially towards our Quarter, from his Friends become his Rivals and his Enemies. This Idea would of course, while his Objects were unaccomplished, render him at the same Time active in his Endeavours to conciliate, to humour, and to amuse us, and prone to distrust our Professions of Neutrality and Moderation.

"The nearer he approached our Frontier, the more apt would he be to suspect us of temporizing; nor, important as he himself would doubtlessly consider his Supercession of the Vizier by his own Elevation to the Dignity of Wakeel Ulmulk, could he well account on any other Principle for our Dereliction of our Ally's Rights on that Occasion. We might view this Matter in an insignificant Light, (whatever the Vizier might do), and consequently not think it worth a Question; but it is by no Means likely that Saindeah should attribute such Sentiments to us when his own were so very different.

"Here therefore was another Incident seemingly well calculated to convince the Maharatta Chief that we were unaffectedly anxious to preserve for ever a cordial Understanding with him; since our entire Silence under such a Circumstance as the Supercession (and perhaps, both in his Estimation and the Vizier's, Degradation) of our antient Ally, was not naturally to be ascribed to the Desire we had of accommodating ourselves as much as possible to his Views." (a)

The Managers for the Commons stated, That further to rebut the above Inference drawn by the Counsel for the Defendant, they would next read Part of a Letter from General Goddard, of the 27th June 1780, a Passage from which had been produced by the Defendant.

Read, from Book 30, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 24th August 1780, beginning at Page 30 of the same Book.

"Fort William, the 24th August 1780.

"At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,

and Edward Wheler Esquire.

Mr. Francis indisposed.

Sir Eyre Coote, absent on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

"Since my Arrival at this Place the Detachment under Lieutenant Welch, with whose Success against Gunnesse Punt, One of the Maratta Leaders, I have already made you acquainted, has effected a very material Piece of Service, and completely eradicated every Trace of the Maratta Power in this Neighbourhood, and destroyed every the most distant Hope * the could have of given further Disturbance to our new Possessions, except by sending a large Army into the Quarter, which will not, I apprehend, in the future Operations of the War, be at all convenient or ever practicable for them to do.

"The Enterprize I alluded to is the taking of Parneiro, a Fort situated upon a high Hill, about 30 Coss from Surat, upon the Sea Coast. It was defended for Two Days by a Garrison consisting

Secret Dept.
Thurslay.

Gen. Goddard,
20th June.

* Sic in Orig.

of about 400 Men, who finding Lieutenant Welch had, with immense Difficulty and Perseverance, and by his steady and good Conduct, with the Loss only of Two Seapoys, brought up Two Pieces of battering Cannon to within a proper Distance of the Walls, (which he had made a Breach in), thought proper to capitulate, and surrender the Place into the Hands of the English.

Lieut. Welch has since made himself Master of Two inferior Forts, called Arzen Ghur and Under Ghur: The former has a District of One Lack of Rupees, lying round and dependant upon it: They are both built upon Hills, and defensible with a very small Force against any Number of Marrattas. They are within Three Cois of each other, and about Six from Parniro; and they were constructed, as Report says, by the Marrattas, to serve as a Check upon the Encroachment of the Portuguese, who have a Settlement called Dumaan, on the Sea Coast, at the Distance of Four or Five Miles from them.

These Acquisitions have put the English in entire Possession of the Sea Coast from Cambait to Demaan, comprehending a Tract of near 150 Miles. Bassein only remains to complete the Conquest of the Whole to the North of Bombay. I mentioned in my last Letter Obstacles that had prevented my undertaking that Enterprize on which I had fixed my Mind, and that must still delay its Execution for some Months; at the Expiration of which, as every previous necessary Preparation will be made, the Task of reducing Bassein will be easy and expeditious. The Fall of this Place may, I conceive, complete your Views of territorial Acquisition on this Side of India, and make the Company Masters of a Tract of Country capable in their Hands of becoming an inexhaustible Source of Power and Wealth, from the Commercial Advantages and Capability of Improvement in Trade and Manufactures it possesses, and which, from its convenient Situation, may be maintained and defended at a small Expence of Men and Treasure. (a)

Head Quarters, Camp, (Signed at the End of the Letter)
near Surat, 20th June 1780. Thomas Goddard.

(And at the End of the Consultation)
Warren Hastings,
Edw. Wheeler.

Read a further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 43 of the same Book.

In the Negotiation opened with Scindia in March last, Particulars of which have been laid before you, the chief Object of his Concern seemed to be, and I am persuaded was, the Disposal of Ragoba; that Point once settled, he affected to declare the remaining Subject of Contest between the English and Maratta Nations, would be without Difficulty adjusted. It must not be implied from this Assertion of Scindia's, that admitting the Obstacle of Ragoba removed, a Peace could have been concluded, because it is evident from the Hopes he must at that Time have entertained either of his Arms proving superior to ours in the Field, or of being able to draw over to his Interest our new Ally Furry Sing, which would have gone near effectually to destroy the Fruits of all our Labours in Guzerat; that he would never have been induced then to listen to Terms which, even at this Period of bad Success and Disappointment in all his Projects, there is not any Reason to believe would be accepted. (b)

Read, from Book 116, the following Extract of a Letter from Moodajee Boofla, received 19th January 1780, beginning at Page 8 of the same.

Letter from Moodajee Boofla, received the 19th of January 1780.

§ (" (c) The Letters and numberless Messages which have passed between us in the Course of one Year cannot be considered as simple Letters of Compliment and Friendship, but every Letter may be looked upon as a Record, since they have contained Remarks on the Acts of Government, and every Affair, both the most inconsiderable and of the greatest Consequence, the declining and adopting every Design, and the pointing out, with Caution and Foresight, Conditions in every Affair which required Prudence and Circumspection, together with your strict Attention to Truth, which has never admitted of the smallest Deviation, and your impartial Justice, before which, from the resolute Firmness of your Mind, the weighty Mountain and the light Straw are of equal Balance; and repeated Remarks of the Affairs of Bengal, which must all have certainly been understood by you.")

§ Of Three of your Letters, containing the Whole of your Design and the Situation of your Quarter; One on your Apprehensions from the Reception of a French Vessel, in the Territories of Pandit Purnham, and your having no Confidence in his Actions and those of the Rulers of Poonah; on your Desire in consequence of sending an Army with a Chief in your Confidence for the Protection of Bombay, and that a Person should be dispatched to supply the Army with Pro-

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N° CCCLXXI. (b) Vide Appendix, ibid. (c) Vide supra, Page 2149.

vifions, and other Neceffaries, who, conducting them to Hoshungabad, might difmifs them in Safety from my Territories; and the Third, written after the Death of Mr. Elliott, on your having committed to Beneram Pundit every Thing that had been entrusted to the Deceased; his fetting off with Ramkaunt with my Answers, his Arrival at Culcutta, and your being made acquainted with the Contents of all my Letters on these Subjects, were received.

"What I understand by your Letters, although they seem to contain much, is in few Words; that you confider my Designs as inconfiderable, and do not approve of my Views: I have therefore laid afide my Intentions for fome Time, and dropped the Profecution of them; but I am nevertheless ready at all Times to perform the Duties of our ancient Friendship and Connection; and from the open and friendly Intercourse between me and Colonel Goddard, I am prompted to affist him with my Advice and Counsel. By the Bleffing of God, when it fhall be neceffary, I will advife in the beft Manner. But you have faid in moft of your Letters, that every one thinks his own Opinion the beft. Thus Colonel Goddard, contrary to my Advice, marched towards Surat; and the Chiefs of Bombay, without Caution and Circumfpection, and without your Permission, marched into the Territories of Poonah to the Support of Ragonaut Row; but their Projects did not fucceed, and Ragonaut Row put himfelf under the Protection of Sindiah; and the Chiefs of Bombay, having for their own Safety made a new Engagement in the Room of the Treaty of Colonel Upton, returned to their own Territories. The Englifh of Bombay in this Quarrel and open Hoftilities, in which they were worfted, were guilty of many Breaches of Faith towards the Minifters of Poonah, and did not regard the Treaties, which all Rulers of States pay the greateft Attention to, and, without any Confideration for their Honour and Dignity, acted contrary to Prudence and to your Directions, as you informed me in a great Number of Letters, and as Colonel Goddard alfo wrote to me.

"From my Knowledge of the State of Affairs, and from the Exercife of our Friendship, which has been kept up for upwards of a Year by a mutual Communication of the Situation of Things, and of the moft inconfiderable as well as important Matters, I difcover Three Things in your Letters and thofe of Colonel Goddard: One, that the Bombay Chief fupported Ragonaut Row without any Authority from you; the other, that you have dropped your great Designs, but are refolved to keep up our former Friendship; and the Third, what you mention in all your Letters, that every one thinks his Opinion the beft. The Firft is Fact, that whatever the Chief of Bombay has done has been contrary to your Advice, who are alone able to advife; and the Second, that in every Situation you will maintain our Friendship, is alfo to be depended on; and the Third, that every one thinks his own Opinion the beft, is a common Proverb; but it is not however the Notion of wife Men, who never have any Connections with powerful States, except thofe of Peace and Friendship. This you muft have written in your Difpleafure, upon hearing of the Bombay Chief having acted fo imprudently; but you cannot conceive it to hold good in every Inftance.

"The fecond Article, which is worthy to be followed, you fhould maintain; but that Friendship which is kept up and openly fhewn by Letters only, and which, when wanted, does not exert itfelf, fo far from being of any Advantage, may bring the greateft Detriment. My Maxim, on the contrary, is this, that with whomfoever I enter into Alliance, although there fhould be innumerable Difadvantages in it, I never turn myfelf afide from it. My advantageous Connection with Pundit Purdhaun, and the friendly Connection of Letters with you, which you commenced upwards of a Year fince, are equally firm.

"The Arrival of Colonel Goddard with his whole Army, Stores, Artillery, &c. on the Borders of my Territories, his remaining there Two Months, the Intercourse of the Presents between us, my fending, when neceffary, Provisions, and every Thing which he defired, that Mr. Weatherstone, who came here with few Attendants, departed with the Money for his Bills on Benares with Oxen, and every Article which he defired of me; that Two Gentlemen of your Confidence, who were with Mr. Elliott, fhould remain here Two Months: All this you cannot confider as fmall Matters; for although I perceived the Danger of expofing myfelf to the Refentment of the People of Decan, who are Mafters of large Armies, powerful Resources, Treafures, Forts, and ftrong Places, notwithstanding what my Apprehenfions from them might be, I, from the Duty of Friendship towards you, refolved to take upon me the worft of their Refentment, in conformity to the Proverb, which fays, You muft not with your open Eyes throw yourfelf into a Whirlpool; but fhould you find yourfelf in One, you muft not give yourfelf up to your Apprehenfions.

"Reflect maturely upon what I write; for from what can arife my expofing myfelf to Destruction, by not obeying the Summons, and not performing what might be expected from my ancient Connection with Pundit Purdhaun and the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, except from my Friendship for you, although there are no immediate Advantages to be drawn from it?

"At prefent, that I have received a Karetah from you, in which, like a Honey Bee which contains both Sweetnefs and a Sting, you drop your great Designs, but refolve to preferve the Duties of our Friendship, and finifh by faying, that every One thinks his own Opinion the beft. In confequence of my Apprehenfions, I laid afide the Sting, and adopted the Sweetnefs, and accordingly difpatched Dewagur Pundit to Poonah, and fent this Message by him to the Minifters of Poonah:

"I am a Branch of the illuftrious Family of the Raje; you are the Rulers of all Matters belonging to it. If you chufe to keep up Friendship and Connection with me, I will continue attached to you; but I have not need of the Affiftance of the Raje, for from of old I have been

• closely connected with the Soubahs of Bengal, and with one who has the supreme Direction over
 • all the Countries, and who, from his Wisdom and superior Prudence, is faithful to his Word,
 • and strict to his Engagements. That Peace may be firmly established between us by Treaty,
 • you must entertain no Thought of War, since none of those Advantages which are to be ac-
 • quired by Peace can be found in Dissensions and Hostilities.

“Dewagur Pundit, after his Arrival at Poonah, had many Conferences in free and unbiassed Terms, either by Fear or Partiality with the English Gentlemen, and for Three Months was employed in opposing, both openly and in private, the Demands of the Ministers in such a well-reflecting Manner, that if you had a Person there to have seen and heard it, he would certainly have written it to you, and you could not have disbelieved it. Nanna Purnaveese, who is the Chief Minister, is possessed of superior Wisdom and Prudence, is well advised of strict Truth, and in his Attention to his Treaties; like a Leaf which trembles at the least Wind, he has dreaded the smallest Innovation in them from the Time of Ballajee Bishennaut till the Treaty of Colonel Upton, and from that Time till the Formation of the new Treaty, which was made with the Bombay Chiefs by Pundit Purdhaun through the Means of Sindeah after the breaking out of the War, and the Arrival of Ragonaut Row. He made Dewagur Pundit acquainted with all the former Transactions and the present State of Affairs, and shewed him all the Treaties which had been made, and desired him to see on what Side the Breach of Faith was, and which Party was guilty of Infractions; and yet, said he, they declare that they stick to their Engagements. Dewagur Pundit, after discovering the Situation of Affairs, wrote repeated Letters to Colonel Goddard, advising him to be cautious and prudent in his Proceedings, and to keep in View the Conditions of the Treaty, which he must know to be an hundred Times better than War and Hostilities; and wrote also in the same Terms to you, and dispatched those Letters, together with Kharatahs from me from Naigpore to Calcutta. You will doubtless have understood all these Particulars, which were dictated by the sincerest Friendship; but I have been for this long Time to the present Instant in Expectation of your Answer to them.

“Repeated Letters are received from Colonel Goddard by Pundit Purdhaun and Dewagur Pundit at Poonah; the First to acquaint them, that as he had many secret Things to communicate, they should send a confidential Person to him, to whom he might impart every Circumstance, and settle with him the Terms of the Treaty. Nanna Purnaveese, in Compliance with this, dispatched, with the Advice of Dewagur Pundit, a Person in his Confidence, to Surat. He was not yet arrived there when a second Letter was received from the Colonel, that as it would be a long Time before the Arrival of the Agent, he was therefore determined to come in Person with all Expedition by the Daul to the Neighbourhood of Poonah, and have a personal Conference. That he had been appointed to the sole Management of the Negotiations with Pundit Purdhaun, and that his sole Desire was to settle to mutual Satisfaction the Terms, that so all Disputes and Differences might be ended, and the Treaty faithfully observed by both Parties: That they should be assured that there was no other Reason for his keeping with him Ragonaut Row, who had come of himself to Poonah, than to preserve the Treaty and Friendship subsisting with Pundit Purdhaun, and to prevent the Disputes from proceeding further. Nanna Purnaveese in Answer to this wrote himself, and made Dewagur Pundit write, that nothing could be more adviseable, that his House was the Colonel's, and that he should come without Delay, as they were anxiously expecting him; that they had erected for his Reception a Tent and Pavilion without the Town.

“About this Time Letters were received from Colonel Goddard, that he did not assent to the Treaty made by the Bombay Chief, but that both Sides must conform themselves to the Treaty executed by Colonel Upton: Kharatahs likewise for me and Letters for Dewagur Pundit were received at the same Time from you, as also for Pundit Purdhaun and Nanna Purnaveese, that you had no Inclination for War, but were resolved to maintain the Treaty of Colonel Upton; that you could not assent to the new Engagements entered into by the Bombay Chief, or agree to any Thing by which the Honour and Dignity of the Government might be impaired.

“When Dewagur Pundit had, agreeable to that, represented every Thing that was to be expected from his Friendship, Nanna Purnaveese brought out the Treaty of Colonel Upton, and said to him, “See what a Number of Conditions of this Treaty even have not been complied with; and in the Instance of Ragonaut Row they have infringed every Treaty by giving him a Place of Refuge with them, which is forbidden by numberless Articles. In giving up Jeispore and Salsette, &c. Mahals belonging to Gogeraut, what Numbers of Excuses have they not made. But without mentioning the Enmity and Resentment which they have conceived against us for sending back their Army in Safety to Bombay, they have again received Ragonaut Row, and are busily employed in preparing for War: Tell me now on which Side the greatest Attention to Treaty is shewn.” Dewagur Pundit having made a Copy of many of the Articles of Colonel Upton's Treaty, sent it with Letters directed for your Quarter to Naigpore, which were dispatched by the Way of Cuttack with Kharatahs from me, containing cautious and prudent Resolutions, dictated by Foresight and long Reflection, and by my Friendship and Affection, by which the good Administration of Affairs and the Security of the People are established, and in which no Duty of my Friendship was forgot: Doubtless, after their Arrival, all their Contents were made known to you. This is the 4th Month since my dispatching those Letters, but as yet I have

have received no Answer to them, but in Conformity to that the Negotiations might be set on Foot.

* Sic in Orig. " Upon the Arrival of the confidential Persons from Pundit Purdhaun at Surat, and their having a Meeting with Colonel Goddard, he laid aside his former Intention of going to Poonah, and sent back One of the Agents of Pundit Purdhaun to Poonah with this Message, that they must pay for the Expences of his Quarter One Year's Kist for the Mahals of Gojerat, which they gave the Year after the Formation of Colonel Upton's Treaty, and of which at present, since the making the new Treaty, there appears to be One Year's Kist due by the Accounts; and that they must restore all Ragonaut Row's Money or Effects which may be in their Possession, and allot him a Place for his Habitation, and discharge the Pay due to his Followers, together with many other Articles which would be too * prolix to be written. Nanna Purnaveese, upon hearing all these Particulars, said to Dewagur Pundit, ' Do you hear what Message they have sent? You may recollect what they before used to write, and how they have since acted.'

* Sic in Orig. " As from the Time of the Death of Narain Row, for the Space of 4 Years, the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah has been from his Heart attached to Pundit Purdhaun, and agrees with him in every Resolution both for War and Peace; and as the Ministers of Poonah consult the Nabob in every Matter, even of the smallest Moment, and will support him with all their Power, they have therefore written to him every Thing that has taken place with Colonel Goddard, and the Conferences of Dewagur Pundit; and the Nabob has wrote in Answer, that Mr. Holland was arrived from Madras for the Purpose of negotiating with him; but that in the Affair of Shinkakull Rajebundry and the Dependency of Arcott, which by the Treaty belongs to him, what that Gentleman says is contrary to the Treaty: That he had said to Mr. Holland, and wrote to Madras whatever was proper to be said in Answer, and would wait the Event of the Negotiation; and that he sent Letters to Calcutta, that they ought to conform to the Conditions of the Treaty with Pundit Purdhaun, and with him, and not infringe them in the least, but that he did not expect to receive a satisfactory Answer: That which ever Way these Matters may end, they ought to be ready for either Peace or War: That this must be done by collecting Troops and preparing Quantities of all Kinds of Stores: That as the English are situated on Three Sides of them, they also should oppose the English on the Three Sides, and gain over Hyder Naig to their Assistance: That in the Transactions with the Three Quarters, (whatever might be expected from the English whether War or Peace,) they ought to proceed in this Manner to chuse out One Person from several, either Pundit Purdhaun or himself, or the Bhosilas, to whom they might commit the Negotiations for Peace with the English on the Three Sides, and not remain obstinate in their Demands, as by * so being Peace would be delayed: That such was his Advice, and the only One he could give; but that they were the Masters to follow it or not.

" Upon the Arrival of those Letters to the Poonah Ministers, of which Tenor there were also Letters for me and Dewagur Pundit, Nanna Purnaveese said to the Pundit, that he knew of no better Advice, and that he had been thinking of the same himself, and was employed in negotiating a strict Alliance with Hyder Naig, and in raising Troops and collecting military Stores; that it was likewise necessary for him (Dewagur Pundit) to raise Troops and defend the Third Side; for that as he was so closely connected with him, whenever their Power, or that of the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, should be in Danger, his Country and Power would not be safe from the Attacks of the English. Dewagur Pundit replied to him, That the Branches of the illustrious Family of the Raje, who were supported under the Shadow of the Musnud of the Raje of Pundit Purdhaun, had no other Employment but to assist him with all their Power: That in Conformity to the Resolution before-mentioned, he would collect Troops and take Charge of the Side he spoke of, and would employ himself in Negotiations with the English Gentlemen agreeable to the Treaty. Nanna Purnaveese answered, If Negotiations can be carried on through you agreeable to the Treaty, and be brought to a Determination, it is well; but let it not be in such a Manner, that while the English are putting you off with Excuses and Delays, they should be raising Troops, and of a sudden break out into Hostilities whilst I am off my Guard and not suspecting it. You must therefore employ yourself busily at Home in these Matters, and settle in whatever Manner the Circumstance shall require.

" As your Answers have been late in coming, and the Conferences with Colonel Goddard are at a Stand, Dewagur Pundit not thinking advisable to carry these Matters any further without your Permission, after he had procured his Dismission, came by long Journeys to Naigpore, and represented to me all the Particulars above written.

" I have in the meanwhile received frequent Letters from the Nabob Nizam Ally and Pundit Purdhaun to get ready my Troops, and march them out. Accordingly my Son Jemnajee Bhosila the Duffara encamped; and, after having got together Stores for the Cavalry, and other Necessaries, was sent towards Andery with Counsellors of known Wisdom and Experience, that remaining some Time at the Ghaut of Andery he may collect the Troops of the Dels Sirdars, from most of whom Vakiels have come offering their Services, till Answers to my Letters shall arrive from Calcutta and from Colonel Goddard.

" As in this our Intercourse of Friendship you have written Letters of equal Length with those of the News-writers, and as our Connection and Alliance is well known to Pundit Peishwa and the

the Nabob, and all the Decan People; and it is a Saying with them, that the English and Bhojila are as one; from the arriving of Colonel Goddard at Hoshungabad, and his remaining there Two Months; from my Advice from the Conferences of Dewagur Pundit at Poonah, and his sending frequent Letters with my Opinion on the best Terms to be settled upon by the Ministers with the English, and advising them to Peace; and as our Friendship cannot be carried any further, and the Connection between the Family of the Raji and Pandit-Purdhaun and the Nabob, which is able to last from Generation to Generation, cannot be dropped; I am therefore desirous, that through my Mediation Peace may be established with you by Pundit Peishwa and the Nabob at any Rate, and by you with these Two Chiefs; and that, on the settling the Negotiations, a Treaty may be made between you on such solid Grounds as to admit of no Breach of Promise, but may secure for ever the Peace and Security of your Subjects. Whenever the Negotiations on the Part of the Two Chiefs shall be transacted through me, I have no Doubt of succeeding in making Peace between you. Having maturely reflected and resolved in your Mind my Communications to you, which have been greater and more unreserved than what is thought necessary in Friendship, and which I made for your Information, you will without Doubt adopt whatever is most likely to promote Friendship, and to preserve the Treaties existing, without my pointing it out to you; and for such Conduct, a Reward is to be expected from God.

"I accordingly request you would write to me explicitly agreeable to my former Letters, in which I enclosed you Papers respecting the Treaty of Colonel Upton, whether the Negotiations are drawing to a Conclusion, and whether the Conditions with the Nabob can be settled, that in Conformity to that Peace may be made with Pundit Purdhaun and the Nabob; and that you will write to Colonel Goddard whatever you think advisable in this Matter, that he may apply himself, with my friendly Assistance, to the Establishment of Peace, and not go in the least aside from the Tenor of the Treaty, of which none but the Wise are able to judge. You must reflect maturely on what I have here written, which is the Dictates of my Heart; for what Purpose I have written it, not for my own Advantage, but simply from my Friendship. I have no Doubt but this will gain me your Good-will, and that you will not forget these Proofs of my Friendship, but remove my Anxiety by favouring me with an Answer. In short, as long as Ragonaut Row shall remain with the English, no Conclusion or Repose from those Dispatches and Misunderstandings can take place, but his Stay will be an endless Source of Quarrels and Breaches of Treaty; on the contrary, the delivering him up to Pundit Purdhaun is extremely advisable, and will be the Means of preserving the Treaty, and of keeping the Rights of all Sides entire. But One Word to the Wise is sufficient." (A)

Read the following Letter from Moodajee Boosla, to Mr. Hastings, received 2d June 1780, beginning at Page 238 of the same Book.

From Moodajee Boosla, received 2d June 1780.

"Your agreeable Epistle, (every Letter of which was filled with Friendship, and every Line of which informed me compleatly of your favourable Designs), by which you acquaint me, that Beneram Pundit explains fully to you all the Particulars contained in the Letter of my Minister Dewagur Pundit; and that you have been long anxious for that Explanation; and that when you had attentively reflected, and considered on the Contents of the Letters, you conversed in private with Beneram Pundit on the Subject of them; and that I should learn all the Particulars from his Letters, and from yours to my Minister; arrived in a happy Hour, and gave me inexpressible Pleasure.

Moodajee
Boosla, and
Dewagur Pundit.

"At the End of your Letter, you write a few Lines with your own Hand, that your final Resolution in your Affairs is delayed till you can receive my Opinion and Advice. This has exceeded every Thing which you had written before. I have learnt all the Particulars of your private Conference from the Letter of Beneram Pundit. God be praised that after Two Years I still receive from you such Letters, as no Friends, however intimate and pure their Connection, ever before wrote. You are truly in every Instance a compleat Friend, and write such Answers and Resolutions as are becoming your Friendship. Had a Karetta to the Purport of the present Letter been received while the Minister was still at Poonah, many Things might have been done; at present, that in Consequence of the Measures of the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn Behadre, Armies are marching from all Quarters towards the English Territories, and that General Goddard is engaged in open War with Scindeah, and that the Execution of all these Matters is delayed till a proper Season; and as the Rains are now approaching, we can wait to see what Answer will be returned from the Ministers at Poonah to the Advice which I have written to them, and which I will inform you of, as soon as received.

"As all my Desires tend to keep the Friendship with you, and as you are distinguished from among all the English for prudent Counsels and Knowledge in all Matters, Prudence, and Foresight,

(*) Vide supra Appendix, N° CCCLXXIV.

Attention to Treaties, strict Friendship, and a compleat Knowledge of the Rights of old Connections, for declining all Intercourse with oppressive and tyrannical Chiefs, and for attending in all Cases to the Voice of Justice and Right, by the Blessing of God all Affairs will be settled. All these Particulars are mentioned more fully in the Letters from my Minister to you and to Benaram Pundit, from which you will learn them fully. I am hopeful that you will favour me with Letters containing the State of your Health." (a)

The Managers for the Commons stated, they would next read an Extract from a Letter of Dewager Pundit to Beneram Pundit, 14th December 1780; received 9th January 1781, the Two First Paragraphs of which Letter were read by the Counsel for the Defendant.

Read, the following Extract, beginning at Page 494, of the same Book.

"War and Hostilities are going on in Two or Three different Quarters; from One of these it is necessary to be free; and at the same Time, Faith and Truth are to be observed. All these Particulars you must fully explain. Like the common Story of the Villager: "If I mention it, my Mother dies; if I conceal it, my Father will eat an unclean Dog." Both Cases are difficult. In the same Kind of Dilemma, which I did not foresee, am I fallen; and this the Nabob, who is unequalled in Wisdom, must reflect upon with Justice. I write from the Dictates of my Friendship; and should the Nabob conceive different Ideas of what I write, I am remediless. Had the Treaty been written without Ambiguity, there would have been no Occasion for all this. But it never can be assented to, that Ragonaut Row should remain in full Liberty to act as he pleases; for this Reason, that Madho Row Peishwa, at the Time of his Death, putting the Hand of Maha Rajah Janoojee Boosela into the Hand of his Brother Narain Row, made them swear eternal Friendship, and that they would, by all the Means in their Power, prevent the Connection from being broken; and Maha Raja Janoojee Boosela procured the Release of Ragonaut Row, who was at that Time in Confinement. The treacherous Conduct which Ragonaut Row afterwards observed towards Narain Row, who has a thousand Rights vested in himself, is very well known. After the Murder of Narain Row, the Maha Rajah entered into new Engagements, that though he could not act in any hostile Way against Ragonaut Row, yet he would never suffer him to be at Liberty to act as he should please. This therefore never can, nor ever will be agreed to; and as it was not possible to be Security for such an Article, the Treaty has therefore not been sent to Poonah, but has, with the Letters, been carefully kept here, and shall be dispatched on the Receipt of your Answer. How can Pundit Purdhaun at this Time act inimically against Hyder Naig? If he should, no one in the whole World would ever again confide in him; but in the Family of the Peishwa there is no Want of Faith, that they should break their Engagements with a Person who solicited their Friendship; besides, at this Time Hyder Naig has, in consequence of his Connection with the Peishwa, exerted all his Abilities. They must wait till Hyder is guilty of some Infringement of his Engagements, which at present he faithfully observes." (b)

Read, the following Extract from the Postscript to the same Letter, beginning at Page 498, of the same Book.

Postscript written in Persian.

"You write in your Letters of the 22d and 30th Ramzain, regarding a Negotiation taking place for Peace, the Conferences with the Council, and that after much Displeasure the Governor had approved and come into a favourable Disposition to make a Treaty, to abide by the Engagements entered into by Colonel Upton, to withdraw entirely from Guzerat, the Dependencies of Surat, Cokim, and the other Places which have lately been taken possession of, and until a Treaty can be effected to stop all Operations. All this is extremely right and laudable, and tends to perpetual Advantages. The Answer which you gave in the Conference with the Council and to the Governor was extremely proper. A hundred and a hundred Praises. The Wishes of my Heart to establish Truth and Sincerity, and what tends to evince my Desire of promoting the Welfare of the English, have been strongly demonstrated, and will continue to be so in your Measures and Observations which were equally wise and prudent. True it is, that Experience is the Touchstone which discovereth the Value of a Man. All is very proper, provided that the Treaty from that Quarter is concluded with Candor and Truth, and with regard to former Treaties; and that the Places which have been taken possession of be given up, great and small; that Favor be not shewn to Ragonaut Row, and that he be delivered up to Row Pundit Purdhaun. I have the fullest Confidence that the Governor, without further Stickling or Debate regarding any of these Articles, will pay a Regard to the future; and consulting true Wisdom, will send a Treaty

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N° CCCLXVII.

(b) Vide supra Appendix, N° CCCLXXVI.

concluded with a sincere Disposition, so that I may have no Doubts or Difficulties in speaking or writing to the Pundit Purdhaun and his Ministers; that I may take a determinate Part in enforcing their Acquiescence; and that I may dispose the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla and Sindeah, with Unanimity both in Terms and in Meaning, to join in promoting these Measures. But it is above all Things necessary that Letters should be sent to me, addressed to the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla, and also to Sindeah Pundit Purdhaun and Ballajee Row Jenardien: And it is highly requisite that the Satisfaction of Nizam ul Dowla, and the settling of his just Pretensions, should be effected through the Channel of this Court; so that by the Assistance of the Nabob and Sindeah I may take Measures to lay a proper Foundation for a Treaty with Pundit Purdhaun. It must not depend entirely on the Negotiations of Mr. John Hollond; for if that Gentleman is employed, it will not be in our Power here to make sure of the Assistance of the above-mentioned Nabob; he will be drawn another Way, and this will be a Means of interrupting the whole Business. As that Gentleman will write in one Style to Calcutta, and I in another, hence a Difference will arise which will occasion Doubts and Suspicions. It is particularly necessary to be careful to prevent this, for the Nabob is the first and most distinguished of the Chiefs of the Decan; and he is in some Measure satisfied with the English Gentlemen on the Restoration of Murtezzanagur. It is therefore very advisable that he should be conciliated by Civilities and Professions, and the Settlement of his just Pretensions, and thereby brought over to co-operate in promoting the desired Objects." (a)

Read, also, a further Extract from the same Postscript, beginning at Page 505 of the same Book.

§ (" (b) As the Friendship of the English is at all Events the first and most necessary Consideration, " I will therefore exert myself in establishing Peace. For the Power of making Peace with all is " the best Object. To this all other Measures are subservient, and will certainly be done by them " the English.") § You write, that after having laid the Foundation of Peace with the Pundit Purdhaun, it is requisite that some Troops should be sent along with General Goddard against Hyder Naig, and take Possession of his Country, when all those Engagements and Proposals may be assented to. My Reason is confounded in discussing this Suggestion: At a Time when Hyder Naig is in every Respect in Alliance with the Peishwa, and has assisted with his Soul and Life to repel the English, for us to unite our Troops with those of the Enemy and extirpate him, would not this fix the Stamp of Infamy upon us for ever? Would any Prince, for Generations to come, ever after assist or unite with the Peishwa? Be yourself the Judge, and say, whether such a Conduct would become a Prince or not? Why then do you mention it? Why do you write it? The Case is as follows: At first there was the utmost Enmity betwixt Hyder Naig and the Pundit Purdhaun, and there was the fullest Intention of sending Troops into Hyder Naig's Country. And after the Conclusion of the War with Bombay, and the Capture of Ragonaut Row, it was firmly resolved to send Troops into that Quarter; and a Reliance was placed in the Treaty which was entered into by the Gentlemen of Bombay before the War. But when Ragonaut Row again went to them, and General Goddard was ready to commence Hostilities; when no Regard was paid to the friendly Proposals made by us and the Pundit Peishwa; when they desisted from coming to Poona agreeable to their Promise, and a categorical Answer was given to the Deputies from Poona; the Ministers of Poona then consulted among themselves, and having advised with the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla, they considered that as Enemies were appearing on both Sides, and it would be difficult to cope with both, what was to be done. Peace must be made with one of them; and War must be carried on with the other. They wished above all Things in * the Hearts to make Peace with the English * Sic in Orig. Gentlemen, and to unite with them to punish Hyder Naig. But these Gentlemen had plainly refused to enter into any Terms of Reconciliation; it was therefore advisable to accommodate Matters with Hyder Naig. Although he had been long an Enemy, what else could be done? Having nothing else left for it, they were compelled to enter into an Union with Hyder." (c)

Read, also, a Second Postscript to the same Letter, beginning at Page 510 of the same Book, as follows:

" Postscript: To the Letter which you wrote to Bowanny Pundit to this Effect, that if Pundit Purdhaun should not be satisfied with the Treaty, on account of the News of Hyder Naig, it is proper that you should cultivate the Friendship of the English, because many Advantages may arise from it; and the Governor reckons you his firm Friend: I hope that all these Advantages, agreeably to my Inclinations, will be brought about. This is the Answer: That after the Arrival of the true and undissembled Treaty from Calcutta to this Effect, to forsake Ragonaut Row, and to

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N° CCCLXXVI.

(b) Vide supra, Page 2151.

(c) Vide supra Appendix, N° CCCLXXVI.

deliver him to Pundit Pordhaun, and to restore all the Places in Cokun and Gujerat and the Talooks of Hind; I will go to Poona and will get it confirmed in Person, and will get a Treaty on the Part of the Peishwa; and whatever is in my Heart I will get established in the Treaty: But if the Peishwa does not agree in this equitable Treaty, and peremptorily refuses it, I will then write to you agreeable to your Letter, whatever is proper to be written. To keep an Army much Money is requisite; but I shall in no Respect be neglectful in preserving Friendship with the English; and, withdrawing from all others, will adhere firmly to them." (a)

The Managers for the Commons stated, That the Counsel for the Defendant having, in the printed Minutes from Page 2148 to 2192, produced a Mass of Papers to prove the Object and Application of the Three Lacks of Rupees sent to the Berar Army under Chimnaje Boosla; and, amongst other Documents, a Letter from the Board mentioning a Sum of Thirteen Lacks of Rupees, Part of a Sum of Sixteen Lacks; and also a Sum of Ten Lacks of Rupees by way of Loan: They would now call Mr. Wright to examine him touching the Time and Circumstances of paying the Thirteen Lacks, and the Advancement of the Ten Lacks.

Then Mr. WRIGHT was again called in; and examined as follows:

Q. When, and under what Circumstances, was the Payment of the Thirteen Lacks; from what Fund was it advanced; and at what Time, and under what Circumstances were they advanced?

A. The Thirteen Lacks were advanced from the Calcutta Treasury.

Q. At what Time?

A. Between the 29th March and 6th April 1781.

Q. From what Fund were the Ten Lacks advanced by way of Loan; and whether they were ever repaid, and when?

A. The Loan of Ten Lacks to the Berar Government were advanced between the 21st April 1781 and the 9th May 1781.

Q. To whom were they lent; and on what Security?

A. The Entries in the Treasury Account specify that the Sums were to be advanced to Beneram Pundit as a Loan to the Berar Government.

Q. Was it ever repaid?

A. It was not.

(Cross-examined by Counsel for Defendant.)

Q. Who was Beneram Pundit? Was he Minister at Calcutta from the Berar Rajah, Chimnaje Boosla?

A. I believe he was.

Q. Was it paid to the proper Hand?

A. I understand it was.

The Witness was directed to withdraw.

Read, from Book 116, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from Dewagur Pundit to Beneram Pundit, dated December 1780, beginning at Page 501 of the same Book.

"The Case is this: In all the Correspondence which has passed during Two Years, not a Word has slipped from my Pen that has had the least Relation to Avarice or Self-interest. But I am embarrassed on Account of the Troops which are arrived at Cuttack, from my Friendship to both Sides, namely, the Pundit Pordhaun and the English. They are prevented from ravaging any of the English Territories, from a Regard to the latter; and they are prevented from returning, from a Regard to the Plan which has been laid down by the Pundit Pordhaun. I am perplexed betwixt a Regard to my Faith and a Regard to my Friendship. I had no other Motive in what I wrote. But Two positive Conditions are proposed by the Governor before he will agree; the One is, to relinquish the Chout of Bengal out of Friendship to the English; the Second is, to send 3000 Horse along with the Officer who has been detached to Madras. The Case is this: The Exertions which were made by the late Rajah to obtain the Chout, the Labours he went through,

and the Valour he displayed, are as apparent as the Sun. In these Wars, Worlds were overturned, Multitudes were trampled under the Feet of Horses; the Treasures and Goods of Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants of that Country were plundered and destroyed; and Two-and-twenty of the most distinguished Chiefs of this Country, together with many of their Companions and Friends, from the Treachery of the Souba of Bengal, fell in the Service of their Master; till at Length our hereditary Right and Property of the Chout was fully established and confirmed. Although from an Union with the English the greatest Advantages can be obtained, yet how can we relinquish these Rights and Inheritances, which commemorate the Fame of our Ancestors, without forfeiting at the same Time our Dignity and Rank as Printes? In the same Manner as the Governor says, Discredit would be drawn on him with the Council, so would this draw upon us the Contempt of all our Neighbours.

"What, therefore, is written regarding the Relinquishment of the Chout of Bengal, is no ways proper. It is advisable that our Name should be preserved in that Souba. But except this; and mention any other Difficulties that may occur, so that they may be obviated. In preserving the Name of our Chout, great Advantages will be derived to the English. Every one will be afraid to invade their Country; this will be a great Advantage. If Troops were to be sent along with the Officer of the English, Intelligence thereof would doubtless be carried to the Peishwa and Nizam ul Dowla, and they will say with Certainty, that Boosila and the English have in their Hearts been secretly united, and now it is discovered: He is in fact, therefore, One of the English, and we must concert Measures, and provide against him. All that has been then written to Poohah, and to the Nabob, regarding Peace, and the Treaty which is coming from Calcutta, will be rendered ineffectual, and a War will be occasioned with the Chiefs of the Decan; then at least 50,000 Horse, besides the necessary Stores and Ammunition, must be got ready before any Thing can be done. By the Blessing of God, whenever my Letters arrive, as many Troops as are wanted can be procured, but I am without Money. As the Courage and Bravery of the Family of Boosila is well known, great Revenues would be necessary. Although with the Spirit and Ability of the English, the Assistance of Crores and Lacks is not so very great a Matter, and Men who accumulate it for such Days as these, yet when so many Objections are made to assist in paying the Expences of the Troops at Cuttack, how can I place my Expectations on obtaining larger Heaps? If so much Spirit be shewn from that Quarter, I am ready; and I know well that this will not be done by the Council.

Read, from Book 42, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council, at Fort William in Bengal, dated 25th January 1782, beginning at Paragraph 130 of the same.

"Our Governor General, and Council, at Fort William in Bengal.

Par. 130.—"In regard to the Application of the Company's Money to the Army of Chittinajee Boosila, by the sole Authority of the Governor General, he knew that it was entirely at his own Risk, and he has taken the Responsibility upon himself. Nothing but the most urgent Necessity could warrant the Measure; nor can any Thing short of full Proof of such Necessity, and of the Propriety and Utility of the extraordinary Step taken on this Occasion, entitle the Governor General to the Approbation of the Court of Directors; and therefore, as in the former Instance relative to the Sum advanced and paid into our Treasury, we must also for the present suspend our Judgement respecting the Money sent to the Berar Army; without approving it in the least Degree, or proceeding to censure our Governor General for this Transaction. (a)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

"London,
29th January 1782.

"J. Baring,	L. Sullivan,
R. Hall,	W ^m James,
W. Bensley,	Jn ^r Woodhouse,
W. G. Freeman,	Jn ^r Townsor,
Tho ^r Cheap,	John Harrison,
Tho ^r Parry,	John Roberts,
L. Darell,	John Hunter,
George Cuming,	Joseph Sparkes,
George Tatem."	John Smith,

(a) Vide supra, Page 1111.

Then Mr. WRIGHT was again called in, and examined as follows :

Q. State the Allowances that were actually paid to Colonel Ironside, as the Governor's Military Secretary ?

The Witness produced a Paper, and said,

A. The Allowances from April 1772 to January 1774, are stated in the Paper in my Hands, amounting altogether to 20,577 Current Rupees.

The Witness delivered in the Paper, and the same was read as follows :

" Allowances paid by the Company to Lieutenant Colonel Ironside as the Governor's Military Secretary.

" Allowance from April 1772 to May 1773, at the Rate of 10 Son^k R^s 4^p Day — 4,260

" D^o for Writers, Horses, Candles, and Hircarrahs, for the same Time, at 154 S^t R^s 4^p Mth — 2,156

" House Rent for 11 Months of the above Period, at 350 R^s 4^p Month — 3,860

" Two Months, at 90 R^s — 180

S^t R^s — 10,446

" Allowance from June 1773 to January 1774 inclusive, at the Rate of 28 Son R^s 4^p Day — S^t R^s 6,860

" D^o for Writers, &c. &c. at 154 4^p Mth — 1,232

8,092

Son R^s — 18,538

Or C^t R^s — 20,577

" East India House,
28th April 1794.

" Errors excepted.
" W^m Wright,
Auditor of Indian Acc^{ts}."

The Witness was directed to withdraw.

The Managers for the Commons stated, they should next proceed to offer Evidence in Reply on the 4th Article of Charge, namely, the Contracts; and, First, upon the Subject of the Opium Contract; and that the Counsel for the Defendant having given Evidence of the Contract with Mr. M^cKenzie for Three Years, and of the Renewal of the same for the Year 1780, in printed Minutes, Page 2229, in which they had introduced Part only of a Minute of Mr. Francis's of the 23d of May 1775, they wished to have the concluding Paragraph of that Minute read.

Read, from Book 235, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 23d May 1775, beginning at Page 95 of the same Book.

" Fort William, 23d May 1775.

" At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Lieut. Gen. Clavering,

The Hon. Geo. Monson,

Richard Barwell, } Esquires.

Philip Francis,

[12. As it is notorious that the Quality has been debased for some Years past, I would recommend, that some skilful Person be appointed at Patna to examine the Opium before it be packed, and superintend the Packing, and to give a Certificate of the Quality and Condition of it when received from the Contractor.

" The Question is put, Whether the Provision of Opium shall be made by Agency or Contract.

" Mr. Francis—I am of Opinion it should be by Contract, with Persons of Credit and Character.

" Mr. Barwell—By Agency; the Purchase of it from the Ryots to be at fixed Rates, published in all the Cutcheries through the Districts. This is necessary to secure to the Labourer the full Price of Labour, or otherwise it might be varied, and the Value of the Land for raising Opium could not be ascertained.

" The Honourable Mr. Monson—By Contract.

" General Clavering—I think it ought to be managed by Contract; because, as Mr. Francis has very well observed, the Ryot can have no Appeal from any Injustice which may be done him,

if the Agency be entrusted to those who constitute the Government. It will be incumbent on the Provincial Council to take Care that the Ryots receive from the Contractor the full Value of the Extract of the Poppy, and be not in any Manner oppressed by the Contractor. Whether the Process of the Manufacture of the Opium should be left to the Contractor, or to a Factor appointed by the Council of Patna, ought to be considered separately, and independently of the Provision of it.

" Governor General—By Agency : For my Sentiments at large on the Subject of the Provision of the Opium, I beg Leave to refer to my Letter to the Board, entered on the Proceedings of the 15th October 1773.

" Resolved, That the Opium be provided by Contract.

" To prevent the Adulteration or Debasement of the Quality of the Opium; Resolved, That it be made a Condition of the Contract, that the Opium in its crude State, or the Milk of the Poppy, shall be brought by the Contractor to the Place appointed for its Reception by the Provincial Council, and manufactured by him under the Superintendence of a Person or Persons appointed for that Purpose by the Board."

§ (" (a) Resolved, That the following Advertisement be published in the English, Persian, and Bengal Languages :

Opium to be provided by Contract.

Board's Minute.

Advertisement published.

ADVERTISEMENT.

" Notice is hereby given, That the Honourable the Governor General and Council in their Revenue Department, have resolved that the Provision of Opium shall be made the ensuing Season by Contract. All Persons, therefore, who are desirous of providing the whole Quantity of Opium produced in the Provinces of Bahar, Niapar, and Ghazipore, on the following Conditions, are requested to send in their Proposals, sealed, to the Secretary to this Department, on or before the 15th of June next.

" The Opium is to be delivered at the Seat of the Provincial Council in its crude State.

" It is to be brought by the Contractor to the Place appointed for its Reception by the Provincial Council, and manufactured by him under the Superintendence of a Person or Persons appointed for that Purpose by the Board.

" The Proposals are only to mention the Price.

" Separate Proposals will also be received for the Produce of the other Divisions on the Terms above-mentioned.

" It is further to be observed, that none but Persons of undoubted Credit and Character will be permitted to hold these Contracts, as none but their Personal Security will be required."

§ [" Agreed, That the above Advertisement be circulated to the several Provincial Councils."]

§ Circulated.

To shew that Mr. M'Pherson did not think the Clause in the Contract unnecessary, and that the Contract recommended by Sir John M'Pherson was made by publick Advertisement on Terms much lower than Mr. Sullivan's,

Read, from Book 249, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 11th July 1785, beginning at Page 39 of the same Book.

" Fort William, the 11th July 1785.

" At a Council; Present,
John Stables Esquire,

and

The Honble. Charles Stuart.

The Governor General indisposed.

Rev. Dept. Monday.

" I therefore move the Board, That a public Advertisement be issued, offering the Opium Contract to the Person who shall propose Terms the most advantageous for the Company, in sealed Proposals. The Contract should be granted for Four Years, subject to the Revocation of the Company, if disapproved of by them.

The Governor General.

" The Advertisement should be published immediately, with the particular Conditions of the late Contract; and the 15th of August next fixed as the last Day for receiving sealed Proposals for the new Contract.

" The Court of Directors may possibly approve of the Plan suggested to them, of an Opium Company, for paying a certain annual Amount of Cash into the Hands of the Supra Cargoes in China, without exporting the Specie of these Provinces. It will therefore be absolutely necessary, to leave an optional Clause in any new Opium Contract, for the Operation of such a Plan, in case the Company may approve of it, and be able to obtain an Emporium to the Eastward.

" This is to give Notice, that as the present Contract with the Honourable Company for the Provision of Opium in the Provinces of Bengal and Bahar will expire on the 31st August next,

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N° CCCLXXX.

the

the Honourable the Governor General and Council will receive sealed Proposals, to be delivered to the Secretary to the Revenue Department on or before the 15th August next, for a new Contract, which will be granted to the Person or Persons who shall offer Terms the most advantageous for the Company, for all the Opium Manufacture in the Provinces. The Term of the Contract to be for Four Years; subject however to the Company's Revocation of it, should it be disapproved of by them, or in case their Orders be received for putting the future Provision of Opium on any other Footing than the Mode of the proposed Contract; in either of which Cases the Honourable Board shall be at Liberty to discontinue and annul the Engagements now proposed to be entered into, from the End of the Year or Season in which such Orders may be received.

" For the more particular Information of all such Persons as may be inclined to tender Proposals for the proposed Contract, they are hereby informed, that the Period of the expiring one was for Four Years, and its principal Conditions were as follows:

" 1st, The Contractor to receive of the Company Half the Contract Price in Advance, together with such further Advances within the Residue of the said Price, as may be required to enable the Contractor to proceed to the Performance of his Engagements.

" 2d, The Contractor to pay to the Company the Sum of 10,000 Sicca Rupees, in Consideration of their protecting him in the exclusive Privileges of his Contract.

" 3d, The Contractor to provide and deliver annually to the Company the Quantity of 3,660 Maunds, or 1,830 Chests, of Bahar Opium, for which he was to be paid at the Rate of 95 Sicca Rupees per Maund, besides a Premium of 50 Rupees for every One Chest, or Two Maunds, of Opium that he could provide, over and above the said stipulated Quantity; and a Gratification of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on the Net Proceeds of all the Bahar Opium, at the Medium of the Company's Sales thereof in Calcutta.

" 4th, The Contractor to provide and deliver annually to the Company the Quantity of 2,000 Maunds, or 1,000 Chests, of Bengal Opium, for which he was to be paid at the Rate of 120 Sicca Rupees per Maund, together with 12 per Cent. as a Gratification or Premium on the Amount of the Advances made for the Provision of whatever Surplus Quantity he can provide.

" 5th, The Opium provided to be of the best Sort, and at least equal to the Quality of the best Opium of the Dutch East India Company.

" 6th, The Opium to be delivered by the Contractor at the Khalsa in Calcutta, the Contractor being allowed at the Rate of 10 Current Rupees per Chest for its Transportation.

" 7th, The Opium to be collected in its crude State, and well and sufficiently manufactured, under the Superintendence, Controul, and Direction, of such Persons as the Governor General and Council shall from Time to Time appoint.

" 8th, The Contractor to pay to the Company the Sum of 300 Sicca Rupees as a Penalty of every Chest short of the stipulated Amount of the Bahar Opium that he may prove deficient in the Delivery of.

" 9th, The Contractor to deliver all the Opium which he may or can provide to the Company or their Agents, and to pay a Penalty of 5 Rupees 750 for every Chest that he may sell, barter, or otherwise dispose of, to any other Person or Persons whomsoever.

" 10th, The Contractor to pay the usual Duties upon all and every Part of such Opium as may happen to be imported by him into the Provinces of Bengal and Bahar from Guzzepore, the Districts of the Rajah of Benares, or the Province of Oude.

Publication
to be made in
consequence.

" Ordered, That it be published in the English, Persian, and Bengal Languages, at Calcutta, Patna, Boglepore, and Purnea.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

" John Stables,
Chas. Stuart." (a)

To shew that this Contract, like that made by Mr. M'Pherson in 1785, contained Clauses very material, and which are not to be found in Mr. Sullivan's Contract, especially the Clause making it revocable by the Company,

Read, from Book 706, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 29th July 1789, beginning at Page 400 of the same Book.

" Fort William, 29th July 1789.

" At a Council; Present,
Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, President;
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
and
John Shore, Esquire.

" Fort William, Revenue Department, July 29th, 1789.

" Notice is hereby given,

" That as the present Contract with the Company, for the Provision of the Opium in the Pro-

Rev. Dept.
Wednesday.

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N° CCCLXXXVI.

vinces of Bengal and Behar, will expire on the 31st August next; sealed Proposals of Contract for the future Provision of all the Opium produced in the Provinces of Bengal and Behar, and also in the Zemindarry of Benares, will be received by the Secretary to the Government, on or before the 31st Day of August next above-mentioned. Proposals will be received on Account of Bengal, Behar, and Benares, collectively; or for each of the above Provinces, or the said Zemindarry, separately; or Bengal and Behar and Benares, or Behar and Benares.

" Bengal and Behar.

" The Contract for the Provision of the Opium in Bengal and in Behar to be held under the following Conditions:

" First, In the Event of the Court of Directors disapproving of the Terms of the Contract, or making any Alteration in the Mode of providing the Opium, or relinquishing the Provision of the same altogether; the Governor General in Council to be at Liberty to annul the Engagement which may be entered into in consequence of this Advertisement, from the End of the Year of Season, (that is the 31st August), in which the Orders notifying such Disapproval, Alteration, or Relinquishment, shall be received in Bengal.

" Second, The Contract to be Four Years, commencing from the 1st September next.

" Third, The Contract to be concluded for Sicca Rupees, and the Advances to the Contractor to be made in that Specie, and no other Specie to be advanced by him to the Ryots.

" The Advances to the Contractor for the Year of the Contract, to be made in the following Proportions, and at the under-mentioned Periods:

" In Assin	—	—	2 Sixteenths.
Cautic	—	—	3 D°
Aughun	—	—	3 D°
Poos	—	—	3 D°
Maug	—	—	3 D°
Phaugun	—	—	2 D°
			16

" The Advances for the Three remaining Years to be made as follows:

" In Assin	—	—	2 Sixteenths.
Sawun	—	—	3 D°
Bhadoch	—	—	3 D°
Assin	—	—	3 D°
Cautic	—	—	3 D°
Aughun	—	—	2 D°
			16

" Fourth, The Contractor to engage to deliver annually, Six thousand four hundred Factory Maunds of Behar, and One thousand five hundred and eighty Factory Maunds of Bengal Opium; each Factory Maund to contain Forty Seers, and each Seer to weigh Seventy-two Sicca Rupees and Ten Annas. The Opium to be delivered in Chests containing Two Factory Maunds. The Contractor to receive for every Chest of Opium of the above-mentioned Weight, which shall be delivered by him over and above the stipulated Quantity, the Sum of Fifty Sicca Rupees per Chest, in Addition to the Contract Price.

" Fifth, The Bengal Opium to be equal in Quality to the Bengal Opium of 1788-9; and the Behar Opium to be of the same Quality as the Behar Opium of the Year above-mentioned. Three Chests of Bengal, and Three of Behar Opium, the Produce of 1788-9 will be deposited at the Khalfah, as a Standard for ascertaining the Quality of the Opium delivered. Any Disputes that may arise between the Officers of Government, who shall be bound by Oath to decide impartially.

" Sixth, The Contractor to pay to the Company a Penalty of 300 Sicca Rupees per Chest, for every Chest of Opium short of the stipulated Quantity which he shall fail in the Delivery of; and to refund the Amount of the Advances made to him for the Provision of the Quantity deficient. Should either the Whole, or any Part of such Deficiency be occasioned by Hailstorms, Hurricanes, or any other Calamity of Season, the Contractor not to be subject to the Payment of the above-mentioned Penalty for such Part of the Quantity deficient as he may prove, to the Satisfaction of the Collector of the District and the Governor General in Council, to have been occasioned by such Calamity, but shall only refund the Amount of the Advances, with an Interest of Eight per Cent. per Annum, for the Time he may have had the Use of it. The Contractor, within Five Days after such Calamity shall have occurred, to represent the same to the Collector of the District, in order that he may take the necessary Measure for ascertaining the Loss occasioned thereby, as directed in the Seventeenth Article. Should the Contractor fail to inform the Collector of such Calamity within the Period above-mentioned, no Remission of the Penalty will be allowed him for Deficiencies in his Deliveries occasioned thereby.

" Seventh, The Opium to be delivered by the Contractor at the Khalkah Office in Calcutta: The Charges of Package and Manufacture, and the Charges and Risk of Transportation and Delivery to be on Account of the Contractor.

• Sic in Orig.

" Eighth, The Contractor to deliver to the Company, * of their Agents, all the Opium which he may be able to provide, and to pay a Penalty of Sicca Rupees 750 for every Chest of Opium that he may sell better, or otherwise dispose of to any other Person or Persons whomsoever.

• Sic in Orig.

" Ninth, The Contractor to pay to the Rajah of Benares a Duty of Two and Half per Cent. on all Opium imported by him from the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, on the Valuation specified in his Excellency's Rowannah, and Two and Half per Cent. on its entering the Company's Provinces on the Valuation inserted in the Benares Rowannah, which will be the same as that specified in the Rowannah granted by the Officers of the Nabob Vizier. The Contractor not to be liable to the Payment of any Duties on the Opium provided by him in Bengal or Behar. The Contractor for the Bengal Opium not to import * to provide any Opium the Produce of Behar or Benares, under Pain of the same being confiscated. The Contractor for the Behar Opium not to import or provide any Opium the Produce of Bengal or Benares, under the Penalty above mentioned, should the same Person contract for the Provision of the Opium of Two or more of the above Countries, these Restrictions not to operate with regard to the Opium produced within the Countries * induced in his Contract.

• Sic in Orig.

" Tenth, Government to deliver over to the Contractor for the Purpose of manufacturing the Opium such Houses and Godowns in Bengal and in Behar belonging to the Company, as may be now in the Possession of the present Contractors Messrs. Young and Heatly, upon Condition of his re-delivering them to Government, at the Expiration of his Contract, in the same State of Repair in which they may be made over to him. The Contractor to defray the Charges of whatever Repairs may be required for the Godowns or Houses, from the Period of their being made over to him to the Time of their being delivered by him to the Officers of the Company.

• Sic in Orig.

" Eleventh, The Contractor to be * enable to the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut, in all Matters relating to his Contract, with the Right of Appeal of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, subject to the several Rules and Restrictions prescribed by the Judicial Regulations. The Judges of the Dewanny Adawluts to take Cognizance of all Causes respecting Opium, by the Contractor or his Agents, against the Ryots, or others concerned in the Provision or Manufacture of Opium, or by the latter against the former, and to proceed to try and decide upon the same, previous to any other Suits which may be pending in their Courts, and to award Damages against the Party cast, according to the Circumstances of the Case, agreeable to the Usage observed in all other Suits.

• Sic in Orig.

" Twelfth, The Contractor to be responsible for the Acts of his Agents, Gomastahs, and all Persons employed by him, and to bind himself to satisfy all Decrees which may be passed by the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut against him, his Agents, Gomastahs, or the Persons employed by him, from whom he is to take such Security as he may think proper, previous to * entertaining them.

" Thirteenth, The Khoskhereed, or advanced Price of Eight Annas per Seer, hitherto paid by the Contractor for every Seer of Opium produced in the several Pergunnahs in Behar, over and above the Tydaad, or standard Produce of 1185, to be abolished, and in lieu thereof, the Contractor to pay to the Ryots an Encrease of Two Annas per Seer on the Gross Produce of the Soubah, as specified in the Account in the Fifteenth Article.

" Fourteenth, The Contractor not to levy the Cesses in Behar, known by the Names of Beeshy, Bafhy, Mamooly, Ruffoom, Bishurpereet, nor any other Cesses or Abaubs whatever, although the same should not be specified in the Account inserted in the following Article, (Chellaan or Allowance for the drying up, and Vastage of the crude Material, in transporting it from the Pergunnahs to the Place of Manufacture expected, as authorized in the following Article), under Pain of being obliged to refund the Amount, and to pay a Penalty of Three Times the Sum to the Party from whom it may have been exacted, together with such Costs of Suit as such Party may have incurred in the Prosecution of his Complaint, in the Dewanny Adawlut.

• Sic in Orig.

" Fifteenth, The Contractor to pay the following Prices to the Ryots * their Opium, and to advance the same to them at the customary Periods.

Fort William, the 29th July 1789.

01)

IN BEHAR.														
Account Particulars of the Number of Sicca Rupees comprised in each Seer of Opium, or the original Weight, and Abwaub or Celles, and the Price paid for the Contractors.														
Abwaub, or Celles, per Seer, now abolished.														
Account Particulars of the Number of Sicca Rupees to be comprised in each Seer, as fixed for the Contract proposed to be entered into, with the Price to be paid for each Seer to the Cultivation of the Poppy.														
DISTRICTS and PERGUNNAHS.	Number of Sicca Rupees comprised in the Affin, or original Establishment Seer in each District or Pargannah.	Abwaub, or Affes, levied by former Contractors.					Total Seer Affin and Abwaub Sicca Rupees.	Total Seer Affin and Abwaub Sicca Rupees.	Raffoon Sicca Rupees per Seer.	Bally Sicca Rupees per Seer.	Bally Manooly Sicca Rupees per Seer.	Chellan Sicca Rupees per Seer.	Total Abwaub abolished per Seer Sicca Rupees.	Number of Sicca Rupees comprised in each Seer, as fixed for the Contract now to be entered into.
		Raffoon Sicca Rupees per Seer.	Bally Sicca Rupees per Seer.	Bally Manooly Sicca Rupees per Seer.	Chellan Sicca Rupees per Seer.	Total Abwaub, or Celles, Sicca Rupees per Seer.								
Sircar Sarun	80	5	8	—	4	17	97	12	5	8	—	4	17	80
Cufmar	80	2	8	4	10	11	91	12	2	8	4	10	11	80
Azembabad Opium, weighed at the Contractor's Godown at Patna	80	—	12	—	—	12	93	—	—	12	—	—	12	80
Khaas Hudgeepore	90	1	6	6	9	14	104	14	1	6	6	9	14	90
Sunbaria and Ekrungurjole	92	1	7	11	9	17	109	10	1	7	11	9	17	92
Budjellab and Murrowah	92	1	7	15	10	21	113	11	1	7	15	10	21	92
Rutty Guddam	92	1	7	13	14	19	111	15	1	7	13	14	19	92
Calia	92	1	7	13	14	19	111	15	1	7	13	14	19	92
Gulmah	88	1	6	11	—	16	104	12	1	7	11	—	16	88
Tillock under Hudgeepore	88	1	6	8	12	14	102	8	1	6	8	12	14	88
Nurjunge Korah, the Opium delivered at Patna	72	10	—	—	—	—	72	10	1	8	—	—	—	72
Teolwarry	80	—	—	3	8	7	87	8	—	—	3	8	7	80
Gyafpore	84	—	10	12	—	15	99	12	—	10	12	—	15	84
Nyapore and Burragong	84	—	10	12	—	15	99	12	—	10	12	—	15	84
Beempore	80	—	10	—	—	14	94	10	—	10	—	—	14	80
Munmeer	80	—	9	—	—	13	93	12	—	9	—	—	13	80
Daendnagar	60	—	12	—	—	15	75	4	—	12	—	—	15	60
Sandah Baliah	80	2	8	9	8	16	96	12	2	8	9	8	16	80
Bahur Khaas	90	—	13	8	—	18	108	14	—	13	8	—	18	90
Tillarah	80	2	4	14	12	21	101	14	2	4	14	12	21	80
Joaffar	60	—	13	—	—	16	76	4	—	13	—	—	16	60
Shakeporah	65	—	16	12	—	20	85	5	—	16	12	—	20	65
Wanis Gunge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kadur Gunge	65	—	12	12	—	16	81	5	—	12	12	—	16	65
Lutchwar and Noofera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mudderdee	72	—	8	8	—	12	84	5	—	8	8	—	12	72
Kilfah	68	6	6	12	4	22	90	6	6	6	12	4	22	68
Chynpore Khaas	96	—	12	13	8	19	115	8	—	12	13	8	19	96
Sufferam and Tillotoo	60	—	12	9	4	13	73	5	—	12	9	4	13	60
Arrah in Shahabad	60	—	12	6	4	10	70	4	—	12	6	4	10	60
Powar Peroo Nunnore	60	—	12	7	4	11	71	4	—	12	7	4	11	60
Behere Bojepore and Denwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sannout Ekyl Okry Bellowr Khafer Daader	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahere Parah Shairgaussy Seris Columbah	64	2	—	13	13	19	83	6	2	—	13	13	19	64
Cherkuan Arwul Muffowrah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

" The Advances from the Contractor to the Ryots in Sircar Lanen, Ruttu Guddavin, Sauffa Cufmar, Terhoot Nursingpore, Korah Chynpore, Khaan Saffaram, and Tillotoo, Arrah, Powar, Peroo, Nunnore, Behere, Bojepore, and Denwa, to be made agreeable to the Third Article, in Sicca Rupees; the Batta between the same, and the different Species of Rupees, in which the Advances have been heretofore paid as specified in the preceding Account, to be adjusted by the Collector of the District.

" In Bengal.

" The Prices to be paid by the Contractor to the Ryots for the Bengal Opium, will be published in the Course of a few Days.

" Sixteenth, The Contractor, or his Agents, at the Season for sowing the Poppy, to be allowed to take Engagements from the Cultivator for the specific Number of Begahs, to be cultivated only, and not also as heretofore, for the specific Quantity of Opium to be produced in those Begahs; the Contractor not to be permitted to compel the Ryots to engage for the Cultivation of a greater Number of Begahs than they cultivated the preceding Year. The encreasing that Number, * or not to be left to the Option of the Ryots. When the Poppy shall be full grown, the Contractor then to depute his Agent, who, with the Cultivator, shall proceed into the Field, and, with the Assistance of Two or Three other creditable Cultivators, form the Estimate of what such Field is to produce; whereupon the Grower to enter into an Engagement to deliver so much, and should the Field produce more, to deliver that also, pro rato.

* Sic in Orig.

" Seventeenth, In the Event of the Crops being injured by Hail-storms, Hurricanes, or any other Calamity of Season, either previous or subsequent to the Completion of the Estimate of the Produce directed to be formed in the preceding Article, the Collector of the District, upon Application being made to him by the Contractor within Five Days after such Calamity shall have happened, to depute an Aumeen to ascertain, in Conjunction with the Agents of the Contractor and the Ryots, the actual Extent of the Loss occasioned thereby. The Charges of Aumeens so deputed to be defrayed by the Contractor.

" Eighteenth, The Contractor and his Agents not to confine, beat, or detain, the Property of, or levy any Tullubana, Fines, or Salamy, from any Ryots, or Person engaging for the Provision of being obliged to refund Three Times the Amount to the Party from whom such Exaction, shall have been levied, and being further compelled to pay to the Complaint the Amount of the Costs incurred by him in the Prosecution of his Suit, for the Recovery thereof in the Dewanny Adawlut.

" Nineteenth, The Weights and Scales made use of, * the Collector of the District, and examined annually by him, or by such Person as he shall think proper to appoint for that Purpose, during the Month of January, the Contractor, or his Agents, making use of Weights or Scales not to be sealed, or of uneven Scales, or deficient Weights, although sealed, to be liable to such Fine as the Judge may think proper to impose. In weighing the Opium, the Scales not to be held up in the Hands of the Dundedar or Native Weighman, but the Opium to be weighed in the Presence of both Parties, in the Mode known under the Denomination of Dham Dundee, (or fair and conscientious weighing), by the Scales being poised on a Wooden Stand fixed in the Earth.

* Sic in Orig.

" Twentieth, In the Event of the Cultivator failing to deliver in the full Quantity of Opium agreed for by him in the Manner specified in the Sixteenth Article, the under-mentioned Consequences to follow:

" First, If such Failure be occasioned by no Fault on his Part, he is only to refund the proportional Part of the Advance received by him, with Interest at the Rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum for the Time he may have had the Use of it, and without any other Mulf, Penalty, or Fee whatsoever.

" Second, If the Contractor suspect or believe the Cause of Failure to be in the wilful Neglect or Embezzlement of the Ryot, he is to complain to the Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut of the District, and upon Proof of its having been owing to Neglect, the Judge to award that the Ryot shall restore the proportional Advance, with Interest at the Rate of Twelve per Cent. per Annum; and if from Embezzlement, or otherwise disposing of it, the Judge to punish such Offence by imposing a Fine of Four Sicca Rupees per Seer, and confiscating the Opium, where it can be seized, and where it cannot be seized, by a Fine of Ten Sicca Rupees per Seer; to be levied by the Mode of Process laid down by the Judicial Regulation for the Enforcement of Decrees.

" Third, The Ryot to be liable to no Penalty for Breach of Contract, unless in the Case of Embezzlement, where it shall not appear and be proved that he had in his Hands, at the Period of the Failure, unliquidated Advances from the Contractor; but where he wilfully embezzles the crude Material, by selling or disposing of it to others, although without having at such Time any of the Advance of the Contractor in his Hands, the Contractor to complain against him to the Judge of the Adawlut of the District in which such Person shall reside, who is to punish such Offence in the Mode pointed out in the Second Clause of this Article.

" Twenty-first, Where the Ryot mixes Water with the crude Material, with a View to encrease the Weight of it, and brings it in that State to be delivered, the Contractor, or his Agents, to appoint

appoint Two or more creditable Opium Growers, to decide on their Dherm, or Conscience, what Surplus, Quantity, or Kurdah, shall be taken for such Increase of Weight, by the undue Mixture of Water; and the Parties shall abide by their Award, unless it shall be proved to the Satisfaction of the Judge that the Arbitrators have been guilty of Partiality.

" Twenty-second, Where the crude Material shall be delivered in by the Growers in an adulterated State, as by the Mixture of foreign Ingredients, exclusive of the Water noticed in the preceding Article, the Contractor immediately to seize on and declare the same confiscated, at the same Time sealing it up in the Presence of the Ryot, and under his Mark, and in the Presence of Two or more creditable Witnesses, and depositing it in a secure and separate Place, and leaving the Ryot to have Recourse against him to the Judicial Power, for which Purpose he is to keep the said Opium thus sealed up for Three Weeks; and if in that Time the Ryot lodge not his Complaint, it shall not be afterwards heard; but the Contractor may then * upon the said Opium, and sell it for his own Advantage and local Consumption, liable to such Fine as Government may think proper to impose, should it ever be proved that he had made up any Part of such adulterated and condemned Opium in that which he is to deliver to the Company.

* Sic in O. ig.

" Twenty-third, Should the Aumils, Zemindars, or Renters, exact more from the Ryots on Account of their Opium Lands than the established Rates, the Contractor to have the Privilege of representing the Circumstances to the Collector, who shall forthwith enquire into the same, and grant due Redress.

" Twenty-fourth, The Contractor to be subject to the Payment of certain charitable Allowances to Brahmins, and Indulgencies to the head Cultivators in the Soubah of Behar, amounting annually to about 17,000 Rupees; a List of the Particulars of which may be seen at the Office of the Secretary to the Government: Should any such charitable Allowances or Indulgencies exist in Bengal, an Account thereof will be hereafter published.

" Twenty-fifth, Should any Disputes arise between the Contractor or his Agents and the Ryots, or others, relative to the Cultivation, Provision, or Transportation, of Opium, not provided for in the preceding Articles, either Party to be at Liberty to apply for Redress to the Court of Dewanny Adawlut, the Judge of which to pass such Decision as he may think equitable upon a Consideration of the Circumstances of the Case.

" Twenty-sixth, Government to engage to take such Measures as they may think most effectual to prevent Europeans and others smuggling Opium, or otherwise carrying on an illicit Traffic therein.

" Benares.

" The Contract for the Provision of the Opium in Benares, to be held under the following Conditions:

" First, In the Event of the Court of Directors disapproving of the Terms of the Contract, or making any Alteration in the Mode of providing the Opium in Benares, or relinquishing the Provision of the same altogether, the Governor General, in Council, to be at Liberty to annul the Engagements which may be entered into in consequence of this Advertisement, from the End of the Year or Season, (that is, the 31st August,) in which the Orders notifying such Disapproval, Alteration, or Relinquishment, shall be received in Bengal.

" Second, The Contract to be for Four Years, commencing from the First September next.

" Third, The Contractor to engage to deliver annually 700 Chests of Opium, of Two Maunds each, each Maund containing Forty Seers, and each Seer weighing Seventy-six Benares Rupees and Four Annas. The Contractor to receive for every Chest of Opium of the above-mentioned Weight which shall be delivered by him, over and above the stipulated Quantity, the Sum of Fifty Rupees per Chest, in Addition to the Contract Price.

" Fourth, The Contract to be concluded for Sicca Rupees, and the Advances to the Contractor in the following Proportions advanced by him to the Ryots. For the First Year of the Contract, the Advances to be made to the Contractor in the following Proportions:

" In Affin	—	—	2 Sixteenths
Cautick	—	—	3 D°
Aughun	—	—	3 D°
Poos	—	—	3 D°
Maug	—	—	3 D°
Phaugun	—	—	2 D°

16 D°

" For the Three last Years Contract:

" In Affin	—	—	2 Sixteenths
Sawun	—	—	3 D°
Bhaudoon	—	—	3 D°
Affin	—	—	3 D°
Cautick	—	—	3 D°
Aughun	—	—	2 D°

16 D°

2 1/2

"Fifth. The Opium to be delivered to be equal in Quality to a Chest of the Benares Opium, the Produce of 1788-9, Three Chests of which will be deposited in the Khalfah, as a Standard for ascertaining the Quality of the Opium delivered. Any Disputes that may arise between the Officers of Government and the Contractor, regarding the Quality of the Opium delivered, to be determined by those creditable Persons to be appointed by Government, who shall be bound by Oath to decide impartially.

"Sixth. The Contractor to pay to the Company a Penalty of 300 Sicca Rupees per Chest for every Chest of Opium short of the stipulated Quantity which he shall fail in the Delivery of, and for refund the Amount of the Advances made to him for the Provision of the Quantity deficient. Should either the Whole or any Part of such Deficiency be occasioned by Hail-storms, Hurricanes, or any other Calamity of Season, the Contractor not to be subject to the Payment of the above-mentioned Penalty for such Part of the Quantity deficient, as he may prove to the Satisfaction of the Resident and the Governor General in Council, to have been occasioned by such Calamity, but shall only refund the Amount of the Advances, with an Interest of Eight per Cent. per Annum for the Time he may have had the Use of it. The Contractor, within Five Days after such Calamity shall have occurred, to represent the same to the Resident, in order that he may take necessary Measures for ascertaining the Losses occasioned thereby, as directed in the 13th Article. Should the Contractor fail to inform the Resident of such Calamity within the Period above-mentioned, no Remission of the Penalty will be allowed him for Deficiencies in his Deliveries occasioned thereby.

* Sic in Orig.

"Seventh. The Contractor to deliver to the Company, or their Agents, all the Opium which he may be able to provide, and to pay a Penalty of 750 Sicca Rupees per Chest, for every Chest of Opium that he may sell, barter, or otherwise dispose to any other Person or Persons whomsoever.

"Eighth. The Opium to be delivered by the Contractor at the Khalfah Office in Calcutta, The Charges of Package and Manufacture, and the Charges and Risks of Transportation and Delivery, to be on Account of the Contractors.

"Ninth. The Contractor to pay to the Rajah of Benares a Duty of Two and Half per Cent. on all Opium which he may import from the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, on the Valuation which may be specified in his Excellency's Rowannah, and a Duty of Two and Half per Cent. to the Company on the Valuation inserted in the Benares Rowannah, (which will be the same as that specified in the Rowannah granted by the Officers of the Nabob Vizier,) upon its entering the Company's Provinces: Upon all Opium provided within the Zemindarry of Benares, the Contractor, upon Exportation thereof to the Rajah a Duty of Two and Half per Cent. on the Valuation specified in the Benares Book of Rates, and a Duty of Two and Half per Cent. on the same Valuation to the Company, upon its entering the Province of Behar.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

"Tenth. The Contractor not to import or provide any Opium, the Produce of Behar or Bengal, under Pain of the same being confiscated. This Restriction not to operate with regard to Behar, should he contract for the Provision of the Opium of that Province; nor Bengal, should he engage to provide the Opium of that Province also.

"Eleventh. The Contractor to pay to the Ryots Two Benares Sicca Rupees and Eight Annas for each Seer of pure Opium, weighing Ninety-six Benares Sicca Rupees, and to advance the same to them at the customary Periods. The Contractor to be allowed to take from the Ryots, exclusive of the above Weight, a Surplus of One Chattrack per Seer, making Two and Half Seers per Maund, as an Allowance for the drying up and Wastage of the crude Material before it be made into Cake.—This Allowance however not to be exacted by the Contractor until the End of the Year, or towards the ultimate Settlement of Accounts.

"Twelfth. The Contractor, or his Agents, at the Season for sowing the Poppy, to be allowed to take Engagements from the Cultivator for the specific Number of Begahs to be cultivated only, and not also for the specific Quantity of Opium to be produced in those Begahs. The Contractor not to be permitted to compel the Cultivators to engage for the Cultivation of a greater Number of Begahs than they cultivated in the preceding Year. The increasing that Number are not to be left to the Option of the Ryots. When the Poppy shall be full grown, the Contractor then to depute his Agent, who, with the Cultivator, shall proceed into the Field, and, with the Assistance of Two or Three other creditable Cultivators, form the Estimate of what such Field is to produce, whereupon the Grower shall enter into an Engagement to deliver so much, and should the Field produce more, to deliver that also pro rata.

"Thirteenth. In the Event of the Crops being injured by Hail or any other Calamity of Season, either previous or subsequent to the Estimate of the Produce directed to be formed in the preceding Article shall have been completed, the Resident, upon Application being made to him by the Contractor (within Five Days after such Calamity shall have happened), to depute an Aumeen to ascertain, in Conjunction with the Agents of the Contractor and the Ryots, the actual Extent of the Loss occasioned thereby. The Charges of Aumeens so deputed to be defrayed by the Contractor.

"Fourteenth. The Scales and Weights made use of by the Contractor, or his Agents, in weighing the Opium received from the Ryots, to be sealed with the Seal of the Resident, and examined annually by him, or by such Person as he may think proper to appoint for that Purpose,

during

during the Course of the Month of January, the Contractor, or his Agents, making use of Weights or Scales not so sealed, or of uneven Scales or deficient Weights, although sealed, shall be liable to such Fine as the Judge may think proper to impose.

" In weighing the Opium, the Scales not to be held up in the Hands of the Dundeadars, or Native Weighmen, but the Opium to be weighed in the Presence of both Parties, in the Mode known under the Denomination of Dherm Dundee, or fair and conscientious weighing, by the Scales being poised on a Wooden Stand fixed in the Earth.

" Fifteenth, In the Event of the Cultivator failing to deliver in the full Amount agreed for by him in the Manner specified in the Eleventh Article, the following Consequences to follow:

" 1st, If such Failure be occasioned by no Fault on his Part, he is only to refund the proportional Part of the Advance received by him, with Interest at the Rate of 8 per Cent. per Annum for the Time he had the Use of it, and without Molest, Penalty, or Fee whatsoever.

" 2d, If the Contractor suspect, or believe the Cause of Failure to be in the wilful Neglect or Embezzlement of the Ryot, he is to complain to the Judicial Power, that is, to the Native Adawlut, or directly to the Resident; and upon Proof of its being owing to Neglect, the Judge or Resident to award that the Ryot shall restore the proportional Advance, with Interest at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum; and if from Embezzlement, or otherwise disposing of it, the Resident or Judge to punish such Offence, by imposing a Fine of Four Sicca Rupees per Seer, and confiscating the Opium, if it can be seized, and where it cannot be seized, by a Fine of Ten Sicca Rupees per Seer; to be levied by the Mode of Process laid down in the Judicial Regulations for the Enforcement of Decrees.

" 3d, The Ryot to be liable to no Penalty for Breach of Contract (unless in the Case of Embezzlement) where it shall not appear and be proved that he had in his Hands, at the Period of the Failures unliquidated Advances from the Contractors; but where he wilfully embezzles the crude Material for selling it to others, although without having at such Time any Advances of the Contractor in his Hands, the Contractor is to complain against him to the Resident, or the Native Court of Adawlut, in which such Person shall reside; and the Resident or Judge shall punish such Offence in the Mode pointed out in the Second Clause of this Article.

" Sixteenth, Where the Ryot mixes Water with the crude Material, with a View to increase the Weight of it, and brings it in that State to be delivered, the Contractor or his Agents, shall appoint Two or more head and creditable Opium Growers to decide in their Dherm, or Conscience, what Surplus Quantity shall be taken for such Encrease of Weight by the undue Admixture of Water, and the Parties shall abide by their Award, unless it shall be proved to the Satisfaction of the Resident or Judge, that the Arbitrators have been guilty of Partiality.

" Seventeenth, Where the crude Material shall be delivered in by the Growers in an adulterated State, as by the Mixture of foreign Ingredients, (exclusive of the Water noticed in the preceding Article), the Contractor is immediately to seize on and declare the same confiscated, at the same Time sealing it up in the Ryot's Presence, and under his Mark, and depositing it in a secure and separate Place, and leaving the Ryot to have Recourse against him to the Judicial Power, for which Purpose he is to keep the said Opium thus sealed up for Three Weeks, and if in that Time the Ryot lodge not his Complaint, it shall not be afterwards heard; but the Contractor may then open the said Opium, and sell it for his own Advantage for local Consumption, being for the Rest liable to such Fine as Government may think proper to impose, should it ever be proved that he had made up any Part of such adulterated and condemned Opium, in that which he is to deliver to the Company.

" Eighteenth, The Contractor, or his Agents, from the first to the last in Degree or Detail, to be positively prohibited from collecting any Fee, Premium, Azeer, or Dastoor, on their Engagements with the Koerees or Opium Ryots, on Pain of paying Three Times the Amount of all such Exactions or Receipts, together with the Complaints * Costs of Suit, to be estimated by the Judges on Proof before the Judicial Power; which Fine is to be levied by the said Courts, not from the Native Receivers * from the Contractor or from his Chief Agent on the Spot, leaving him to settle with his inferior Agents thus offending. And the whole Amount of this Penalty, together with Costs of Suit as above specified, to be awarded by the Judge to the Party from whom the Exaction was made.

" Nineteenth, The Contractor to be amenable to the Mofassil, and Sudder Courts of Justice, in all Matters relating to his Contract.

" Twentieth, The Contractor, or his Agents, and the Opium Cultivators, to have the Option of lodging their Complaints, in the First Instance, before the Native Judges of the Mofassil Courts, or immediately before the Resident. Complaints preferred in the Native Courts to be appealable to the Resident, and Complaints lodged before the Resident to be appealable to the Governor General in Council; provided the Amount of the Suit shall not be less than the Sum limited by the Regulations.

" By Order of the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) G. H. Barlow.

Sub-secy

Previous

Previous to entering upon the Discussion of the Two Systems of providing the Opium Agency and Contract, they think it necessary to consider a Third Question; viz. Whether it could be expedient to relinquish the Provision of the Opium altogether, and so throw open the Trade on that Article?

Although, upon general Principles, the Board cannot but disapprove all Monopolies, especially when in the Hands of Government, many Considerations induce them to reject the Abolition of the Monopoly in Question, of which the following is the principal:

1st, Were the Trade to be laid open, the Board are of Opinion that the Quality of the Opium would soon be so much debased, as to destroy the Reputation of the Commodity in the Eastern Markets, and thereby lessen the Demand for it, which might ultimately affect the Cultivation of it in Bengal and Behar, to the Detriment of the Revenue.

2d, The Relinquishment of the Monopoly would occasion an immediate Defalcation on the Resources of Government, equal to the Amount of the Profits now derived from it, nor would this Loss be made up by any other Means; but a very small Part of it could be relieved, by imposing an Increase of Rent in the Poppy Lands, without oppressing the Cultivators, who would, in consequence, relinquish the Cultivation altogether and the late Arrangements made in the Customs, would render the imposing any Duties on the Exportation of it less practicable than heretofore.

3d, The Opium now serves as a Remittance to China, to answer the Bills drawn upon Canton, for the Provision of the Investment. Were the Trade to be laid open, it is probable that this Resource might in some Measure fail, and occasion the Exportation of large Sums in Silver from this Country, already too much drained of its circulating Specie.

These Considerations may, in course of Time, have less Weight; but in the present State of the Company's Affairs, they appear to the Board of sufficient Importance to induce them to give up all Thought of relinquishing the Monopoly, more especially as they have little Doubt, that by extending the Price to be paid to the Cultivators, abolishing the Cesses imposed upon them by former Contractors, and defining the Rights of the Ryots, and limiting the Authority of the Contract, the Cultivation of the Poppy may be rendered equally advantageous to the Ryots, as any other Article of Produce.

The next Question to be determined regarding Opium, is the Mode in which it is in future to be provided, whether by Contract or Agency.

With respect to a Contract, the following Objection occurs; that it may be difficult to the Terms of any such Contract as to preclude the Contractor from the Exercise of the Powers which he might possess to the Injury of the Cultivators of this Article in some Degree, and that, when the Contract has been once concluded, the Redress of Injury will be still more impracticable.

On the other Hand, admitting that these Evils will not exist under the Plan of an Agency, there are others attending it which will desire Consideration: The Superintendence of the Plan will necessarily add unavoidably to the Detail of Business in which the Government is involved, nor can that Superintendence and Controul be effectually exercised, without a minute Attention to that Detail. If the Plan be entrusted to the Execution of the Collectors of Revenue, the same Objections occur there; the prescribed Duties of their Offices, of Collector, Judge, and Magistrate, are as fully sufficient to occupy the Attention of the ablest and most assiduous; and the Superintendence of the Native Agents employed by them, will alone be sufficient to engross the principal Part of that Time which ought to be directed to other Functions.

If separate Agents be appointed, the Charges attending the Provision will be greatly enhanced; their Labours must be rewarded, and their Zeal crowned by liberal Salaries; and although this Alternative will remove the Objections arising from the Employment of the Collector, the Embarrassment of the Detail will still affect the Government.

Neither is an Agency so certain as a Contract; some Allowance in other Cases might be made for extraordinary Calamities of the Season; but independent of this, it may be presumed that the Interest which stimulates an Individual, when Fortune and Success depend solely upon his Skill and Exertions, will operate with greater Energy than in the Case of an Agency, where the same Motive do not prevail with equal Force, and the Security of the Provision, as well as Security against outstanding Balances, will in one Case be greater than in the other.

Such are in general the Advantages and Disadvantages of both Plans; in forming a Judgement upon them from Experience, it is evident that a Contract may be executed without incurring Inconveniences of great Magnitude, and with Success and Advantage to the Company; and admitting that some Evils have prevailed under the Terms of the Contract, as concluded with Mr. Huddy, it must again be allowed, that they have not been such as to induce public Complaints; so far from it, that the Board have every Reason to be satisfied with the Conduct of the Contractor, both with regard to the Fairness of his Dealing with the Ryots, and the Performance of his stipulations with the Company.

The Consequence may however be imputed to the Character of the Contractor, and his Equity and Liberality; but as the Board, in case a Contract should be determined upon, cannot select the Persons with whom it is to be made, Reliance must be placed upon the Provision of the Terms of the Engagement, rather than upon the Character of the Individual who may engage; and

and this brings them to the Consideration of the Objections above stated; and if they can be removed, no material Difficulty to a Contract will then remain.

"With a View to the present Objection of Deliberation, the Sub-Secretary (whose local Residence and Knowledge of the Subject more particularly qualified him for a Task) by the Governor General was directed to prepare the Form of an Advertisement for the Contract, so as to guard if possible against the Inconveniencies attending the Provision of the Opium by this Plan; and in the Performance of this Duty, he was instructed to advert to the Information furnished by the Collectors, in consequence of the Requisitions from the Secret Department of 9th April 1788, as well as to the Communication of the late Contractor Mr. Heatly. The present Objection having before occurred, it was concluded that the Weight of them might be better estimated when the Provisions for the Removal of the Inconveniencies stated in them were detailed; by this Mode the Question is brought to a more precise Issue than it could have been done by Arguments of a more general Nature without a specific Reference to Particulars.

"In reviewing the Information before the Board, the following Points more immediately require Correction and Amendment:

1. The Inadequacy of the Price paid to the Cultivators of the Opium.

2. The Exaction levied from them under various Denominations.

3. And the Want of a due and legal Controul over the Contractor and his Agents.

"With respect to the First, the Fact being admitted, no Arguments are necessary to convince the Propriety of an Alteration favourable to the Ryots; the Sentiments of the Honble. the Court of Directors, in their Letter of the 18th February, as applied to the Provision of the Benares Opium, are founded in Principles of Equity and Policy, viz. that without doing Justice to the Cultivation, it can never be the Interest of Government to monopolize the Produce, however high its apparent Profit may be to raise and require a general Application.

"The Introduction of the various Cesses upon the Ryots, for whatever Reason, can only be discovered * an Abuse which ought long ago to have been rectified; they may be in Fact considered as Deductions from the Price of their Labour, and at all Events furnish the Ground of arbitrary

* Sic in Orig. Exaction equally difficult to correct and detail amongst these * Navities; their Appearance are, viz. Chellan, which has an equitable Principle for its Basis, being a Provision for the Diminution of

* Sic in Orig. the Quantity of the Opium, in consequence of its being delivered * a wet State.

"In adverting to the proposed Advertisement, the Board observe, that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Articles are calculated to afford the Relief required; First, by the Abolition of the Kued * by the former Contractor, with an Exception of the Chellan, which is with great Propriety added to the Weight, and in Name abolished; and, Secondly, by an Augmentation of the Price of the Opium.

* Sic in Orig.

"By comparing the Coluseens in the Fifteenth Article, the Advantages to the Ryot will be apparent; and it may be sufficient in this Place to record specifically the first Head only, to point out the Difference to him. By the * Time of the former Contract, a Ryot of Sircar Saran delivered a Seer of Opium of 97 S^r W^t for R^r 1, 12 Sicca; by the proposed Advertisement he will receive 1 S^r R^r 14 S^r for a Seer of Sicca Weight.

* Sic in Orig.

"The above regard Behar; the Eleventh Article of the Advertisement, regarding Benares, contains the Price to be paid to the Ryot as recommended by Mr. Duncan; with respect to Bengal, the Prices are not sufficiently ascertained: At present it is however proper to observe, that the Ryots of this Province are better paid than that of Behar.

"The proposed Regulation, subjecting the Contractor and his Agents to the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut, affords a due and legal Controul over them.

"In Addition to the above, the 16th, 18th, 19th, and 21st Articles of the proposed Advertisement contain definitive Restrictions, calculated to protect the Ryot from various Abuses, particularly in the Article of Weight, and Exaction for deficient Deliveries.

"The Point to be determined upon the Whole is, Whether the Restrictions are sufficient to guard against the Inconveniencies stated in the Objection to the Contractor. In * comparing the Terms proposed with those of the late Contract, the Superiority in point of Limitations favourable to the Ryots is apparent; and little Doubt can be entertained that the Ryots will, under such Alterations, cheerfully continue a Cultivation which they have hitherto earned * in under manifest Disadvantages; and upon the Whole the Board are of Opinion, that a Contract should be resolved upon in Preference to an Agency.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

"In other Respects the Forms of the late Contract have been altered and amended; and the Form of the Advertisement proposed by the Secretary is approved.

"Resolved, That it be published without Delay. (a)

(Signed at the End)

"Cornwallis,
Chas Stuart,
J. Shore."

Read, also, from a Book, intituled, "Bengal Letters, received 10th August 1789, to 16th April 1790," already delivered in, the following Extract of a Revenue Letter

(a) Vide Appendix, N^o CCCCXXIX.

from the Governor General and Council at Bengal, to the Court of Directors, dated 10th August 1789, beginning at Paragraph 47 of the same Letter.

"To the Honble. the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

"Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

"Par. 47. We transmit for your Information a Copy of the Advertisement, a separate Number in the Packet; and we trust you will be of Opinion that the Stipulations contained therein are adequate to the Attainment of the Objects proposed, the Protection and Welfare of the Cultivators, and the securing to Government the Profits of the Monopoly. (a)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

"Cornwallis,
Char. Stuart,
J. Shore."

The Managers for the Commons stated, They should next proceed to the Subject of the smuggling of Opium; and first desired to rectify a Mistake of the Counsel in supposing, as is stated by them in Page 2243 of the printed Minutes, that the Purpose for which the Managers of the Commons gave Evidence of the Loan of 1781, in Page 133 of the Minutes, was to shew that it was in Favour of certain Individuals mentioned in a List of Persons inclosed in Mr. Hastings's Letter of the 22d October 1781; whereas the only Persons they supposed to be benefited by the Loan, were Colonel Watson and Captain Thornhill.

The Managers for the Commons next stated, That the Counsel for the Defendant having, in Page 2247 of the printed Minutes, produced a Letter of Mr. Robert Geddis, Captain of the Betsey, to shew that the Loss charged on this Adventure, was owing to the accidental Capture of the Betsey by the Dutch; they would now proceed to shew, That the Interference of Mr. Hastings in the Politics of the Malays, and an Intimation that the Company's Letter of Marque had attacked and seized the Property of the Natives, might have been the Occasion of the Capture of the Betsey.

Read, from Book 223, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 3d March 1783, beginning at Page 352 of the same Book.

"Fort William, 3d March 1783.

"At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote,

Edward Wheler,

John Macpherson,

John Stables;

"To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esq.

"Honourable Sir,

"Some Days after the Departure of Captain Thomas Forrest from this Port, I arrived from Quera, found here Deputies from Rajah Hadgie, King of Rhio, to Captain Forrest, with full Powers to conclude a Treaty offensive and defensive with the English. In his Absence they applied to me for Advice how they ought to proceed, and in Confidence informed me, that Rajah Hadgie had concluded a Treaty with the King of that District of the Lelebes called Gaa; that he was endeavouring to detach from his Alliance with the Dutch the King of the District called Bony, which surrounds Measien, and had Hopes with the Appearance of the English would greatly facilitate; that the Sultans of Mataram and Ballam Goang, on Java, which Palimbang and Raya were all in waiting; and as the Wadieu Government were always maintaining a piratical War, they had the whole Island of Lelebes, and greatest Part of Java; Malacca was his Concomitant, and he required for said Attempt but little Assistance. They inform me, as News, that they are with Certainty informed, that the Sultans of the Molicee Islands have attacked the Dutch under the Sultan of Lidero; that by Two Prows from Mandar, they hear that the People of Ceram have surprized and taken the Fort of Amboyra, that had brought 100 Pecul of Cloves to Bally, of which 32 Pecul have come to Rhio. That the Dutch have had no Vessel from Europe since the Beginning of the War. That Iron is 33 Sp. D. per Pecul. One Instance of their Distress; and if we take the usual Decremments of Life among Europeans in Batavia, they can have very few Europeans re-

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N^o CCCLXXXVII.

maining, which with Certainty we may conclude from the following Circumstances; viz. the Store Ship to Malacca had only Ten European Officers included; the People of Bally have taken, plundered, and burnt One of their Ships fitted for War; and 'tis reported that the Natives on Board Two Ships laying in Batavia Roads had murdered the Dutch, and sailed for Bencoolen; that there was only Five Ships in Batavia Roads in September last; that from interior Information, he is assured, Invalids and Civilians inclusive, there is not above 100 Europeans in Malacca, and of them the Mercantile are in the English Interest; that their 600 new-raised Malays he considers as his own, though paid by the Dutch; and the Chinese he knows won't fight.—This contains the Substance of their Information: I advised them, as they had missed Captain Forest, to send an Ambassador to Bengal to conclude the Treaty there, and personally solicit Assistance, such as the English could spare, or the Service demand—in mean Time to leave no Stone unturned to consolidate all the Javans, all the Buggehes, and his Western Confederates, to be ready to attack at once, which, by distracting the Attention of the Dutch, would facilitate their Schemes.

“ To point out the Difference betwixt the independent Sovereigns connected only with English Traders, and the Puppets to which the Dutch leave the Name of Kings; to stimulate their Avarice by a Comparison of the Prices which they now receive, with those the English daily give; to give the direct Lie to the Assertion of the Dutch, that the English Company have no Dollars, and are unequal to the Purchase of the Whole of their Produce, as you know that 40,000 Peculs Tin, and Pepper have been carried from Rhio by Traders, which they dignify with the Name of Pirates, in One Year One*; to shew them, as the Dutch are now incapable to fulfil their Contracts, these Contracts virtually cease to be in Force, and from the Failure on the Part of the Dutch the Rajahs are, consistent with Justice, at Liberty to renew them or not; that should they incline as independent Sovereigns, to give a Preference to the English, I could venture to assure them, that the English would willingly accept these Contracts, and give in much more equitable Terms than they at present had, and would not only take their yearly Produce after the War, but like a wife such Surplus as might remain in their Hands at the End of this present War; that in their Connections with the English, I could assure them from Authority, that they would not change their Tyrants, but would find the Protection of a Father, they giving an Equivalent, in the Exactness of fulfilling their Contracts, as the Basis of the separate Trade proposed to be established, they well knowing that in all such Connections the Advantages must be reciprocal, otherwise they will not be lasting: They said, the Truth of what I advanced was notoriously known to all, and accordingly would appear, should even a small Force come from the English, and even without Force, in the present weak State of the Dutch, they were sufficiently strong to relieve themselves, could they only be assured of the Protection of the English when the present War ceases—they returned to Rhio in a few Days, and I have not yet learnt whether they have, or mean to send a Man to Bengal.

“ Should these People apply, and our Means enable us to assist them, whoever commands must bring with him a Stock of Patience to bear with the tedious Consultation, and their outre Modes of executing their Resolves; and must expect very little Courage, but their Numbers, their Knowledge of the Scenes of Action, their many and quick-sailing Prows, their actual Address in a desultory War, the Plenty which Nature has given them, and their prompt Obedience to their Rajahs, would greatly facilitate any offensive Plan, and would procure quick Intelligence, easy Conveyance, and certain Supplies of Provisions.

“ Among the People who purpose to engage in this Business, there are Two Motives for Action, tending to the same End. The People immediately under the Dutch are actuated by a Spirit of Revenge, a Remembrance of recent Injuries, and the Hopes of an enlarged Trade, and Delivery from Oppression; their Endeavours are therefore to be depended on, as both their own Passions and the Orders of their Rajahs coincide. The People under Rajah Hadjee, who are only under the Dutch when at Sea, and who frequently suffer from their Guarda Costas, have by these Depredations, and the Memory of the Malacca War, a strong Dislike to the Dutch; and from the liberal Connections and Trade of the English, a Predilection in their Favour. For their King, he has engaged his Pride and Honour in a fruitless Demand of the Restitution of the Betsey, C. Giddes, in which Negotiation the Dutch have treated him with great Haughtiness, and some Slights: But an Attempt to introduce 600 Bagges into Malacca, and a Discovery of some improper Connections he was forming in Malacca, prevented his Attempt for the present, and occasioned a mutual Distrust, so that he will find it difficult to regain his Situation; and I have Reason to think that he would declare against the Dutch, were he assured of the English Protection.

“ These Two Divisions likewise stand in a different Relation to the English in their own Opinion, though no real Distinction subsists; those under the Dutch, whatever Oppressions they may sustain, have only to lament, while Rhio, Salengore, and Trangano, are considered by the Eastern People and themselves as belonging to the English; and 'tis only from their Ignorance that they have not endeavoured to place themselves in a nearer Relation; of course, any Accident happening to them would be considered as a Slur on the English, and some Eclat to the Dutch.

“ On the Whole it is my Opinion, that the Appearance of any Force would put the Dutch in a general Consternation, and all the Natives in Motion; but with Two Ships of the Line, a 40 Gun Ship, One Frigate, and One Vessel of 20 Guns, the Dutch have nothing to make even an Attempt to molest. Imprudent—it is true they have Four Ships, fitted with from 40 to 56 Guns,

and

and 18 Pounders on their lower Decks, but they are not One-third manned, and have no Officers; and they have no Force (Batavia excepted) able to meet 500 Sepoys, 100 European Artillery included, in the Field; from which I conclude the Force specified equal to the Reduction of every Settlement the Dutch have, Batavia excepted: The Transports should be armed, for the Sake of Appearance and our First Attempt on Malacca. But should our distressing Situation on the Coast disable us from sending any Force which could act openly, yet a Couple of good-sailing Frigates to cut off the Malacca Supplies, and of course the French from thence, to burn or sink all their Guarda Costas, which would loose the Hands of the Natives, make Communication safe and easy, throw Trade open, and give them a Taste of its Emoluments, with sundry other Advantages. Half a Million Dutch Property went to China in Junks last Year. If any Letters of Marque are granted, they ought to be more confined than the Death and Glory's; as, if we mean to use the Natives as Friends, to attack and seize their Property, on whatever Pretext, is surely impolitic. (a)

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Edw. Wheler,
John Macpherson,
John Stables.

The Managers for the Commons stated, That the Counsel for the Defendant having, in Page 2249 of the printed Minutes, produced the 55th Paragraph of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, of the 12th of July 1782, for the Purpose of shewing that the Court of Directors approved of that Part of the Adventure in which the Betsey was concerned, they should produce in Answer the 56th Paragraph of the same Letter, to shew the strongest Disapprobation of that Part of the Adventure in which the Nonfuch was concerned.

Read, from Book 42, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 12th July 1782, beginning at Paragraph 56th of the same Letter.

"Our Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal,
"56. But with regard to the Consignment of 2000 Chests of Opium immediately to the Supra Cargoes, to be disposed of in such Manner as they shall think proper: We have been informed, that the Importation of Opium to China is forbidden by the Chinese Government on very severe Penalties.—The Opium on Seizure is burnt, the Vessel on which it is brought to the Port confiscated, and the Chinese, in whose Possession it may be found for Sale, punished with Death. Under any Circumstances, it is beneath the Company to be engaged in such a clandestine Trade; we therefore hereby positively prohibit any more Opium being sent to China on the Company's Account. (b)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

London,
the 12th July 1782.

R. Hall, Robert Gregory,
John Smith, Henry Fletcher,
John Roberts, John Harrison,
Step. Lushington, George Tatem,
Ben. Booth, Jacob Wilkinson,
W. Devaynes, Charles Boddam,
George Cumming, John Hunter,
Ja. Moffatt, Joseph Sparks,
Nathaniel Smith.

The Managers for the Commons next stated, That the Counsel for the Defendant having, in the printed Minutes Page 2251, given Evidence to shew that the general Policy of the Measure had received considerable Confirmation by the Practice which had obtained ever since, they would proceed to explain several of the Documents so produced on the Part of the Defendant; for which Purpose they would first read the 2d and 3d Paragraphs of a Letter from Colonel Watson, of the 15th November 1785.

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N^o CCCLXXXIX.

(b) Vide supra Appendix, N^o CCCXC.

Read, from Book 713, the following Extracts of a Consultation of the 16th November 1785, beginning at Page 189 of the same Book.

“ Fort William, the 16th November 1785.

“ At a Council, Present,

The Honble. John M^rPherson Esquire, Governor General, President;

Lieutenant General Robert Sloper, Commander in Chief,

and

John Stables Esquire.

The Honble. Charles Stuart indisposed.

“ Read the following Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Watson :

“ Gentlemen,

“ Par. 2. In consequence of the Commutation Tax, which passed into a Law last Year, the Court of Directors immediately began to carry their great Plan of Trade into Execution; and for that Purpose, it is well known, have dispatched this Season Eighteen or Twenty chartered Ships to China, in Hopes of being able to bring back a sufficient Quantity of Teas for their Home Consumption, without being again under the Necessity of supplying their Wants by the Aid of Foreign Companies or Adventurers. In this great and uncommon Attempt, they appear to have reposed their sole Dependence for extra Resources entirely upon this Government, as I do not hear that One Dollar in Specie has been put on board any of their Ships.

“ 3. This extensive Object, so important to the Company and to the Revenue of the Mother Country, so beneficial to our own Commerce, and so ruinous to that of our Competitors, is well known to be a favourite Project of the present Minister, whose Reputation must inevitably be greatly affected by its Success or Failure; for if the Supplies of Tea by the Company's Ships should fail, the Commutation Tax will then most certainly be execrated throughout the Nation, and Mr. Pitt's Plan, although founded in the soundest Policy and Wisdom, be perhaps the very Means of removing him from his present exalted Station. (a)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

“ Henry Watson.

(And at the End of the Consultation)

“ John M^rPherson,

R. Sloper,

John Stables,

Chas Stuart.

To shew that the Plan of Colonel Watson was in direct Opposition to, and a Condemnation of the Advertisement of the Governor General and Council, given in Evidence by the Counsel for the Defendant, in Page 2252 of the printed Minutes,

Read, a further Extract from the same Consultation and the same Letter, beginning at Page 190 of the same Book.

“ Par. 4. I presume therefore to declare, that if another Season is permitted to elapse without a substantial and certain Remittance being made to China before the Months of June or July next, the Company's Credit will not only suffer irreparably, but their Supplies of Tea may even be entirely stopped, for the Hong Merchants of Canton will not long continue to trust a Company whose Debts to them are already so considerable, and which they see Year by Year accumulate in a regular, rapid, and alarming Manner, so different from all former Experience. It is therefore by this Government alone, and at this particular Crisis, that our Credit can be preserved in China any longer; which, however, I do not scruple to say, can neither with Effect or any Certainty be done by the Mode now adopted in your Publication, by Authority, in the Prints of the 10th Instant; but, on the contrary, this Measure, if carried into Execution, will indubitably counteract the best and most certain Means of Supply that Bengal alone is able to furnish, not for One Year only, but for the whole Term of our existing Power in this Country.” (b)

The Managers for the Commons stated, They should next produce the Resolution of the Board, in consequence of Colonel Watson's Proposal of the 15th November 1785.

Read, from Book 714, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Fort William, to the Court of Directors, dated the 31st December 1785, beginning at Page 13 of the same.

“ To the Honble. the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies.

“ Honble. Sirs,

“ Par. 13. In the Consultation noted in the Margin, there is a long Letter from Lieut. Colonel

Consult.
16th Nov.

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N^o CCCXCI.

(b) Vide Appendix, ibid.

Henry Watson, on the Subject of our Supplies to Canton, and the Modes he recommends to be adopted for effecting them. His Representations seemed calculated to prepare us for a Plan which he had in Contemplation, and which actually made its Appearance Three Days afterwards.

" 14. In this Plan Colonel Watson was joined by Captain John Tasker, the Commander of a Country Vessel: Its avowed Object was to pay into the Company's Treasury at Canton, the Sum of 90,000 l. Had we acceded to their Wishes, we must first have sold to them your Ship, the Sir Edward Hughes, for the Sum of One Lack and Forty thousand current Rupees, which is not Half her Prime Cost; we must have issued to Colonel Watson and Captain Tasker to the Amount of Three Lacks of Rupees in Copper, at a Rate below its present real Value in Calcutta; we must have agreed to receive Money into the Treasury at Canton, for Bills on you, to the Amount of 45,000 l. Sterling; and have submitted to the Contingency of the safe Arrival of four Ships in China, for the Payment of the Cost of the Sir Edward Hughes, and the Amount of the Copper: And after having sold the Ship to them, they expected us to covenant that she should be loaded at Canton for Europe, and that she should continue as a regular chartered Ship in your Service; or upon your objecting to this, you were to pay to them the Sum of 14,000 l. Sterling for the Purchase of the Ship Six Months after her Arrival in the River Thames.

" 15. These Proposals appeared to us so evidently disadvantageous to the Honourable Company, that we did not hesitate to reject them, particularly as we had previously received from the Honourable the Governor General a Plan of a Voyage for the Sir Edward Hughes to the Malabar Coast, Bombay, and China, and had actually commenced the necessary Arrangements for carrying it into Execution: We are sanguine in our Expectation, that the Honourable Company will not only by this Means obtain a Remittance of more than Three Lacks of Rupees to China, but that a Cargo will be furnished for the Sir Edward Hughes for England; the Freight of which will amply defray the Charges that have hitherto been incurred by that Ship, which, should she not be wanted at Canton to carry Goods on your Account to Europe, will, in the Event of War, or the Establishment of any Settlement to the Eastward, answer the Purposes you had originally in View when you ordered her to be built: We have ordered her to be put on the Bombay Establishment, at the lowest possible Charge to the Company. (a)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Fort William,
the 31st December 1785.

" John Macpherson,
R^d Sloper,
John Stables,
Chas Stuart."

The Managers for the Commons stated, They should next proceed to the Subject of the Bullock Contract; and First, that the Counsel for the Defendant having, in Page 2257 of the printed Minutes, given Evidence to shew that there were Complaints from General Stibbert, and other Persons, relative to the Insufficiency and bad Condition of the Carriage Bullocks under Mr. Johnson's Contract; they should produce a Letter from the Court of Directors of 28th August 1782, in Answer to a Letter received by them from General Stibbert.

Read, from Book 42, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal, dated the 28th August 1782, beginning at Paragraph 13 of the same.

" Our Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal, 28th August 1782.

" Par. 13. However competent we may be to give an Opinion upon the Appointment of Officers to superior Rank, yet we confess ourselves not sufficiently able to judge of the Plan for new modelling your Corps of Native Infantry. Much must depend on local Knowledge. A Plan, the Objects of which were to lessen Expences, and to do Justice to the Native Troops, is certainly entitled to a liberal Construction: But as we had appointed a Commander in Chief of such distinguished Abilities and Experience as Sir Eyre Coote, his Opinion ought certainly to have been asked, and his Approbation obtained, before you resolved to put it in Execution.

" Par. 14. We cannot however avoid remarking on a very extraordinary Passage in the Letter from General Stibbert on this Occasion, and which was adopted by you in your Letter of the 7th of January 1781:—After observing that Abuses had, from a long Course of Practice, insinuated themselves throughout the Army, and which were of a Nature tending immediately to the Ruin of the Corps composing our Native Infantry, and consequently to the endangering the British Interests in India, General Stibbert adds, that totally to debar Officers from all Perquisites and Emoluments whatsoever, without advancing their Rank and Salary, would produce no other Consequence than that of rendering them to a Man disaffected to the Service.

" Par. 15. Such unmilitary Ideas, coming from a Provincial Commander in Chief, cannot but astonish us. Abuses have crept into the Service leading to its immediate Ruin, and a Remedy is not to be applied without countenancing other Abuses, and without a positive Breach of our Orders.

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N^o CCCXCI.

To preserve the British Interests in India, these Abuses must be remedied; but the Remedy is to be at the Expence of the Company; and if we do not consent to this, our Provincial Commander in Chief has told us that to a Man the Officers will be disaffected to the Service. But we have a better Opinion of the Generality of the Officers employed in India. We think they will cheerfully acquiesce in Measures taken for the Remedy of Abuses, without a Compensation, will content themselves with the fair Emoluments of their Stations, and not be disaffected to a Service, the Advantages of which are allowed to exceed any other, because it is necessary to make Reforms in order to prevent that Service being brought to Ruin. We desire that you communicate these our Sentiments to General Stibbert.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" London,
the 28th Aug. 1782.

" George Tatem, Hen. Savage,
John Smith, John Harrison,
George Cuming, Nath. Smith,
R^d Hall, Henry Fletcher,
Step. Lushington, Jac. Wilkinson,
John Hunter, J. Roberts,
Joseph Sparkes."

To shew that the extra Expence of sending Bullocks to Madras might itself be considered as an improvident Expenditure,

Read, from Book 726, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 29th July 1791, beginning at Page 406 of the same Book.

" Fort William, 29th July 1791.

" At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke, } Esquires.
William Cowper, }

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, absent on the Public Service.

" N^o 1.

" To the Honble. Charles Stuart, and to the Gentlemen of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

" Gentlemen,

" Our Letter to you of the 17th Ultimo, which was transmitted in Duplicate, will have informed you, that we had great Hope of being able to procure the full Number of Bullocks required by Lord Cornwallis for the ensuing Campaign, and that the Whole, provided the Country were undisturbed, would be collected in the Neighbourhood of Amboor, on or before the 15th Day of August next. We have now the Pleasure to inform you, that we have no Doubt whatever of being able to supply the Wants of the Army in Draft and Carriage Bullocks; and we therefore submit to you, whether it would not be proper to relieve the Company from the very great Expence of sending Cattle from Bengal. (a)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Fort St. George,
9th July 1791.

" Cha' Oakely,
W^m Petree,
J. Huddleston.

(And at the End of the Consultation)

" Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
William Cowper."

Read also, further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 452 of the same Book.

" N^o 9.

" The Right Honourable Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

" My Lord,

" We shall hold out every Encouragement to Bullock Drivers and Dooley Bearers, and extend our Offers through all the Circars; but the Distress which these Classes of People are supposed to have lately experienced in Camp, may operate in some Degree against us. If any Means could be taken to remove their Apprehensions on this Head, it might have good Effect; but we know not how far it may be practicable to furnish them with Provisions from the Public Stores. (b)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
William Cowper."

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N^o CCCXCIX.

(b) Vide Appendix, ibid.

To shew the Extravagance of the Contract in regard to the Article of Feeding,
Read, from Book 731, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 24th August
1785, beginning at Page 84 of the same Book.

“ Fort William, 24th August 1785.

“ At a Council; Present,

The Honble. John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General Sloper, Commander in Chief,
John Stables, Esquire,
The Honble. Charles Stuart.

Secret Dept. of
Inspection,
Wednesday.

“ To the Honourable John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General, and Council, Fort William.

“ Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

“ Having Reason to apprehend the Honourable Court of Directors may remark, with Surprise, that the Expence of feeding the Army Cattle from March 1784 to April 1785, under the present Agency, appears to be at a Rate nearly as high as it was under the late Contract, comparing the different Scales of the Establishment, and on this Account suppose the Agency to be some Way defective in OEconomy, and requiring Alteration; I beg the Honourable Board will be pleased to advert to the enormous high Price of Grain during the Whole of the above Period, as it is truly represented to the Board by a Paper some Time ago delivered to them, being a Return of the Price of Grain at Cawnpore for the Year 1784; and I humbly beg the Honourable Board will be pleased to call upon the Military Paymaster General or Commissary General, to certify whether the high Rate of feeding the Army Cattle, during the said Period, has not been occasioned by the said high Price and Scarcity of Grain; and whether it is not impossible, under the Terms of the present Agency, that any additional or different Charges can be made in his Bills by the Agent, than what may arise from the Advance of the Price of Grain, which is certified by the Commanding Officers; and, lastly, whether the Rate of feeding the Army Cattle during the Month of April last, which begins the Second Year of the Agency, and is the latest Month for which the Returns have been procured, and the Bills made out, does not appear to be as low as R^s 3. 12 per Month each Bullock, at the Cantonment Allowance; and whether, if Grain should continue falling, the Expence will not of Necessity be still lower in the succeeding Months.

“ I am,

“ Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

“ Your most obedient

“ humble Servant,

“ Calcutta,
28th July 1785.

“ Cha^s William Blunt

“ Army Agent. (a)

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

“ John Macpherson,
R^s Sloper,
John Stables,
Cha^s Stuart.”

The Managers for the Commons stated, They should next proceed to the Agency of Sir Charles Blount.

To shew that Colonel Sloper, the then Commander in Chief, gave his Opinion in Favour of a Contract rather than an Agency, and that Advertisements for a Contract were directed by the Board to be issued accordingly,

Read, further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 104 of the same Book.

“ Commander in Chief,

“ After having diligently sought the best Information on the Subject, and having attentively weighed all that I have obtained, I am of Opinion, That, having a Regard to the Good of the Service, the Bullock Department may be better executed by Contract than by Agency, and I the more freely recommend to the Board to return to the Mode formerly in use, from the Consideration that such a Measure will correspond with the Intentions of the Court of Directors.

This Judgement of the Preference due to the Contract Mode being adopted, it will remain to settle the Terms; on which Occasion, equal Respect must be had to the liberal and unstinted Performance of a Branch of the Service of the greatest Importance in a Military View, and to an economical Settlement, as affecting the Resources or Funds of the Company. On these Grounds,

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N^o CCCXCVIII.

it will doubtless be deemed proper that the Contract be an open one ; although at the same Time it be not understood to be intrusted to the lowest Bidder—The Reason for the Board's reserving to themselves a discretionary Power, in determining on the Eligibility of the several Proposals that may be tendered, is too obvious to need being stated.

R^o Sloper.

Agreed, That the Commander in Chief's Proposition be adopted ; and that an Advertisement be published in consequence of it, limiting the Time for receiving sealed Proposals to the 15th October next." (a)

The Managers for the Commons stated, That the Counsel for the Defendant having, in Page 2321, given in Evidence the Opinion of Military Officers on the Bullock Contract, they would proceed to shew the Care and Deliberation with which the existing Contract was made in 1791.

Read, from Book 725, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 10th June 1791, beginning at Page 146 of the same Book.

Milit. Dept.
Friday.

" Fort William, the 10th June 1791.

" At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Charles Stuart;
Peter Speke, and } Esquires.
W^m Cowper, }

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief absent on Public Service.

" N^o 5.

" Read a Letter from the Secretary to the Military Board.

" To Edward Hay Esq. Secretary to the Government.

Secretary to
the Military
Board,
6th June.

" Sir,

" I have the Honor to transmit you herewith, for the Approbation of the Governor General in Council, Extract Proceedings of the Military Board of this Date.

" I have the Honor to be, &c.

" Military Office,
6th June 1791.

(Signed)

T. Dashwood,
S. M. B.

" N^o 6.

" Extract Proceedings of the Military Board of the 6th June 1791.

" At a Military Board; Present,

" Colonel Alexander Mackenzie, Acting President ;
Colonel George Deare,
Colonel John Murray,
Lieutenant Colonel Mark Wood, }
Lieutenant Colonel Peter Murray, } Members.
Major Samuel Dyer, }

" The Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, President, absent on Service.

" Read the following Papers returned from Circulation.

" A Letter from the Secretary to the Government, dated 29th April 1791, covering a Draft for an Advertisement inviting Proposals of Contract, to supply and feed Draught and Carriage Bullocks, and to victual European Troops.

" Read, also, the Proceedings of the Committee of the Military Board appointed to settle the Proportion of Draught and Carriage Cattle, Elephants, &c.

" For the Proceedings of the Committee, see Appendix, N^o IV.

Military Ad-
jutant Gene-
ral.

" I have perused the Report of the Committee, which appears to be drawn up with Ability and Accuracy ; I perceive that 777 Bullocks more than are at present on the Establishment are necessary, as will be seen by the accompanying Comparative Abstract. For Abstract, see Appendix, N^o V. In the mean Time the Cattle on the Establishment can now be easily distributed in the Manner that may best suit the present Disposition of the Troops. As the present Engagement will expire at the Close of this Year, I take it for granted that an Advertisement will in due Time be published for a new Contract ; and as the Experience in the present War on the Coast may suggest useful Alterations and Improvements, I think we ought to request the Favor of the Right

Honourable the Commander in Chief to communicate to us, when convenient, his Opinion on the Subject, particularly whether Elephants are, in his Judgment, preferable to Bullocks, and ought to be substituted for the Carriage of the Stores of an Army, or of large Detachments; whether the Transportation of Ammunition and Stores in Waggon or Carts is preferable to the Carriage by Bullocks; and whether or not Horses ought to be introduced for the Draft of the Artillery.

(Signed at the End of the Minute)

J. Murray. (2)

(And at the End of the Consultation,)

Chas Stuart;

Peter Speke;

William Cowper.

Read, a further Extract from the same Consultation.

"As I was absent when the Subject of a new Contract for Cattle, &c. was introduced and discussed at the Military Board, and having only resumed my Seat when the collected Opinions of the other Members were to be read, I have very little to say upon this Subject, and shall only advert to a few Points which appear to me of great Weight.

"I would recommend that no Bullocks that have attained their Twelfth Year should ever be admitted into the Service, esteeming the Age from Five to Eight Years by much the most proper. I am of Opinion that 205lbs. Weight should be the fixed Load of a serviceable Bullock.

"It has been very properly noticed, that great Inconvenience has often arisen from the Practice of joining the Contracts for furnishing Bullocks and for victualling the European Soldiery in One Person. These Contracts should be separate; whilst joined together there can be no proper Check; and either of them, to be well executed, will furnish Employment enough for One Man; besides I have too frequently witnessed the Disorders which have been excited among the European Soldiery in consequence of bad Meat being offered. Such Inconveniences being very easy to remedy, by separating the Contract, I need not assign more Reasons in support of my Wish that they may never again be joined together."

"The Bullock Contractor should be obliged to erect Sheds at all the Stations, agreeable to a Plan given in by the Acting Quarter Master General, and not allowed to erect them on a Plan of his own; for the Sheds which I have seen were generally too confined; and nothing is more hurtful to labouring Cattle allotted to any Work, than being crowded and penned up in too small a Space.

"On the Article of Feeding, I would recommend a good Allowance to the Contractor. By granting him liberal Terms, I conceive he will perform his Duty conscientiously; whereas if the Contractors are continually dealt with on the hardest Terms, they will exert themselves at the Publick Expence to secure their Profit; for some Profit they must have, or who would enter into a Contract, neither to gain or lose by it? To have Cattle scarcely fit for Service defeats the Purpose of a Contract, and this has for some Years been the Case: We cannot expect to have them in good Condition without making a suitable Allowance for it; and I certainly think it is the best Economy to grant the Contractor such Terms as would render him most justly odious, and meriting the severest Penalties, if he did not keep his Cattle in the best possible Condition.

(Signed) A. Mackenzie. (2)

Read, a further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 234 of the same Book.

"Proceedings of a Committee of the Military Board assembled for the Purpose of allotting the Proportion of Draught and Carriage Cattle, and of Elephants and Camels, proper to be kept up for the Bengal Army, according to the Principles which regulated the late Committee in fixing the Proportions of Ordnance and Stores.

"Colonel George Deare, Commandant of Artillery, President;

Lieut. Col Wood, Chief Engineer;

Major Dyer, Acting Quarter Master General;

Members.

"The Committee observing that several Changes have happened in the Disposition of the Troops, as well in the Strength of the Corps of this Army since the Period when the late Committee of Stores fixed the Proportions, would, of course, have thought it necessary to have considered those Alterations in the fixing and allotting the Draught and Carriage Cattle to the different Stations; but judging that those Alterations are merely temporary Arrangements in consequence of the present

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N^o CCCXCVI.

(b) Vide Appendix, ibid.

War, and seeing the Necessity of conforming to some permanent System, they have in consequence been induced to adopt the same Strength of Corps and Stations for the Troops as were followed by the Committee of Stores.

" Beginning with the Frontier Station of Futty Ghur, the Committee are of Opinion, that as there is no Post in the Neighbourhood in which any Part of the Magazine or Stores could be lodged in Security, the Troops at this Station should therefore be furnished with an ample Proportion of Draught and Carriage Cattle, Elephants and Camels, so as to enable this Army to move fully equipped for active Service and without being incumbered.

" The Field Train at Futty Ghur consists of 2 Twelve and 12 Six Pounders, 32 Ammunition Tumbrils, 2 Artificers Carts, 1 spare 12, and 3 spare 6 Pounders Carriages and Limbers, and 6 spare Tumbrils.

" This Train will require of Draught Cattle — — — — — 378

" Spare Cattle — — — — — 63

" Total — — — — — 441

" Battering Train.

" Consisting of 2 Iron Eighteen Pounders and One spare Carriage with Limbers, 17 Tumbrils of the old Construction, (each of which requires 10 Bullocks to carry 2,000 Shot,) and 2 Tumbrils of the new Construction to carry 300 Shells of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, will require of Draught Cattle — — — — — 336

" Spare D $\frac{1}{2}$ — — — — — 40

" Total — — — — — 376

" Total of Draught Cattle required at Futty Ghur for Field and Battering Train — — — — — 817

" Futty Ghur Carriage Cattle

" Musket, Carbine, and Pistol Cartridges

" Total — — — — — 285,150

" Deduct 40 Round per Man to be carried in Pouches — — — — — 155,680

" Balance to be carried on Bullocks — — — — — 129,470

" Allowing 1,600 Rounds for each Bullock — — — — — 81

" 134 Barrels of Powder — — — — — 67

" 194,000 Musket and Carbine Balls — — — — — 76

" For Sundry Magazine Stores — — — — — 140

" Allow a Sixth of Spare Cattle — — — — — 61

" Total Carriage — — — — — 485

" The Committee think proper to observe, that in the Allotment of Carriage for the loose Powder, they are aware that 2 Barrels of Powder, each Barrel containing 100 C, is by far too great a Weight for most Bullocks; but as it has been usual to carry the Powder in this Manner, and it is at present filled in Barrels of this Size, they do not consider it necessary to make any immediate Alteration till such Time as it is determined how far it may be eligible, either to change the present Packages or to introduce the Use of Powder Carts."

" Cawnpore.

" The same Reasons which induced the Committee to fix for the Station of Futty Ghur an ample Equipment of Draught and Carriage Cattle, operate equally with them in the Consideration of those necessary for Cawnpore.

" There is no Battering Train allotted for this Station, but which, when wanted, is to be furnished either from Chunar Ghur or Futty Ghur; as Circumstances may admit.

" The Field Train consists of 4 Twelve and 14 Six Pounders, with One spare Twelve and Four spare Six Pounder Carriage with Limbers, Two Howitzers of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, with One spare Carriage, 56 Ammunition Tumbrils, and Three Artificers Carts, will require of Draught Cattle — — — — — 542

" Allow a Sixth of spare Cattle — — — — — 90

" Total — — — — — 632

" Carriage Cattle.

" Musket, Carbine, and Pistol Cartridges — — — — — 230,000

" Deduct 40 Rounds per Man for 4,500 Men — — — — — 180,000

" Remains to be carried on Bullocks — — — — — 50,000

" Ball Cartridges at the Rate of 1,600 for each Bullock	94
" 150 Barrels of Powder of 100 lb. each	78
" 224,305 Musket Balls	88
" Allow for the Carriage of Magazine Stores	80
" Total	440
" Allow a Sixth Spare Bullocks	74
" Total of Carriage Cattle	514

" Chunar Ghur.

" The Field Train at Chunar is equal to that at both the Stations of Futty Ghur and Cawn-pore, agreeably to which it would require for the Movement of it 1073 Draught and Carriage Cattle.

" In the Allotment of so large a Train for this Station, it being evident that the Committee of Stores had only in View the providing for the accidental Demands which might occur from the Frontier Stations; the Committee do not therefore consider it necessary to make any Provision of Cattle for this Field Train, further than what can be spared from those which will be allotted for a Brigade of Battering Guns, and which are deemed adequate at the same Time to provide for the Service of such Part of this Field Train as are likely to be occasionally detached with the Sepoy Corps from the Station of Chunar.

" Chunar having been considered by the Committee of Stores as the proper Station for keeping up a Field Battering Train, which may on particular Occasions be wanted on the Frontier Station; the Committee have therefore judged it proper to recommend that there be allotted to this Station a sufficient Number of Draught Cattle to move a Brigade of Eighteen Pounders Battering Guns, together with the necessary Tumbrils and spare Carriages.

" The Number of Cattle necessary for this Service is the same with that which has been allotted for the Brigade of Battering Guns at Futty Ghur, that is to say, Draught Cattle, 272.

" The Number of Cattle will not only provide for the occasional Movement of a Battering Train, but for all the other Services of the Field Artillery at this Station.

" Carriage Cattle.

" The Committee judging that a Provision of Carriage Cattle for One Half of the Number of Corps attached to this Station, that is, for Three Battalions of Sepoys, will be equal to the Service required, have therefore recommended that it be settled on that Principle.

" Carriage for 60 Rounds of Ammunition for a single Battalion, at the Rate of 1,600 Rounds each Bullock, and including spare Cattle, will require 27 Bullocks. Total for Three Battalions, Carriage Cattle, 81.

" Dinapore,

" Having been considered by the Committee a Station for Two Companies of European Artillery, Two Battalions of European Infantry, and Six Battalions of Sepoys, the Committee therefore recommend that a sufficient Number of Draught Cattle be kept up, to move when required Four Brigades of Six Pounders, or a Brigade for every Two Corps. In these are meant to be included such Brigades of Guns as may be occasionally detached from this Station with Sepoy Corps.

" A Brigade of Six Pounders consists of 2 Guns with Limbers, 4 Ammunition Tumbrils, which, including spare Cattle, will require for each Brigade 42 Bullocks, and for Four Brigades, Total of Draught Cattle, 168.

" The Carriage for the Infantry Ammunition the Committee recommend being regulated on the same Principle with that for Chunar; which is, Carriage for 60 Rounds for Half of the Number of Corps, or for 4 Battalions, at 27 Bullocks for each Battalion, Total Carriage Cattle, 108.

" Mongheer.

" The Field Train to be kept at the Stations, being intended as a Provision against any Deficiency which there might be at Dinapore; the Committee therefore recommend, that a sufficient Number of Draught Cattle be kept there to move when required a Brigade of 12 Pounders, and which, when not wanted for this Purpose, may be occasionally employed in the Business of the Arsenal, or on any other Public Works.

" A Brigade of 12 Pounders consists of 2 Guns with Limbers, and Eight Ammunition Tumbrils; which, including spare Cattle, will require of Draught Cattle, 80.

" There being no Infantry, excepting Invalids at the Station, the Committee do not on that Account consider it necessary to allot any Carriage for Ammunition.

" Berhampore,

" Being of the same Strength with respect to the Number of Corps of Infantry as the Station of Dinapore, the Committee have therefore recommended that the Provision of Cattle, as well Draught as Carriage, be considered on the same Principle.

" Four Brigades of Six Pounders, consisting of Eight Guns and Sixteen Tumbrils, require Draught Cattle — — — — — 168

" Sixty Rounds of Ammunition for Four Battalions of Infantry — — — — — 108

" Fort

Fort William.

Being of the same Strength with respect to Corps as the Stations of Dinapore and Barampore, the Committee recommend that there also be kept up a sufficient Number of Draught and Carriage Cattle to move Four Brigades of Six Pounders, and to carry the spare Ammunition of 4th Battalion.

In this is meant to be included Draught Carriage Cattle for Battalions detached from the Presidency Station, and for the Artillery Practice, Four Brigades of Guns, Draught Cattle

For the Occasional Services of the Arsenal, Chief Engineer's and Quarter-master General's Departments

Total of Draught and Carriage Cattle for the Presidency Station

Carriage Cattle for Sixty Rounds for Four Battalions

In the Allotment of Cattle for the different Services of the Army, the Committee think it proper to observe, that with a View towards publick Economy, they have, as far as it was possible, consistent with a proper Regard to the probable Exigencies of the Service, endeavoured to confine the Numbers nearly to that which Government by their present Engagements are obliged to support.

Implied, however, as the Committee is with a Sense of the Advantage which must result to the Public Service, from having a Supply of strong and serviceable Cattle for the Use of the Army, and having lately witnessed the Difficulties which occurred in collecting a Number of Cattle of a proper Quality, fit for the Service of the Army on the Coast, they cannot omit to favour an Opportunity of calling the Circumstance to the Attention of Government in the strongest and most urgent Manner.

In some Parts of the Company's Provinces, the Breed of Cattle the Committee conceive to be equal, if not superior, to any which is to be found in any other Countries in India, and is still capable of being further improved; which, by Means of Encouragement and Premiums given to the Natives, they are of Opinion might be easily effected.

The Measures to be pursued towards attaining to very desirable an Object, will naturally suggest themselves to the Wisdom of Government; the Necessity of which, on our Parts, cannot be too strongly represented. The Numbers of Draught and Carriage Cattle which the Committee judge necessary to be kept up for the Bengal Army, will therefore be as follows:

Stations.	Draught Cattle.	Carriage Cattle.
Futty Ghur	717	425
Cawnpore	632	514
Chunar Ghur	272	181
Dinapore	168	108
Monghur	80	
Barampore	168	108
Fort William	228	108
Total	2,265	1,344

Camp Equipage.

For the Stations of Futty Ghur and Cawnpore the Estimate of the necessary Carriage is not formed on the present actual Strength of Corps at those Stations, but, as the Committee have already premised in a former Part of this Report, is calculated on the Strength and Number of the Corps belonging to the different Stations at the Time when the late Committee of Stores formed their Report.

As there may be Occasion to move the European Corps stationed at the Cantonments of Dinapore and Berhampore, from Attention to this Circumstance, the Committee have been induced to allot at the former of those Stations, Carriage equal to One European Battalion, and a Company of Artillery; and at Berhampore for One European Battalion, together with the General Staff of a Brigade.

At Chunar, excepting for the Carriage of the Tents of the Six Battalions of Sepoys, it does not appear necessary to have any other; and for the Presidency, the Committee are of Opinion, that Carriage for a Company of European Artillery, and for the Sepoy Corps, will also be as much as is likely to be wanted.

OF THE

BULLOCKS AT PRESENT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT,

COMPARED WITH THE

ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

	Present Establishment.		Proposed Establishment.		Difference more.		Difference less.		Total Proposed Establishment.	Exceeds by the proposed Establishment.	(a)
	Draught Cattle.	Carriage Cattle.	Draught Cattle.	Carriage Cattle.	Draught Cattle.	Carriage Cattle.	Draught Cattle.	Carriage Cattle.			
Futy Ghurr	595	364	717	425	122	61	—	—	1142	3609	3609
Cawnpore	644	427	632	514	—	87	12	—	1146	2838	2838
Chunar	84	72	272	81	188	9	—	—	353	—	—
Dinapore	42	45	168	108	126	63	—	—	276	—	—
Monghur	—	—	80	—	80	—	—	—	80	—	—
Burrageong	42	18	—	—	—	—	42	18	—	—	—
Tauzepore	42	18	—	—	—	—	42	18	—	—	—
Lelda	42	18	—	—	—	—	42	18	—	—	—
Berhampore	42	36	168	108	126	72	—	—	276	—	—
Midnapore	42	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Presidency	151	72	228	108	77	36	—	—	336	—	—
With the Escort belonging to the Resident } with Madajee Sandias }	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1726	1112	2265	1344	719	328	180	96	3609		

(Signed at the End of the Confutation).

**"Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
William Cowper."**

(c) Vide Appendix, *ibid.*

Then Mr. WRIGHT was again called in, and examined, as follows:

Q. You were called upon by the Counsel for the Defendant (a) to state the Average Number of Bullocks employed from February 1781 to January 1782; explain that Account, and state how many of those were Beattie Bullocks, and Bullocks employed otherwise than as Draught and Carriage Bullocks for Military Purposes?

A. The Total Number of Beattie Bullocks employed in that Period was 1730.

Q. Whether they were all in Bengal, or on the Coast, and distinguish the Periods they were at each of those Places?

A. The Account I gave, included all the Bullocks found by the different Stations of the Army in or out of Bengal.

Q. Can you distinguish them?

A. The Number with the Detachments at Madras and Bombay was upon an Average 3078 a Month.

Then the Witness delivered in a Paper—The same was read, and is as follows:

“ Account of Beatty, and other Bullocks contained in the Number stated in printed Evidence, Page 2320, and of those employed with the Detachments at Madras and Bombay.

“ Until July 1781 they are said to be Draft and Carriage Bullocks.

“ In July there were 158 Beatties,

August - 140

September - 165

October - 269

November - 301

December - 318

January 1782, 379

1730

Average - 247

“ The Account includes all the Bullocks employed at the different Stations of the Army, whether in or out of Bengal; the Numbers, with the Detachments at Madras and Bombay, were on the Average 3878 per Month in the Time.

“ East India House,

6 May 1794.

Errors excepted.

“ W. Wright,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.”

The Witness was directed to withdraw.

The Managers for the Commons stated, They should next proceed to the Subject of Mr. Auriol's Agency; and first, To explain a Circumstance given in Evidence by the Counsel for the Defendant, viz. that 15 per Cent. was not a higher Rate of Commission than had been given in other Cases: For which Purpose they would read a Letter from Mr. Murray to the Board of Inspection, dated August 26th 1776.

Read, from Book 745, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 31st October 1776, beginning at Page 242 of the same Book.

“ At a Board of Inspection; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;

and

Philip Francis, Esquire.

Lieutenant General Clavering and Mr. Barwell indisposed.

“ Read the following Letter from the Secretary of the Board of Ordnance:

“ To the Honble. the Governor General, &c. Board of Inspection.

“ Gentlemen,

“ 3d, That the Iron Work complete, and the Timber in rough, be deposited in Store; and when Carriages are wanted, that they be finished under the Directions of the Commissary of Stores (who,

independently of the superior Experience of the present Commissary, must be supposed from the Nature of his Office to be the fittest Person for such a Trust); § " and that he, or the Person to whomsoever the Superintendency of the Work may be committed, be allowed a Commission of 15 l. per Cent. on the full Cost of the Carriage, made up under his Direction."

" 4th, It is believed that it would be cheaper for the Company to be also furnished with Sleepers and Planks for Gun Platforms of all Dimensions, as mentioned in Article 1st.

" I have the Honour to be, with great Respect,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble Servant

(Signed)

" John Murray,

Secy B^d Ordnance. (d)

" Ordnance Office,
26th August 1776.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

" Warren Hastings,

Richard Barwell,

Philip Francis."

To shew that Mr. Auriol confessed his Commission was ample, notwithstanding all his Drawbacks,

Read, also, from Book 428, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 22d October 1781: (Book not paged.)

" Fort William, 22d October 1781.

" At a Council, Present,

Edward Wheler,

and

John Macpherson,

} Esquires.

The Honourable the Governor General absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces,
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service at Fort St. George.

" Read the following Letter and Inclosure from Mr. Auriol.

" The Honourable the Governor General and Council, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

" Impelled by a Desire to alleviate any Misrepresentations home to my Disadvantage, and to prove myself worthy of the Countenance and Support of my Employers, in whose Service I have worked with incessant Assiduity and approved Diligence, during the Space of near Twelve Years, having been all that Time in the laborious Office of the Secretary, in which, by an uncommon Application to the Duties of my progressive Stations through it, I have lost my Health, and greatly impaired my Constitution; I hope I shall stand excused for intruding upon you with this Address.

" Whilst I was at Fort St. George, a short Time ago, I was informed that some Persons, mortified at their own declining Prospects, and jealous of the more promising Aspects of others, had thrown out invidious Remarks upon the Extent of my Agency for the Supply of that Presidency with Provisions, &c. in its present Distress, and on the Amount of the Commission which had been granted to me by the Board for this Service. At first I paid little Attention to such a Report, conceiving it to proceed merely from Envy, the natural Consequence of Disappointment, which would soon die away and be forgotten; but the unhappy Reverse of Fortune at Madras has been so severely experienced by all Ranks of People there, and the only Source of present Relief (viewed by many with Jealousy and Desire) being constantly before their Eyes, it is not surprising that the Remarks at first propagated should spread and become more general; I understand even that they have been pointedly taken Notice of and represented in private Letters to Europe."

From Mr.
Auriol

Read, also, a further Extract from the same Consultation, and the same Letter.

" I might make a Merit of having been constantly in Advance for the Company large Sums of Money, owing to the Delays of Payment at the Treasury, as I could never liquidate the Drafts assigned me till a long Time after they became due. At present, notwithstanding the Order you have given for granting the Demands for Supplies to Madras a Preference to all other Issues from the Treasury, except the Pay of the Army, I have received only 50,000 Rupees in Part of your Draft for 400,000, dated the 1st Instant; yet to avoid any present Delay in loading and sending away the Europe Ships which have been sent round to this Place for Grain, I have continued to raise Money on the Credit of having the above Draft in my Possession, though with great Difficulty

the Amount of the Balance already owing to me being so considerable that my own Credit, as well as that of my Agents, have been strained to the utmost Pitch to advance it. The pressing Exigency of the Service made it continually necessary for me to raise Money by every Means in my Power, to prevent the Detention of Vessels on Demurrage, and to save the Seasons for dispatching them to Madras, which might have been missed, and additional Charges incurred, had I waited the tardy Payment of my Orders on the Treasury. I have been obliged to pay a Premium of 10 per Cent. per Annum on all the Sums which I borrowed, and my Claim on the Company for the same, which is but equitable, would be very considerable; but on the Idea that the Amount of my Commission, even with this Drawback, is still ample, and the Company's Finances too low at present to make this a proper Crisis for preferring Demands upon them, I have declined troubling you on that Head; and I beg Leave to assure you, that I shall always be ready to do my utmost for the Promotion of the Public Good, both by contributing all my Means and Abilities, as far as they may go, towards that desirable End.

"Many are the Advantages which accrue to the Company from the Employment of an Agent; the extensive Dealings which he is obliged to have, give him the First Choice of all the Articles brought to Market, and he not only commands a Preference, but is generally able to purchase Grain from 8 to 10 per Cent. cheaper than private Merchants; he has the same Advantage in engaging Freight, as he has generally the First Offers, and the Rate agreed to by him is usually regarded in forming the Standard to be paid by Individuals; who, however, are seldom able to obtain it on Terms equally low, yet they find their Account in giving what they do; and the Amount of this Article is generally regulated by the certain Profit which the Merchants or Owners of Vessels, except on the Disposal of their Cargoes, with a Deduction for the Risque of the Seas, or Insurance. While I was at Madras, the Government there were under the Necessity of purchasing Rice at about 8 Rupees per Bag, for which they drew Bills upon Bengal, on a disadvantageous Exchange; and the Rice furnished them by Means of the Agent at the same Time stood the Company only in 6 Rupees per Bag, or thereabouts; but being obliged to issue Rice instead of Money for the Pay of the Sepoys, at a fixed Valuation, calculated on the Proportion which their established Allowances bear to the common Price of that Article, this Difference is to be accounted for, yet they will always be compelled to follow the same Mode of fulfilling their Engagements with the Native Troops, unless this Government is able to furnish them with ample Supplies, and private Merchants will consequently benefit by their Necessities.

"I shall quit this Subject with remarking, that Government derives a further Advantage, by sending Grain to Madras in lieu of Money; as the former not only makes good the Charges of Transportation, but produces a Remittance, which, if it yields no Profit, at least is seldom subject to Loss, and comes into immediate Use; whereas the sending of Bullion deprives this Country of so much of its Current Specie, is subject to the Charge of Freight, to Loss on Coinage, and the Process of this Operation requiring some Months on a large Sum, it is all that Time before it comes into Circulation.

"However, as the Price of Freight to Madras is now become very exorbitant, and the Amount of Commission upon that Article consequently increased, I desire not to burthen the Public with additional Expence on that Account, or to derive any Advantage from their Necessities which the most scrupulous might justly find Fault with; I am therefore willing to submit my Agency to any Regulation which the Board may think reasonable and proper to make in this Respect; observing only, that great Part of my Advances for the Company arise upon the Article of Freight, as the Chiefs of Juieram, and other Settlements on the Coast, have made large Drafts upon me for Money advanced on account of Country Vessels engaged by them to convey Cargoes of Rice from Calcutta to Fort St. George, at the proper Season. (a)

"I have the Honour, &c.
Calcutta, (Signed) P. Auriol."
15th October 1781.

Read, also, from Book 744, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 1st of April 1783, beginning at Page 409 of the same Book.

"Fort William, the 1st April 1783.
At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings Governor General, President;
Edward Wheeler,
John Macpherson, } Esquires.
John Stables,

"Received the following Letter from the Agent for Supplies.

"Gentlemen,
"I acknowledge that the original Commission was high, and the unexpected Amount of the Supplies on which it was drawn made it an Object of Importance; but this did not escape the At-

(a) Vide Appendix, N^o CCCCVIII.

tention of your Honourable Board, since you considered and thought fit to reduce it; and the Reduction accordingly took place upwards of Twelve Months before the Arrival of the Commands from the Honourable Court of Directors now transmitted to me.

Consultation
25th March
1782, from
31st Decem-
ber 1781.

" In my Letter of the 24th Ultimo, I meant not to suggest an Opposition to the Orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors for conducting the Business by Contract, but only to offer my Services voluntarily and gratuitously, with the Benefit of the Experience I had acquired, for the public Welfare, at a Time it seemed most to require them, and by that Means to extinguish any Impression or Idea that my Advantages had exceeded my Deserts. It is painful to plead my own Pretensions, but I have seen many Persons, since my Residence in India, with less official Trust, less arduous Attention to their Duty, and lower standing in the Service, than myself, derive greater Fortunes from their Stations in it than the utmost which I can say I am possessed of. I should never have thought of murmuring at this in the common Chance of Things, but it makes my Situation the more unlucky, in being singular for Disapprobation, or an Idea of uncommon Favour.

" Fort William,
the 24th March 1783.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

" J. P. Auriol." (a)

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

" Warren Hastings,
Edw^d Wheler,
John Macpherfon,
John Stables."

The Managers for the Commons stated, They would next refer to the Parol Evidence of Mr. Auriol, in Page 2313 of the printed Minutes; and next they would shew, That after the Reduction of the Commission, so confessed as aforesaid by Mr. Auriol to have been high, he charged separate Commissions for his inferior Agents: For which Purpose they would refer to Part of a Letter of Mr. Auriol's of the 24th March 1783, in the printed Minutes, Page 2303.

To shew the Increase of the Average Price in consequence of Mr. Auriol's original Commission, as well as the unnecessary Expenditure in Freight on which Mr. Auriol drew an Allowance,

Read, from Book 743, the following Letter from Mr. Larkins to the Governor General and Council, dated 31st March 1783. (Book not paged.)

" Read the following Letter from the Accountant General:

" Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

" In obedience to your Orders of the 6th and 20th Instant, I have now the Honour to report to you that the following are the Average Rates at which all the Supplies of Rice furnished by the Agent have stood the Company, not including those Ships on which no Freight has been paid, and the Rice shipped on the late Mr. Touchet's Vessels, or on Ships on which other Articles have also been laden, which, for the Reasons assigned in my Letter to the Board of the 15th Instant, I have excluded from this Account.

Account.
General,
31st March.

	Quantity shipped.	Cost in	Average Price, per M ^t .
From 18th December 1780 to the 1st May 1781	81,702	C ^t Rup ^s A. P. C. R. A. P. Dec ^r Parts.	3 12 3 7,824
From 30th April 1781 to the 1st January 1782	51,898	2,33,683 13 6	4 8 — 528
From 31st December 1781 to the 1st May 1782	64,538	2,65,571 12 6	4 1 10 0,608
From 30th April 1782 to the 13th January 1783	3,64,244	14,09,493 7 4	3 13 10 97,088
M ^t —	5,62,382	22,16,741 10 6	3 150 — 80,657

" It may perhaps be necessary for me to state to the Board those Reasons which induced me to make the above Divisions of the Quantities shipped, and their Cost, for those particular Periods for which they are stated. In the First of these Periods the Freight was so much lower than it has

since been, that I thought myself bound to ascertain the Cost of the Rice shipped within that Period. In the Second of these the Freight became considerably higher than in the former.

" In the Third of these the Commission to the Agent being reduced from 15 to 5 per Cent. on the Charges of Shipping and Freight, a considerable Reduction took place in the Average Amount. In the last of these, the Board will observe, that although the Commission to the Agent continued as in the former Period, yet a considerable Reduction took place in the Cost of the Rice shipped, owing to there being a very large Portion of the large Quantity shipped in that Period, laden in small Vessels, which sailing at a much less Expence than Ships or Vessels of greater Burden, could afford to take their Cargoes at a reduced Rate of Freight.

" Fort William,
Acc^t Gen^l Office,
31st March 1782.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) " W. Larkin,
Acc^t General." (a)

Read, from Book 223, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 20th March 1783, beginning at Page 825 of the same Book.

" Fort William, the 20th March 1783.

" At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, absent on Service.

Edward Wheler,

John Macpherson,

John Stables,

} Esquires.

" Read a Letter, as follows, from the Accomptant General.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" As it would require much Time to ascertain the Average Rate by which all the Supplies of Rice, furnished by the Agent of Supplies to the other Presidencies, have stood the Company at this Place, not including those Ships on which no Freight has been paid, by reason of several of the Invoices containing Gram and other Articles, the Charges of lading which are blended together; so that on all such Invoices, to ascertain the exact Cost of the Rice it would be necessary to compute by the Rule of Proportion, the Charge of lading each particular Article contained in those Invoices; a Mode which is at best but vague, which could not be followed without much Loss of Time, and which might not produce any material Difference in an Average of the Whole; therefore beg Leave to suggest to the Honble. Board the Expediency of my confining this Account to those Invoices which contain merely Rice; and that it may likewise not be extended to what was laden on Mr. Touchet's Vessels, as that would prevent me from completing it, until it was ascertained what was further due to Mr. Touchet for the additional Freight of Eight Annas per Bag, agreed to be given to him for what was actually delivered by him at Madras. (b)

" I have, &c.

(Signed)

" W. Larkin,

Acc^t Gen^l.

" Fort William,
Accomptant General's Office,
the 15th March 1783.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

" Warren Hastings,

Edw. Wheler,

John Macpherson,

John Stables."

Read, also, from Book 743, the following Letter from Lord Macartney to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors, dated October 31st, 1781. (Book not paged).

" Gentlemen,

Fort St. George, October 31st, 1781.

" [Since closing our Packet, the Nymph Sloop of War arrived from Bengal, and brought me the annexed Letters, which I now forward to you. It is with great Pleasure that I congratulate you on this Change of our Affairs in that Country, and on the agreeable Prospect that now appears from thence.]

" [I am happy to do Justice to the Governor General and Council of Bengal, for their great Exertions in supplying us with Money and Provisions. To these Exertions I consider the Preservation of this Settlement to be in a great Measure owing.]

" I have the Honour to be, with great Respect,

" Gentlemen,

" To the Chairman and Deputy
Chairman of the Hon. East
India Company.

" Your most obedient, and
most faithful humble Servant,

Macartney." (c)

(a) Vide Appendix, N^o CCCCVI.

(b) Vide Appendix, N^o CCCCXXX.

(c) Vide Appendix, N^o CCCCVI.

To

To shew the Sentiments of the Court of Directors as to Agency, and accounting upon Honour, in order to rebut the Evidence given by the Counsel for the Defendant, that there were other Agencies besides not accounted for upon Vouchers,

Read, by Consent of the Counsel for the Defendant, from a printed Book, indorsed, "Papers relative to Benares Presents, Farruckabad Revenues, Contracts, Vol. VI," the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 23d December 1778:

"P. 120. On Reference to your Proceedings, we find, that when you came to this Determination, Proposals were before you to perform the Service in question for 27,251 Rupees per Annum less than the Offers made by Lieutenant Colonel Parker. Mr. Francis and General Clavering thought you were bound to accept the lowest Proposals, with good Security for Performance; but Mr. Barwell being of Opinion, that, if Lieutenant Colonel Parker would deliver in Bills upon Honour, a Commission of 15 per Cent. should be allowed him thereon for his Trouble; and the Governor General concurring in Mr. Barwell's Proposition, it of course became a Resolution of the Board; and in consequence of this Resolution, General Clavering justly observes, 'That every good Effect, which the Court of Directors expected from advertising for Contracts, seem entirely defeated.'

"121. Instead of Lieutenant Colonel Parker's Offers being the lowest, they were the highest. He could not on those Terms obtain the Contract; you therefore determine to reject all Proposals, and to grant him 15 per Cent. upon his Disbursements, without requiring any other Check or Voucher for the same than his own Honour.

"122. When Lieutenant Colonel Parker proposed to superintend the Repairs by Agency, he requested 25 per Cent. for his Trouble; or such less Sum as should be settled by the Board, by whose Determination he declares he will implicitly abide: But the Board having agreed to allow only 15 per Cent. he then declines the Proposal; says, he is unable, without personal Inspection into the Charges and Conduct of his Agents, to pledge his Honour for the Amount of the real Expence incurred, and informs you that his principal Reason for soliciting the Continuance of the Contract was, because he had a considerable Quantity of Stores on Hand; and that as Mr. Vanderheyden had offered to take them off his Hands, provided he might enjoy the Terms offered to Colonel Parker, he hoped you would indulge him with Liberty to relinquish the Trust in Favour of that Gentleman, which would enable Colonel Parker to attend to the more indispensable Duties of his Military Station; whereupon you immediately resolve on the Measure, and require Mr. Vanderheyden to accept the Offer.

"123. As the Case now stands, the Honour of Mr. Vanderheyden is to be taken for the Justness of his Bills; and it is evidently become his Interest to expend as much Money as possible on the Cantonments, because he draws a Commission of 15 per Cent. on his Disbursements. We do not mean to arraign the Integrity of the present Agent, but we shall ever disallow all Modes of conducting publick Business on Principles which make the Honour of the Agent the Criterion of the Amount of his Disbursements, and render his Interest incompatible with Frugality, and consequently with the Welfare of the Company.

"124. We therefore direct, That the Agency of Mr. Vanderheyden, on the Principles above-mentioned, be forthwith discontinued, and that you again advertise for Proposals to keep the Cantonments in Repair by Contract, with good Security for Performance, unless you shall be convinced it may be better performed, and at less Expence, by Agency; and in such Case, the Agent's Emoluments must arise from Savings made in conducting the Business committed to his Care, and on no Account be calculated upon the Amount of his Expenditures." (a)

The Managers for the Commons stated, That they had here closed their Evidence in Reply upon the Article of Contracts.—That they would next proceed to the Subject of the Defendant's Circumstances; and, to rebut the Evidence produced by him to that Point, they would read a Letter from the Defendant to the Court of Directors, dated 11th of November 1773, to shew, that, in his own Opinion, a very few Years Possession of the Government would enable him to retire with an ample Fortune.

The same, by Consent of the Counsel for the Defendant, was read from a Book, intituled, "Fifth Report from the Committee of Secrecy appointed to enquire into the Causes of the War in the Carnatic, and of the Condition of the British Possessions in those Parts," as follows:

"Appendix, N^o 5.

"Copy of a Letter from Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor of Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 11th November 1773.

"To the Honble. the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Indies.

"Honourable Sirs,

"Fort William, 11th November 1773.

"1. I have been duly honoured with your Letter of the 16th April by the Harcourt, and Duplicate of the same by the Egmont.

" 2. I am at a Loss for Words to convey the Sense which I entertain of the honourable Terms in which you have been pleased to express your Approbation of my Services. While my Gratitude is excited by these Instances of your Kindness, I feel my Zeal encouraged by the Assurances which you have been pleased to afford me of your continued Protection; my best Expression of Thanks for both must be made by my future Conduct, which (if I know my own Heart) will never be drawn by any Bias, however powerful, from the Pursuits of your Interests; nor do I wish or aspire to any Reward superior to your Applause.

" 3. While I indulge the Pleasure which I receive from the past Successes of my Endeavours, I own I cannot refrain from looking back with a Mixture of Anxiety on the Omissions by which I am sensible I may since have hazarded the Diminution of your Esteem. All my Letters, addressed to your Honourable Court, and to the Secret Committee, repeat the strongest Promises of prosecuting the Enquiries into the Conduct of your Servants, which you had been pleased to commit particularly to my Charge. You will readily perceive that I must have been sincere in those Declarations, since it would have argued great Indiscretion to have made them, had I foreseen my Inability to perform them. I find myself now under the disagreeable Necessity of avowing that Inability; at the same Time I will boldly take upon me to affirm, that, on whomsoever you might have delegated that Charge, and by whatever Powers it might have been accompanied, it would have been sufficient to occupy the entire Attention of those who were entrusted with it, and even with all the Aids of Leisure and Authority, would have proved ineffectual. I dare appeal to the public Records, to the Testimony of those who have Opportunities of knowing me, and even to the Detail which the public Voice can report of the past Acts of this Government, that my Time has been neither idly nor uselessly employed; yet such are the Care and Embarrassments of this various State, that although much may be done, much more, even in Matters of Moment, must necessarily remain neglected. To select from the miscellaneous Heap, which each Day's Exigencies present to our Choice, those Points on which the general Welfare of your Affairs most essentially depends, to provide Expedients for future Advantages, and guard against probable Evils, are all that your Administration can faithfully promise to perform for your Service, with their united Labours, most diligently exerted. They cannot look back without sacrificing the Objects of their immediate Duty, which are those of your Interests and endless Researches, which can produce no real Good, and may expose your Affairs to all the ruinous Consequences of personal Malevolence both here and at Home.

" 4. May I be permitted, in all Deference and Submission to your Commands, to offer it as my Opinion, that whatever may have been the Conduct of Individuals, or even of the collective Members of your former Administrations, the Blame is not so much imputable to them, as to the Want of a Principle of Government adequate to its Substance, and a coercive Power to enforce it. The Extent of Bengal, and its possible Resources, are equal to those of most States in Europe. Its Difficulties are greater than those of any, because it wants both an established Force and Powers of Government, deriving its actual Support from the unremitted Labour and personal Exertion of Individuals in Power, instead of the vital Influence which flows through the Channels of a regular Constitution, and imperceptibly animates every Part of it. Our Constitution is no where to be traced but in ancient Charters, which were framed for the Jurisdiction of your trading Settlements, the Sales of your Exports, and the Provision of your Annual Investment. I need not observe how incompetent these must prove for the Government of a great Kingdom, and for the Preservation of its Riches from private Violence and Embezzlement.

" 5. Among your Servants, who for a Course of Years have been left at large in the Possession of so tempting a Deposit, it is not to be wondered at, that many have applied it to the Advancement of their own Fortunes; or, that those who were possessed of Abilities to introduce a System of better Order should have been drawn along by the general Current:—Since few Men are endowed with so large a Share of public Virtue as to sacrifice their Interests, Peace, and social Feelings to it, and to begin the Work of Reformation on themselves.

" 6. I should not have presumed to expatiate on a Subject of this Nature, although my own Justification has made it in some Measure necessary, but, that your late Advice has given Hopes that we shall speedily be furnished with your Instructions for establishing a System of Law and Polity, which we hitherto want. Whenever this Work shall be accomplished on a Foundation of Consistency and Permanency, I will venture to foretell, from the Knowledge which I have of the general Habits and Manners of your Servants, that you will hear as few Instances of Licentiousness among them as among the Members of any Community in the British Empire. As this, whenever attempted, must necessarily be a Work of Time, I intreat your Permission to submit to your Consideration such Defects in your present System as my Experience has suggested to me; and I hope my Intention will be judged with Candour, although my own Ambition may be gratified by the Regulations which I wish to recommend.

" 7. I shall offer but Two Points to your Notice; One is, the rapid Succession of your Governors; the other, the undefined Powers of the respective Members of your Administration. Both are productive of the same ill Effects; a Want of Vigour and Consistency in public Measures, and a general Diffidence and the consequent Spirit of Intrigue in those whose Interests of Services are by any Mode of Relation connected with our Government.

" 8. These

8. These well-known Infirmities in our Constitution were frequently alluded to by the Vizier in the late Conferences which I had with him at Benares. He lamented the perpetual Hazard to which he was exposed, of losing the English Friendship by the continual Changes of their Chiefs, who were no sooner known to him, and a Confidence established with them, than they were recalled, and others substituted in their stead, whose Tempers he was to study, and whose Affections he was to conciliate anew, and then to lose them as he had lost their Predecessors, and have the same fruitless Labour to repeat for ever. He once asked me in plain Terms, what Assurances I could give him that new Conditions would not be required of him, or that those for which I should have pledged the Faith of the Company, should not be eluded by a new Act of Government. If Six Members of the Council should at any Time propose an Infraction of the Treaty, and Four only joined me in opposing it.

9. The Powers of the Governor, although supposed to be great, are in Reality little more than those of any Individual in his Council. Their Compliance, his own Abilities, or a superior Share of Attention, and the Opinion that he possesses extraordinary Powers, may give him the Effect of them, and an Ascendant over his Associates in the Administration, but a Moment's Consideration is sufficient to discover the Nakedness of his Authority, and to level him with the Rest. Happily I find myself sufficiently secured against such Effects. The Notice with which you have distinguished my Services, the Instructions which you have laid on the other Members of the Board to afford me their Support, and the Degree of Responsibility which you have been pleased to attribute to my particular Conduct, have contributed to strengthen my Hands against any improper Opposition. At the same Time I must do the Gentlemen of the Board the Justice to declare that I have found in them no cordial a Disposition to co-operate with me in every Measure for the public Good, that I feel no Want of extraordinary Powers for myself; nor, under such favourable Circumstances, is it my Wish to possess them. I mention this Want only as a Defect in the Service, which is rendered still more important by the false Opinion that the principal Authority rests constitutionally in the Hands of the President, when, in Effect, it is merely accidental.

10. To draw the Line between him and the other Members of the Administration, and to define the Powers which may be entrusted to his Charge, would not be an easy Task. In me it may be deemed assuming, yet I conceive it to be my Duty, because I am convinced that the future Prosperity, and even the Being of the Company and the national Interests in this great Kingdom, depend upon it. The distant and slow Interposition of the Supreme Power, which is lodged in your Hands, cannot apply the Remedies to the Disorders which may arise in your State. A Principle of Vigour, Activity, and Decision, must rest somewhere: In a Body of Men entrusted with it, its Efficacy is lost by being too much divided.

11. It is liable to still worse Consequences, the less the Number is of which the Body consists, because the Majority is easier formed. Fixed to a single Point only, it can command Confidence, and enforce Consistency. I am compelled to affirm, because I know not by what Arguments to prove what appears to me a self-evident Maxim.

12. On the other Hand, there is a Danger that such a Power may be abused, unless powerful Checks be provided to counteract the Misapplication of it. These I leave to your Wisdom to form, if the Modification of it which I shall propose shall be found inadequate to the Purpose. I will not take up more of your Attention on this Subject, but proceed to describe the Points of Distinction which appear to me necessary for ascertaining the respective Provinces of the Council, the Select Committee, and the President.

1st, The Select Committee shall have the Power of making Peace and War, and of determining all Measures respecting both, independent of the Council at large; but they shall enter into no Treaty of Alliance, whether Offensive or Defensive, for a longer Duration than Two Years, without a special Authority from the Honourable the Court of Directors. Every such Treaty shall be communicated to the Council at large, as soon as it conveniently may be, that their Opinion upon it may be transmitted with it to the Court of Directors.

2d, It shall nevertheless be allowable for the President to bring any Matter before the Council at large, although included within the foregoing Limitations, and the Decision of the Council thereon shall be valid and binding on the Select Committee; but no other Member of the Committee shall be allowed the same Privilege.

3d, The President shall have the Privilege of acting by his own separate Authority on such urgent and extraordinary Cases as shall in his Judgement require it, notwithstanding any Decision of the Council, or of the Committee, passed thereon.

On every such Occasion the President shall record his Resolution to act in the Manner above specified, in virtue of the Power thus vested in him, and shall expressly declare that he charges himself with the whole Responsibility.

4th, All Civil Appointments within the Provinces shall be made by the Board at large; but the President shall be empowered of his own Authority to prevent any particular Appointment, and to recall any Person not being a Member of the Board from his Station, even without a Reason assigned. All Appointments beyond the Provinces, and all Military Appointments which are not in the regular Line of Promotion, shall be made by the President alone.

13. I shall forbear to comment on the above Propositions; if just and proper, their Utility will be self-apparent. One Clause only in the last Article may require some Explanation, namely,

the Power proposed for the Governor, of recalling any Person from his Station, * without assigning a Reason for it. In the Charge of Oppression, although supported by the Cries of the People, and the most authentick Representations, it is yet impossible, in most Cases, to obtain legal Proofs of it; and unless the discretionary Power, which I have recommended, be somewhere lodged, the Assurance of Impunity from any formal Inquiry will baffle every Order of the Board, as, on the other Hand, the Fear of the Consequences will restrain every Man within the Bounds of his Duty, if he knows himself liable to suffer by the Effects of a single Controul.

"14. I beg Leave to return to the First Subject herein offered to your Consideration, by declaring, That as I have no Wish in Life equal to that of being useful in the Sphere which has been allotted me, so it is my fixed Resolution to devote my Services to the Honourable Company so long as your Pleasure and my Health will allow me: And I offer it as my humble Opinion, that on whomsoever you shall think fit to bestow the Place which I now hold in your Service, it will be advisable to fix him in it for a long Period of Time. I have already mentioned the principal Evils which arise from the too frequent Change of your Governors; I will beg Leave to add another in which I shall need your Candour to obviate any Misconstructions of it to my own Prejudice.

"15. The First Command of a State so extensive as that of Bengal, is not without Opportunities of private Emolument; and although the Allowance which your Bounty has liberally provided for your Servants, may be reasonably expected to fix the Bounds of their Desires, yet you will find it extremely difficult to restrain Men from profiting by other Means, who look upon their Appointment as the Measure of a Day, and who, from the Uncertainty of their Condition, see no Room for any Acquisition but of Wealth, since Reputation, and the Consequences which follow the successful Conduct of great Affairs, are only to be attained in a Course of Years. Under such Circumstances, however rigid your Orders may be, or however supported, I am afraid that in most Instances they will produce no other Fruits than either avowed Disobedience, or the worst Extreme of Falshood and Hypocrisy.

"These are not the Principles which should rule the Conduct of Men whom you have constituted the Guardians of your Property, and Checks on the Morals and Industry of others. The Care of Self-preservation will naturally suggest the Necessity of seizing the Opportunity of present Power, when the Duration of it is considered as limited to the usual Term of Three Years, and of applying it to the Provision of a future Independency; therefore every Renewal of this Term is liable to prove a reiterated Oppression.

"16. It is perhaps owing to the Causes which I have described, and a Proof of the Existence that this Appointment has been, for some Years past, so eagerly solicited, and so easily resigned.

"There are yet other Inconveniencies attendant on this Habit, and perhaps an Investigation of them all would lead to endless Discoveries. Every Man whom your Choice has honoured with so distinguished a Trust, seeks to merit Approbation, and acquire an Eclat by Innovations, for which the wild Scene before him affords ample and justifiable Occasion. But Innovations of real Use require a Length of Time, and the unremitting Application of their original Principles to perfect them. Their immediate Effects are often hurtful, and their intended Benefits remote, or virtually diffused through such concealed Channels, that their Source is not easy to be traced. Of this Nature are the late Regulations in your Revenue Customs, and in the Commerce of the Country, which have been attended with an immediate Loss in the Collections, and in the Price of your Investment, and it will require a long and intricate Train of Reasoning to prove that the future Increase of Population, of National Wealth, of Revenue, and Trade, should such be the happy Effects of these Expedients, were really produced by them. But who that looks only for present Applause, or present Credit, would hazard both for remote Advantages, of which another might arrogate the Merit, and assume the Reward? Or who will labour with equal Perseverance in the Accomplishment of Measures projected by others, as of those of which he was himself the Contriver?

"17. Although I disclaim the Consideration of my own Interest in these Speculations, and flatter myself that I proceed upon more liberal Grounds; yet I am proud to avow the Feelings of an honest Ambition that stimulates me to aspire at the Possession of my present Station for Years to come. Those who know my natural Turn of Mind, will not ascribe this to sordid Views. A very few Years Possession of the Government would undoubtedly enable me to retire with a Fortune amply fitted to the Measure of my Desires, were I to consult only my Ease; but in my present Situation, I feel my Mind expand to something greater;—I have ratched the Desire of Applause in publick Life. The important Transactions in which I have been engaged, and I wish to see them take complete Effect, the publick Approbation which you have been pleased to stamp on them; and the Estimation which that cannot fail to give me in the general Opinion of Mankind, lead me to aim at deserving more; and I wish to dedicate all my Time, Health, and Labour, to a Service which has been so flattering in its Commencement.

"18. Such are my Views, and such my Sentiments; I expose them without Reserve, because I am conscious that you will find nothing unworthy in them, whatever Opinion you may form of their Expediency.

I shall wait your Determination with becoming Expectation, but without Anxiety; nor shall I ever less esteem the Favours I have already received, because others are withheld which it may be either not expedient, or impracticable to grant.

"I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,
Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
Warren Hastings."

The Managers for the Commons stated, That certain Certificates of the Inhabitants of the different Provinces in Bengal, in Favour of the Defendant's Character and Conduct during the Period of his Government, having been produced by the Council in his Defence, they should next proceed to prove what the Nature, Circumstances, and Situation, of the Inhabitants really were, to shew the Impossibility of the above Certificates having been obtained bona fide from them: And First, in Answer to the Certificate of the Merchants, they would shew in what State the Defendant left the Trade of the Country.

Then the Witnesses produced a Book, intituled, 'Mr. Barlow's Report upon the Trade, Mint, and Customs of Benares, with an Appendix, also, Minute and Resolution of the Right Honourable the Governor General, in Council, thereon.'

Read, by Consent of the Council for the Defendant, the following Extract of a Confirmation of the 20th December 1787, beginning at Page 5 of the same Book.

"In consequence of the new Arrangements in 1781, when the rich Goods of Bengal came to be taxed at the Rate of 5 per Cent. on the enhanced Valuation of the Benares Book of Rates, the Merchants found themselves charged with a Duty of upwards of 100 Rupees of Bullock Load, instead of 20 or 25, the Sum which they had formerly paid. This Increase of Duty was rendered more insupportable by a Variety of oppressive Exactions made by Superintendants of the Customs, some Account of which appears in the Correspondence between Mr. Playdill and Mr. Fowke, inserted in Appendix, N° 6. The Exporters of Raw Silk and Silk Piece Goods were the principal Sufferers, and either discontinued their Trade in these Articles, or conveyed them, at great additional Risk and Expence, over the Southern Hills in Behar, by which the Exports and Returns were considerably diminished, and the Duties lost to the Rajah.

Mr. Maitland, the late Resident at Benares, in consequence of the Representations of the Merchants, was induced to recommend a Reduction of the Duties on Raw Silk from 5 to 2 1/2 per Cent. and a Letter dated 10th March 1784. The Honble. Board, convinced of the Propriety of the Measure, consented to the Reduction, and, at the Recommendation of Mr. Hastings, in his Letter of the 21st October 1784, extended it to the Silk Piece Goods of Bengal. The Principles on which this Remission was granted, I conceive to have been founded on the best commercial Policy, namely, that it is for the Interest of a State to encourage the Exportation of its Manufactures, even in a greater Degree than its raw or unwrought Commodities. From the Custom House Receipts, however, (Appendix N° 1, Page 1st), your Lordship will perceive that the Duties on Silk Piece Goods have still been continued at 5 per Cent.; the Orders for the Reduction of the Duties in Raw Silk also have been equally disregarded, all Merchants, the Sunnasses and Irakees excepted, still paying the original Duties of 5 per Cent. on the Benares Book of Rates, nor was the Reduction granted to the above Tribes, until Two Years after the Promulgation of the Orders of the Board, and even then not in consequence of those Orders, but because the Rajah's Naib, or Deputy, as last discovered that he suffered a great pecuniary Loss from persisting in the Disobedience of them.

The principal Merchants who trade from Bengal to the Decan are called Sunnasses, a religious Set remarkable for their Wealth, and for their Integrity in all commercial Transactions. Those who reside at Benares and in the Company's Dominions purchase the Goods in Bengal, and transport them to Mitzapore, where they sell or deliver them to Merchants of their own Set, who resort annually for this Purpose from the Decan. Upon the Establishment of the Custom House in 1781, the Sunnasses gave up their Trade in the Benares Country, declaring that the Duty of 5 per Cent. on the enhanced Prices of the Book of Rates absorbed almost the Whole of their Profits. In 1784, finding that they suffered great Loss and Inconvenience from transporting their Goods over the Hills, they petitioned the Rajah's Naib, or Deputy, Juggut deo Sing, for some Remission of the Duties. It was accordingly agreed that they should pay 2 1/2 per Cent. on Raw Silk, and 5 per Cent. on Piece Goods, calculated on the Price entered in the Moormedabad Rowanah, or Custom House Pass; and that the Duties on their Trade should be collected by a separate Darogah, or Superintendent. A Copy of the Petition of these Merchants, (and of the Irakees who shortly after obtained the same Privilege), and the Answer of the Naib, Juggut deo Sing and Ajaib Sing, appear in Appendix, No. 7, 8; and in Appendix, No. 9, a Calculation of the Duties on a Bullock Load of Raw Silk and Piece Goods, as now paid by these Merchants,

chants, and in the Time of Chyte Sing. Previous to the presenting of the above Petition, they were charged 5 per Cent. on the Benares Price, which amounted to upwards of 100 Rupees per Bullock Load, exclusive of other Cesses, being near Five Times the Amount of what they paid before the Establishment of the Custom House in 1781. The salutary Effect of the Remission of 2½ per Cent. on Raw Silk, will appear, from the rapid Increase of the Trade of the Sonnassies in the following Years: During 8 Months of the First Year 1791, or 1783-4, their Exports and Imports amounted to 4,71,166 15 6, of which 1,75,784 was Raw Silk: In the Second Year, 1784-5, to 9,89,618 12 9, and the Raw Silk to 4,11,941 13: In the Third Year, 1785-6, they increased to 12,43,112 13 6, and the Raw Silk to 4,28,520 14: And during the 11 Months of the Current Year, 1786-7, the Total of their Exports and Imports amounts to 16,14,796 9 6, of which 7,58,152 4 6 is Raw Silk.

“ Upon my Arrival at Benares, I sent for the leading Men of this Fraternity, and upon enquiring, found, that, exclusive of the above Duties of 2½ and 5 per Cent. that their Trade was still burthened with many unauthorized and impolitic Exactions, the Subject of their Complaints to the late Governor General Mr. Hastings, in the Year 1784, but which have never been redressed, notwithstanding the Orders of Government for that Purpose.

“ The principal of these Exactions are the double Duties paid at Mirzapore. In order to explain this, it is necessary to observe, that the Merchants of the Decan and Bengal seldom go beyond Mirzapore. At this Place they meet, and, having disposed of their Merchandise, return to their respective Countries. By the 4th Article of the Regulations, Appendix No. 10, (of which all Officers of the Customs have a Copy), it is ordered, “ that Rowanahs granted at either of the Custom Houses of Gazeppore, Benares, or Mirzapore, shall serve to pass Goods from one Extremity of the Province to the other, either by Land or by Water, and that the Officers of the other Custom Houses, and at the Out-Stations, must endorse the Rowanahs, and dispatch the Goods, without demanding any other Duty or Fee whatever.” The Officers at Mirzapore, however, collect a Duty on each Bullock, agreeable to the reduced Rates of Chyte Sing's Time, (Vide Appendix, No. 11), from the Merchants of the Decan, who bring the Goods to Mirzapore, and immediately after, the Custom House Duty of 5 per Cent. from the Merchants of Benares and Bengal, by whom they are purchased. In the same Manner the Raw Silk, Piece Goods, &c. exported from Bengal, first pay the Custom House Duty at Benares or Gazeppore, and when sold to the Merchants of the Decan, are again fixed with a Duty on each Bullock Load at Mirzapore and its subordinate Stations of the Huheah Soon Gurrah, &c. (Appendix, No. 12), in express Contradiction to the obvious Meaning of the above Orders, which is thus construed to authorize the Exaction of Duties on the same Goods, both upon their Arrival and Dispatch.

“ The late Governor General Mr. Hastings, in his Letter to the Honble. Board, dated 21st October 1784, observes, that his Regulations of 1781 had become obsolete. The Regulations of 1784 also have met with the same Fate. The Collections on empty Boats, prohibited by the 11th Article, (Appendix, No. 10), are still continued, as well as a Variety of other Fees and Exactions inserted in Appendix No. 13, 14, 15; the 10th Article respecting Cotton, the 9th relating to New Rowanahs, being granted Duty-free, have experienced the same Disregard. The 2d and most important Article, prohibiting the farming of the Customs agreeable to the former Practice, has also been broken through; for I find that a considerable Number of the Out-Stations, particularly in the Sircar of Benares, have been annually let to farm. (Appendix, No. 4, Page 46.) These Deviations from the Orders of Government affect all other Merchants as well as the Sonnassies, and also every Article of Trade.

“ The Sonnassies however are subject to other Exactions peculiar to themselves. A considerable Part of their Returns from Nagapore and other Countries of the Decan are made in Specie. This is remitted from Benares to Moorshedabad to purchase fresh Cargoes of Raw Silk, Piece Goods, Broad Cloth, Copper and Spices. Kofhaul Chund and Munnoo Loll now farm the Privilege of negotiating these Bills from the Rajah, for 600 Rupees per Annum, under the Name of the Sonah Mohaul, or Office for collecting Duties on Gold. This Office was first instituted by Rajah Bulwunt Sing, at the Solicitation of one Torah Paaker. At that Period the Sonnassies carried on a very considerable Trade to Nypaul in the Piece Goods of Bengal, in Return for which they annually imported Gold Bullion to the Amount of Four or Five Lacs of Rupees. Upon this Gold, Torah Paaker obtained Permission to levy a Duty, under the Pretence of acting as Broker for the Sale of it. In the Course of a few Years however the Broker was converted into a Farmer, and various Persons rented the Duties from the Rajah. About the Year 1763, when the late Pertee Narain Rajah of Goorha was called in by the Inhabitants of Nypaul, to depose Typrakaas Rajah of Kaut Maundoo, he seized the Property of some of the principal Sonnassie Merchants; in consequence of which the whole Fraternity abandoned the Trade of the Country. The Importation of Gold was of Course stoppt; but the Farmers of the Duties, by a Perversion of the Institution of the Office, obtained Permission to levy a Tax upon all the Specie remitted by the Sonnassies through the Banking Houses of Benares. The Mode of levying this Tax is as oppressive as it is unprecedented. The Bankers are forbid to grant Bills to the Sonnassies, except through the Sonah Mahul. When a Sonnassie therefore is desirous of taking up a Bill on Moorshedabad, he applies to the Farmer, who settles the Exchange privately with the Banker, and then charges the Merchant according to the Rate he imagines he can oblige him to pay. The Merchants expressed the

the highest Disgust at this Imposition, and earnestly solicited the Abolition of it, as being an additional Tax upon their Trade of at least One per Cent.

The following are the Requests delivered to me by the Sumnasse Merchants:

First, That the Collections made by the Sonah Mehul, or Gold Office, be abolished; and that in future they be permitted to negotiate their Bills in the same Manner as other Merchants.

Second, That the Orders of the Honble. Board for the Reduction of the Duties on Silk Piece Goods to 2½ per Cent. be enforced.

Third, That their Goods brought to Bengal to be sold at Mirzapore, after paying the Custom House Duties at Gazipore or Benares, may not be subject to a Second Duty at Mirzapore, when sold to the Merchants of the Decan; and that the Officers of the Customs at the above Place be enjoined to endorse their Rowannahs and dispatch their Goods, without demanding any other Fee or Duty whatsoever agreeable to the Fourth Article of the Regulations of 1784.

Fourth, That the unauthorized Duty of Six Rupees Four Annas on all Boats hired to transport their Goods from Mirzapore to Bengal, be abolished.

Fifth, That the Duty of Six Annas per Bullock, collected at Hullah on Goods exported from Mirzapore to Nagpore in Berar be abolished.

Sixth, That, on the weighing of their Silk they are obliged to give Five-and-thirty Skeins per Bullock to the Officers of the Customs, an Exaction which they hope will be abolished.

Seventh, That the Fee of One Rupee Four Annas, collected in searching their Boats, be in future prohibited.

Eighth, That the Cutwaal, or Officer of the Police of Mirzapore, be enjoined to protect their Property from Robbers.

Ninth, That the Duties on the Shawl Goods, brought from Kashmir, be collected according to the Rates of the Bujuk or Invoice, under the Sales of the Aruteahs, or Brokers of Kashmir, as is the Custom in all other Countries through which they pass.

The Eighth Request contains nothing more than what Government have already granted, nor would your Lordship have been troubled with this Second Application, had the Officers of the Customs conformed to their Orders. With respect to the last, in order to encourage the Kashmir Trade, which has been upon the Decline for several Years past, owing to the Tyranny of Azad Khan, the late Subadar of that Province, and also to the heavy Exactions to which it has been subject in the Vizier's Country and Benares, I would recommend that the Duties on all Shawl Goods be reduced to 2½ per Cent. but the Valuation of the Goods to be made in the same Manner as is proposed for all Articles of Foreign Produce, and of which I shall treat more fully hereafter, the Head of Rates.

The Mode of administering Justice at Mirzapore, is by no Means favorable to Commerce. This important Trust is exercised by a Person who farms it of the Rajah. I could never meet with any written Proceedings of this Court; but I understand that when the Cause is settled, the Parties are obliged to interchange Releases, and the Person gaining the Cause pays Four Annas per Rupee upon the Amount of the Claim. It is unnecessary to remark upon the little Confidence which the Merchants can have upon the Decision of a Court thus constituted, and how ill it is calculated to establish those Ideas of the Security of Property, so necessary to the Prosperity of Commerce.

Similar Fees and Exactions are levied by the Officers of the Customs at Gazipore, Benares, and Jeonpore, as at Mirzapore. At Gazipore (Vide Appendix, No. 15), the Darogah, or Superintendent's Fees, appear to be exorbitant; nor have I been able to learn by what Authority they were established. The per Centage collected on the Piece Goods of Koopah and Mow, (Two Capital Marts in the Vizier's Dominions), may rather be considered as a Duty than a Fee.

The Byoparries who traded to the above Places forsook the Gazipore Road, in consequence of their Cloths being taxed at the Rate of Five per Cent. instead of so much on the Bullock Load, as had been customary previous to the Arrangements of 1781. In order to induce them to return, the Rajah remitted them Half the Duties. Though I approve of the Principle on which this Remission was granted, yet the Mode appears to be liable to great Objections. I should conceive that every Regulation, however salutary enacted by the Supreme Power in a State, should be considered as immutable, until abrogated by that Power. If One Person, whether Native or European, is allowed to alter the Laws, even though for the Benefit of the Subject, another may assume the same Authority for a different Purpose; the Rights of the Merchants will then depend, not upon the Law, but upon the Disposition and Character of the Person intrusted with the executive Authority of Government. These partial and irregular Innovations not only weaken the Authority of the original Regulations, but throw a Species of Monopoly into the Hands of those in whose Favor they are made, and are therefore highly detrimental to the general Interests of Commerce.

From the 16th Page of Appendix, No. 1, and the 36th Page of Appendix, No. 3, your Lordship will observe, that the Quantity of the Decan Cotton imported into the Company's Dominions, amounts to Maunds 1,20,576 17½, valued at Rupees 11,66,149 7. The Nagpore Cotton is held in the highest Estimation; that brought from Jahlone and Hyder Nuggur is somewhat inferior. From the Variety of Imports levied on this Commodity between the Decan and Bengal, it comes to the Consumer at an Advance of 150 per Cent. on the Prime Cost. The Average Price of Jahlone is from Six to Seven Turruckabad Rupees per Maund, whereas it sells

in Bengal from 14 to 16 Rupees, though the Seer of Bengal is much lighter, and the Rupee more valuable, than that of Turrackabad. In order to promote the Importation of this Article, the unauthorized Duties and Exactions of Mirzapore should be abolished, the Duties in the Vizier's Country ascertained, and proper Measures taken in order to put a Stop to the Exactions made by the Zemindars on the Banks of the Ganges, between Turrackabad and the Company's Provinces, which have almost deprived the Country of the Benefit of that valuable Navigation. The Manufacturers will then procure the same Cotton for Nine or Ten Rupees, which now costs them from 14 to 16 Rupees per Maund.

The Salt consumed in the District of Benares, and in the Dominions of the Vizier, is brought from Sambre, in the Territories of the Rajahs of Joinagur and Joodhpore. The Average Price of Benares is about 4 : 8 per Maund; the Consumption however is confined to the better Sort of People. The Salt consumed by the Poor is called Bubekeh, and is made at Moongrah, Guro warrah, and Jaffurabad, in Juonpore. The Prejudice that prevails in these Countries against Bengal Salt would soon subside if the Merchants were enabled to sell it considerably cheaper than that brought from Sambre. In order to introduce the Bengal Salt into the upper Provinces, I would recommend that a Drawback of all Duties be granted on Bengal Salt exported beyond the Western Confines of Benares. The Customs of Benares will suffer no material Diminution by this Regulation, the Exports of Bengal Salt beyond the Company's Dominions having hitherto been inconsiderable. This Mode of encouraging the Consumption of the Bengal Salt, by enabling the Merchants to sell it cheaper than the Sambre Salt, appears to me preferable to an absolute Prohibition of the Importation of the latter, which might not wholly accord with the Prejudices of the Natives.

“ 2d, Exports. Under the Head of Exports I have included only such Articles as are the Produce of the District of Benares, and exported for Foreign Consumption. The following is an Account of the Exports extracted from Appendix No. 1, Page 31.

	To Bengal & Behr	To the West P.	To the Decan	To the North P.	Total
Exports from Benares	534,723 10	65,72,828	1,01,12,116	9,32,719	7,612,43,398 3 3

“ Among the Piece Goods exported to Bengal, the Western Provinces, and the Decan, your Lordship will perceive that few of them are calculated for the Europe Market; the major Part are of small Breadth and Length, and are manufactured solely for the Consumption of the Natives. The Piece Goods exported to Calcutta consist principally of the following Assortments: Musters of which I have the Honour to transmit:

Tirsholees Sunaats of Gizapore, about equal to Current Rupees.			
	Price unwashing Per Corg.	Charges.	Total.
Khafahs, also called Bastas.	87 8 0	8 0 0	95 8 0
Garhahs	67 8 0	7 0 0	74 8 0
Imertees	60 0 0	6 0 0	66 0 0
Lukhowries	46 8 0	5 0 0	51 8 0

The Khafahs are manufactured principally in the District of Casmabad, Gungowlee, Havilly Gazipore, Zemanah, and Russarah, in Sircar Gazipore; the Garhahs in Bulleah, the Imertees at Mohummudabad, and the Mulmuls at Iconpore: Samples of each Assortment accompanying this Report, with the Prices at which they are at present fabricated: Should your Lordship think proper to provide an Investment for the Company in the District of Benares, the above Cloths may be raised considerably above their present Quality. In the First Year, I should imagine about Three Lacs might be provided without Difficulty; in the Second, Four Lacs; and in the Third, about Five or Six Lacs. Of the various Modes which have been adopted for the Provision of the Company's Investment, those which have had the Company's mercantile Interest principally in View, have been deemed injurious to the Trade of the Country by excluding the Native Merchants; and those which were calculated to establish a Freedom of Commerce have been said to enhance

enhance the Price of the Goods, and to render the Provision of them precarious. I should conceive that all Trade carried on by Government must be liable to One of these Objections. The Cotton Piece Goods manufactured in the District of Benares amount annually to about Seven Lacs of Rupees; a considerable Part of these are consumed in the District, the Remainder are exported. If Government oblige the Weavers to receive Advances, and purchase all the Piece Goods with a Capital drawn from the Revenue of the Country, the Merchants who now carry on this Trade must consequently be excluded from it; and, being no longer able to purchase Cloths for the Foreign Markets, they must either give up the Trade, or send Specie to procure those Goods which they formerly purchased with the Produce of their Exports. Exclusive of the Ruin of the Merchants, there is every Reason to apprehend that the Manufacturers will be still greater Sufferers. The Commercial Resident, however circumspect he may be in his own Conduct, cannot command the same strict Adherence to the Rules of Equity from the numerous Agents he must employ in the Completion of so extensive a Concern. If we may be allowed to judge from past Experience in other Places, these Men, when deputed into the Country, armed with Perwannahs and Orders, will exclude all other Merchants, not by paying a better Price, but by prohibiting them from purchasing at all; and the Support they will too often receive, both in thus forcibly monopolizing the Trade, as well as in many other unjustifiable Encroachments on the Rights of Manufacturers, will soon introduce a System of commercial Restraint, highly detrimental to the Prosperity of this valuable District. I must observe also, that the Civil Power at Benares is at present lodged in Hands which are too weak to cope with an Authority derived immediately from Government; and that the above Evils will therefore operate in a more extensive Degree than in the Provinces, where some written Laws have been enacted for the Protection of the Weavers, and where the judicial Authority has been sufficiently strengthened to carry them into Execution.

If, therefore, the Company's Cloth Investment is to be introduced into the District of Benares, instead of establishing it upon the same Footing as in the other Parts of their Territories, I beg Leave to submit it to your Lordship's Consideration whether it would not be expedient to advertise for the Purchase of them with ready Money. Whatever might be the Event, the great Advantages that are to be expected from this System, should it prove successful, I conceive would justify the Experiment. In order to make the Intentions of Government known to the Merchants, Samples of the different Cloths, with the Rates at which they would be received in Calcutta, should be deposited at the Custom Houses of Benares, Gazipore, Iconpore, and Mirzapore; where they would be open to the Inspection of Merchants of every Denomination, both of the Benares District, and the Dominions of the Vizier's Country. Should the Prospect of an immediate Sale and ready Money induce the Merchants to sell their Goods to the Company in preference to Individuals, Government will procure their Investment at the lowest Price, without risking Advances, or subjecting themselves to the Loss of Interest on the Money advanced; the Native Merchants will have their Share in the Trade of the Country; and an effectual Remedy be afforded to all those Evils which have arisen from the Provision of the Investment.

"The only Article at present provided for the Company in the District of Benares, is the Opium. This Article is provided by Contract. Ramchand Pundit, the present Contractor, has engaged to deliver 560 Chests for the Year 1194 F⁷, 1786-7, at the Rate of 300 per Chest, all Charges included. The Merchants are forbidden to trade in this Article, and the Royots, or Husbandmen, are enjoined to dispose of it to no one but the Contractor. The Powers delegated by Government to the Contractor, I should conceive, extend no further than to entitle him to the exclusive Privilege of purchasing all the Opium produced in the Country. The Facility with which this Article may be clandestinely disposed of, has obliged the Contractor to take Engagements from the Cultivators when the Poppy is first sown, to deliver a certain Quantity per Begah, at a fixed Rate, with a Penalty for all Deficiencies. This is not only a Monopoly against the Merchants, but a great Burden upon the Royots. If any Accident happens to the Poppy Plant, the Ryot is nevertheless obliged to make good the Amount of his Engagements, or pay the Penalty. The Price paid to the Ryots is in some Places Rupees 2 7, and in others 2 8 A^r per Seer, of 96 Sicca Weight. This Price never varies, so that in Years of Scarcity, the Cultivator is obliged to sell his Opium at the same Rate as in Years of Plenty, though, in the former, the Grain which he is obliged to purchase to feed his Labourers, who, * whatever Fields, and collect the Juice of the Poppy, is equivalent to the Price he gets for his Opium. In the weighing of the Opium, many Extortions are practised upon the Ryots, and if the Quantity falls short, they are burdened with Tullubana, or Fines. The Price of the Opium paid to the Ryots by the Contractor, is not above Half of what it will produce in the Market; and as it is natural for every Man to wish to dispose of his Property to the best Advantage, I should imagine, that unless these Powers were assumed by the Contractor, he would get but a very small Part of the Opium produced. The Contractor himself, however, must fulfil his Engagements with Government, or submit to a heavy Penalty, in case of Failure. Should these Acts of Oppression therefore be attributed to the Contractor, or to the System adopted for the Provision of the Opium? But a small Portion of the Opium produced is consumed in the Country; most of it is bought up for Exportation to the Malay Country and China. If the Net Profit arising to Government on the Sale of Opium was to be calculated, and a Duty adequate to the Amount imposed on its Exportation, I should conceive that

* Sic in Orig.

that it would be preferable to the present Mode of providing it on their own Account by Contract.

" The Saltpetre exported from Benares is manufactured at Barah, near Chowfah; at Kylee, a Town about Five Coss from Benares, on the Banks of the Ganges; and at Rewtee, in the Sircar of Gazipore, on the Banks of the Dewah. The Prime Cost is about 1. 12 Annas per Maund, and the Quantity made has seldom exceeded Twenty thousand Maunds.

" Imports for Consumption.

" The Imports for the Consumption of the District of Benares, appears in Appendix, No. 3. Cotton and Silk, and Cotton Piece Goods, form the principal Part of them. These Goods being in great Demand for the Consumption of the City of Benares, the Proportion this Branch bears to the Exports, will appear by the following Comparative Statement. It is also necessary to observe, that the same Modification of the Duties on Raw Silk and Cotton Piece Goods, &c. which I have suggested in my Remarks on the First Division, are equally applicable to the Imports for Consumption.

	Bengal & Behr	The West ⁿ P.	The Decan.	The North ⁿ P.	Total.
Imports from - -	1,63,254 14 6	1,00,158 11 6	66,34,655 2 0	55,357 13 9	9,53,426 9 9
Exports to - -	5,34,723 10 6	5,72,848 1 0	1,12,116 0 3	23,710 7 6	12,43,398 3 3
Balance - - -	3,71,468 12 0	4,72,689 5 6	5,22,539 1 9	31,647 6 3	2,89,071 9 6
	In Favour of B.	In Favour of B.	Against B.	Against B.	Total. In Favour of B.

" Inland Trade.

" The Articles which compose the Inland Trade appear in Appendix, No. 4, amounting to 29,24,203 7 9. From Page 46 of the same Appendix, your Lordship will observe an Account, under the Head of Chooah or Sundries, exhibiting the Collections at the numerous Stations or Chokies, subordinate to the Four superior Custom Houses, and amounting to Rupees 1,28,011 1 3.

Under this Head are comprised a Variety of expressive Exactions, highly detrimental to every Branch of the Foreign and Inland Trade. Upon examining the Accounts, in order to ascertain the Mode in which these Collections were levied, I found that there were upwards of Four hundred Chokies or Stations, for the Collection of Duties, established in different Parts of the Country, subordinate to the Custom Houses of Benares, Gazipore, Jeonpore, and Mirzapore. These Collections are either farmed, or made by Persons deputed on the Part of the Principal Custom Houses, in which Case their Salary is conditional, that is, they receive nothing if no Collections are made. The evil Tendency of both these Modes of Collection are too evident to require any Mark.

" Upon examining Accounts of these Collections, I found it impossible to ascertain either the Name, the Quantity, or Value, of the Articles on which they were made. Every Bullock Load of Goods, passing these Chokies, pays a certain Sum, which varies at every Station. In some of the Accounts only the daily Gross Receipts are inserted in One Sum, without any Specification whatever of the Goods from which they were made. For the above Reasons only the Receipts of each Chokey appear under the Head of the Chorah, or sundry Collections, the Name, Quantity, or Value of the Goods not being particularized in the Accounts.

" The Choorah Stations are supposed to be established solely for the Purpose of collecting the Duties on Grain, and sundry other trifling Articles, bought and sold in the internal Parts of the Country: All other Kinds of Merchandize however, whether for Foreign or Inland Consumption, are obliged to pay a Duty on passing any of these Stations. The Duty at each Place is trifling, but being frequently repeated, the Total Amount collected from the Merchant, before his Goods arrive at the Place of their Destination, becomes a great Burden upon his Trade.

" The Zemindary Duties, which have been so repeatedly prohibited by Government, are still continued in every Part of the District of Benares. In order to ascertain this Point, I sent for the principal Hoondawallahs or Carriers, who contract for the Transportation of Merchandize. Ap-

pendix,

pendix, N° 17, contains an Account of the Names of the different Places where these Duties are exacted, from the Mouth of the River Gogra, to the Town of Hulleah, on the high Road to the Decan, by the Way of Mirzapore. Some of these Chokies belong to the Custom House, and their Receipts make Part of the Choorhah Collections. This Account was delivered to me by Shewperhaud and Meherbaan Bhuggut, the Carriers who have travelled this Road for several Years past. These People informed me that the Zemindar of Syedpore had, a few Days ago, seized all their Brals Pots and Vessels, because they refused to submit to the Payment of some new Exactions.

"During the Time of Rajah Chyte Sing, the Zemindarry Duties were collected by the Zemindar, if he farmed his own Zemindarry or Estate. If his Zemindary was farmed to an Aumil or Renter, they were collected by the Aumil. When the Permit or Custom House was established in 1781, these Zemindarry Duties were annexed to its Jurisdictions, and a proportionable Deduction was granted to the Farmers of the Land Revenue. Being found, however, less productive under the Management of the Officers of the Customs, they were restored to the Farmers in the Year 1193, upon their giving an Increase on their Farms adequate to the Amount of the Deduction they had originally received.

"From the Account inserted in Appendix, No. 17, your Lordship will perceive the great Obstructions which a Merchant, passing through the Country, is liable to from the Collectors at these numerous Chokies. The Zemindarry Duties collected by the Farmers of the Land Revenue (whether Zemindars or Aumils), should, I conceive, be abolished without Delay. In 1191, when these Duties were put under the Officers of the Customs, the Net Receipts amounted to 59,333 14 6, which, calculated upon the whole Revenue of the District of Benares, is little more than One thousand Rupees per Lac, a Sum not very considerable, and the Collection of which, if prohibited, will not, I imagine, occasion any Decrease in the next general Settlement the Rajah may make with the Farmers of the Revenue. These Duties have been declared illegal in the Company's Provinces, and, I imagine, were virtually abolished in the District of Benares, by the Arrangements of 1783 and 1784. (Appendix. No. 5 and 10.)

"With Respect to the Duties on the Inland Trade (which compose the Principal Part of the Choorhah Collections), such as Grain, Coarse Cloths, &c. bought in One Part of the Country, and sold in another; they are at present collected on the Bullock Load at every Station by which they pass, a Mode highly unfavourable to the Inland Trade. Unless therefore it shall be determined to abolish them altogether, I would recommend that all Goods capable of being stamped, such as Cloths, &c. should pay the Duty of Five per Cent at the First Market where they are sold, and be stamped with the Seal of the Station, which should exempt them from all further Duties and Demands whatever in the District of Benares. The Duties on Grain, and other Articles of Subsistence, should be collected only at the Ganges, where they are sold, and the Radarry Duties and Exactions to which they are at present subject in their Transportation from One Part of the Country to another, should be prohibited under the severest Penalties. The Gunge Duties also should be levied on such Articles only as are sold for the Consumption of the Inhabitants. If a Merchant disposes of his Goods at a Gunge, and the Purchaser immediately carries them on, no Duty whatever should be demanded.

"It is with no small Reluctance, however, that I recommend any Modification of the Duties on the Inland Trade, being convinced that the total Abolition of them would be a great Encouragement to the Cultivation and Manufactures of Benares. The major Part of the Coorhah Stations are established for the Collection of these Duties, and are entrusted to indigent People, whose Subsistence depends upon the Infringement of the Orders of Government. In Times of Plenty these Exactions obstruct the Exportation of Grain, and in Seasons of Scarcity prevent its equal Distribution over the Country; they discourage Manufacturers by enhancing the Price of the Raw Materials before they come into the Hands of the Weaver, and are highly injurious to every Branch of the Foreign as well as the Inland Trade.

"From the 53d Page of Appendix, N° 4, it appears that the Amount of the Four Divisions of the Benares Trade, is 1,44,39,742 11 3; a Sum that cannot but be considered as very inadequate to the Revenue, the Population, and the Extent of the Countries concerned in it; and which strongly indicates the Necessity of removing all Obstructions to the Inland Navigations, and establishing some regular commercial System founded in Freedom and Impartiality between the Company's Provinces, Benaras, and the Dominions of the Vizier.

"Having endeavoured to shew your Lordship the Nature and Extent of the Commerce of the District of Benaras, and to point out the Obstructions under which it has laboured, I shall now proceed to suggest such Alterations as appear to me expedient in the Rate of the Duties, the Mode of valuing the different Articles of Merchandize, and the necessary Measures for the protecting the Persons and Property of the Merchants, and guarding against any future Deviations from the Orders of Government.

" Duties.

"By the Regulation of 1781, the Indian System of collecting the Duties on the Bullock's Load was abolished, and the Rajah was authorised to levy a Duty of 5 per Cent on all Merchandize,

either produced or passing through his Country, valued at the Average Beneras Price. In the Year 1782, in consequence of the Representations of the Merchant, a Remission of 2½ per Cent. was granted by the Honble. Board on Raw Silk, Broad Cloth, Saffron, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cochineal, Europe Iron, Steel, and Copper: And in 1784, the same Indulgence was extended to the Silk Piece Goods manufactured in Bengal. I should imagine it would also contribute much to the Prosperity of the Company's Provinces, and also of the Vizier's Dominions, if the Duties on all Goods composing the First and Third Branches of the Benaras Trade, that is, the Imports for immediate Exportation, and the Imports for Consumption, were reduced to the same Rate. This Reduction I should conceive is absolutely necessary for the Revival of the Inland Trade; and it also appears to me unreasonable that the Rajah of Benaras should be allowed to take Advantage of the Situation of his Country, and to levy a Duty of 5 per Cent. on the Trade of Bengal and Behar on an enhanced Valuation of the Goods; whilst the Company themselves collect only Two and a Half per Cent. on the Prime Cost. The Rajah will incur no Loss by this Arrangement, as there can be little Doubt but the Trade will increase in Proportion to the Reduction of the Duties.

"I have already shewn that the Exports from the Company's Dominions to the Decan, the Western and Northern Provinces, amount to little more than Twenty-seven Lacks of Rupees, a Sum that cannot but appear trifling when the Extent and Population of these Countries is considered, and the ready Means of Communication which Nature has afforded them.

"The Duties on the Export and Inland Trade, or the Second and Fourth Divisions, may be continued at the present Rate of 5 per Cent. as not affecting the Trade of the Company's Dominions, or of the other Countries with which they carry on a commercial Intercourse.

"Rates, or the Valuation of the Merchandize.

"The System adopted for ascertaining the Value of the Merchandize should be calculated to obviate even the Possibility of Dispute between the Merchant and the Custom House Officers. In some Countries the Proprietor is obliged to swear to the Price of his Goods; in others the Duty is collected upon the Current Price; and in some few Places upon the Weight. The most received Method, however, is by a Table of Rates; and the Duties in the Company's Provinces have generally, I believe, been levied in this Manner.

"Neither of these Modes appear to me calculated to answer the End proposed; the First is liable to many and serious Objections; the Second leaves too much to the Discretion of the Custom House Officer; the Third is unfavourable to Trade from its Inequality; and the Fourth is the Source of much Vexations and Oppression to the Merchant, from the Difficulty of ascertaining with Precision the Value of Goods produced in a Foreign Country, and the Alterations which arise respecting the Denomination under which they are to be classed. It has been observed by a most respectable Authority, that in all commercial Countries much Time and Labour has been bestowed in compiling Volumes of the Nomenclature of the various Articles of Merchandize, from Aloes and Alabaster down to Veronic and Zink, but that the Merchants everywhere still experience the same Impediments from this perplexed Mode of Valuation.

"The oppressive and intricate Mode of levying the Duties in the District of Benaras, as well as in the Vizier's Dominions, at the same Time that it has injured those Countries, has also been highly detrimental to Bengal, in diminishing the Demand both for its own Manufactures, as well as for the Exports from Europe. Before the Goods can reach the Inland Parts of the Country, the Price is so enhanced by repeated Exactions, Detentions, and additional Charges of Transportation, that the Generality of the Inhabitants cannot afford to purchase them, and the Merchant, disappointed in One Adventure, of course gives up a Trade in Articles for which he finds there is no Demand, or upon the Sale of which he must incur a Loss. The Ruin of the Merchant is followed by that of the Manufacturer, the Cultivator, and the numerous Class of People to whom Commerce gives Employment, and lastly, that of the State itself.

"A System therefore founded in Principles evidently favourable to the Merchants, and to which there is no Objection but the Possibility of a Loss arising to Government from placing too great a Reliance on commercial Integrity, will, in the End, prove much more beneficial, both to the Merchant and the State, than Regulations formed on Ideas of general Dishonesty, and which, in guarding against Imposition, prevent the fair Trader from reaping the Profits of his Industry. When the Demands of Government are moderate, Merchants of Character will never attempt to avoid them, and Precautions may always be taken to guard against fraudulent Practices, (which can never be carried to any great Extent, or remain long undiscovered), without having Recourse to Regulations destructive of the general Interests of Commerce.

"The First and Third Divisions, (or the Imports for immediate Exportation, and the Imports for Consumption), require the more immediate Consideration of Government, as comprising almost the Whole of the Inland Trade of the Company's Provinces. In the First Division, the Rajah of Benares has no other Interest but that of the Duties he is allowed to levy, and little more in the Second, the Goods not being the Produce of his Country.

"In order to remove every Obstruction to these Two Divisions of the Trade, I would recommend that all Goods imported from Bengal and Behar into Benaras, whether for immediate Exportation, or for the Consumption of the District, should pay the Duties upon the Price inserted

in the Company's Rowannah. This Regulation would afford the most effectual Protection to the Exports of the Company's Dominions, as far as the Western Boundary of Benaras, and a similar Privilege, granted to the Benaras Rowanahs in the Company's Provinces, would afford equal Encouragement to the Trade of the former. If the Vizier also could be prevailed on to accede to this Arrangement, the Three Countries would be united in the same commercial Interest. The Rowanahs of one being current in the other for the Price of the Goods, would oblige each State to collect the Duties on its own Exports at a just Valuation; as every Overcharge would entitle the others to a heavier Duty. The same Principle of Self-interest would prevent any of the Parties undervaluing their Exports; as, in diminishing the Advantages of the others, they would also lessen their own. Both the Rate of the Duty and the Value of the Merchandise being thus ascertained, no Grounds whatever for Dispute would remain between the Custom House Officer and the Merchant. The latter would pass through the different Jurisdictions, protected by the Seal of his own Government; paying as he went the established Duties on the Prime Cost inserted in his Rowanah. The Navigation of the Ganges from the Sea to its Source would be freed from all Obstructions, and the Manufacturers of Bengal and the Exports from Europe would be transported to the Heart of Hindostan at a trivial Expence; the Merchants of Benaras, and the Vizier's Dominions, would have an equal Share in the Advantages arising from a lucrative Commerce, and the Cultivation and Manufactures of the Three Countries would be restored to their former flourishing State.

The next Point to be considered, and which more immediately concerns the District of Benaras, is the Mode in which the Rajah is to ascertain the Value of the Exports of his own Country, and which form the Second Division of the Trade. This might be ascertained by obliging all Persons applying for Rowanahs to exhibit an Invoice of their Goods; upon this Invoice the Duties should be levied; after which it should be returned to the Merchant, with the Rajah's Seal affixed. By this Mode, the Merchant could never be oppressed by the Overvaluation of his Goods, nor would he find it his Interest to under-rate them. In this Country Purchases are generally made upon the Invoice, and when it should be known that the Seal of the Government had been affixed to the Original, no other would be admitted; a Merchant would never undervalue his Goods in order to defraud Government of their Duties, as he would be a greater Loser in the Sale of his Goods; and if he overcharged them, in order to take Advantage of the Purchaser, Government would benefit in Proportion; neither could a Merchant, professing to sell by Invoice, refuse to produce the sealed Original, as it would amount to a Declaration that he intended to defraud the Purchaser. From these Considerations, added to the Moderation of the Duty and the easy Mode of settling it, Merchants would generally find it their Interest to deliver in the genuine Invoice to Government. As a further Security, the Resident might be empowered to oblige a Merchant to prove his Purchase, where Fraud was suspected, and, upon Conviction, to punish him by the Confiscation of his Goods.

I must here observe that Goods imported from the Decan must be valued in the above Manner, it not being customary for the Decan Chiefs and Rajahs to grant Rowanahs on their own Exports; and as the including them in the proposed Arrangement for collecting the Duties on the First and Third Divisions might not be deemed expedient, the Goods therefore imported from the Decan (though a Part of the First Division), must be valued in the same Manner as the Benaras Exports; When the Merchant arrives at Mirzapore he must be desired to give in an Account of the Price of the Goods, and upon which the Duties must be levied. For the Reasons I have mentioned above, there is little Apprehension of his undervaluing his Property, as the Price he delivers in to the Custom House will be immediately known to the other Traders who resort there for the Purchase of the Decan Commodities; such Merchandise from the Decan as passes through the Doab, before its Arrival in the District of Benaras, will of Course have paid Duties to the Vizier, whose Rowanah will consequently determine the Price as if the Goods had been the Produce of his own Dominions, in the same Manner as the Company's Rowanah will fix the Value of the European Commodities.

The Fourth and last Division is the Inland Trade, and much is it to be wished that the Duties on it were abolished altogether. The levying the Duties on the Three other Divisions would be attended with no Difficulty to Government, or impediment to the Merchants, Industry would not be depressed, nor the Communication between the Company's Dominions and those of the neighbouring Powers obstructed. I have before shewn that the Inland Duties in Benaras are nothing more than Taxes levied upon all Kinds of Goods passing from one Village to another, for the Consumption of the Inhabitants, and consequently that there is no other Mode of collecting them, but by establishing numerous Chokies or Stations over the whole Face of the Country. No Regulations whatever can control the Conduct of the obscure Persons who must be instructed with the Charge of them; and the only Expedient which appears to me calculated to lessen the evil Effects of those Collections, is to levy them in the Mode I have before suggested, according to the Book of Rates, inserted in Appendix, No. 16, which should be annually corrected by a Committee of reputable Merchants convened for that Purpose by the Resident.

Appointment

" Appointment of the Resident's Assistant to receive Complaints at Mirzapore.

" When the Rate of the Duty is fixed, and the Mode of valuing the Merchandize ascertained, the last Measure necessary to effect the Restoration of the Inland Trade, is to guard any Deviation from the above Regulations, and to ensure to the Merchants Protection, both of Person and Property; and this leads me to the last Point of the Honble. Board's Instructions, the Expediency of the Resident's Assistant being appointed to reside at Mirzapore.

" It appears to me, that whatever Abuses have existed in the internal Trade of the Country, their Origin may be attributed as much to the Want of proper Precautions being taken to enforce the Laws enacted for the Protection of Commerce, as to the Defects in the Laws themselves. Little Benefit can be expected from the best Regulations, if the Execution of them depends solely upon the Diligence or good Intentions of Individuals. The Powers delegated to the Executive Officers of Government must be so constituted, as to prevent Omission as well as Abuse.

" To the Want of these Precautions should be ascribed the little Regard to the Arrangement in the Customs made by the late Governor General Mr. Hastings, in the Year 1781; or Regulations, so important to the Prosperity of the Country, and issued at a Time when Disobedience had met with so severe a Punishment in the Expulsion of Chyte Sing, would not have become almost obsolete by the Year 1784. The Fact is, the Execution of them was entrusted to the Rajah, or his Naibs or Deputies, who were expected to grant speedy and impartial Redress for Injuries committed by themselves, or what is nearly the same, by their Dependents, thereby uniting in them Two Capacities, which, I should imagine, must ever be incompatible with Security of Property, and the Ends of Government.

" The revised Regulations of 1784 were not better secured than those of 1781, and consequently met with the same Disregard. They were issued in a similar Manner, and to the very Persons whose Neglect or Misconduct was the Cause of that Revision. The Resident at Benaras indeed was directed to depute One of his Assistants to Mirzapore to receive the Complaints of the Merchants of that Place; and "transmit them to the Resident or the Officers of the Government." If sent to the Resident, he could only refer it to the Rajah, or his Officers, or if this proved ineffectual, or the Grievance was frequently repeated, his last Resource was to transmit a Statement of the Case to Calcutta. When the obtaining of Justice is attended with so much Delay and Difficulty, there is a Danger of Individuals seeking Protection for their Property in the Corruption of their immediate Oppressors, instead of claiming it openly from the Laws: Hence the grand Source of all Abuse: After a short Time, these Exactions are introduced into the Canongoes Records, under the Head of Abwaub Mamoolé, or Cesses, authorised by Custom; and the original Rate being once departed from, Impositions multiply till the Laws become obsolete.

" The facilitating of Complaint appears to have been the principal Reason assigned for deputing the Resident's Assistant to Mirzapore; but what Grounds are there to suppose that he will be less difficult of Access than the Resident himself? The Merchant must at all Events proceed to Benaras to prosecute his Suit, so that the transmitting of Complaint through the Assistant at the former Place, would rather retard than accelerate the Course of Justice.

" Should the Assistant, residing at Mirzapore, engage in Trade himself, he will become a dangerous Rival of those whom he is appointed to protect. But supposing his Conduct to be ever so circumspect, the Benefit arising from his Interference can be but of a very partial and dubious Nature. It can be of no Service to the Inland Trade of the Country, nor can it promote the Exports from Bengal and Bahar, which, I conceive, merit the peculiar Attention of Government; temporary Expedients of this Nature, I should imagine, are not adequate to the Attainment of so grand an Object as the Protection of the Inland Commerce of the greatest Part of Hindostan.

" In order to ensure exact Obedience to the Orders of Government, and that Commerce may find a constant Protector in the Laws of the Country, there are Two fundamental Maxims, from which, I should conceive, it never can be good Policy to depart. First, That the Customs should never be let to Farm. Second, That the actual Collecting of the Customs, (or what is much the same, the Responsibility of their being collected), and the redressing of Injuries in the Collection, should not be entrusted to the same Person. What suppresses Complaint, is the Dread of being referred back for Redress to the very Authority against which Complaint is made. Upon sending for Sunnassée Merchants of Mirzapore, I observed that they answered the Questions I put to them with an extraordinary Degree of Diffidence, frequently looking back to the Door, as if apprehensive of being overheard. Upon asking the Reason, they replied, That being Inhabitants of Mirzapore, they were averse that the Officers of the Customs should know that they had complained to me of their Conduct, lest at some future Period they should take an Opportunity of doing them an Injury. In Answer, I assured the Merchants of the Protection of Government; and that the strictest Orders would be issued to the Rajah and his Officers to abolish all Exactions, and protect their Trade. The Chief Sunnassée then recapitulated the positive Injunctions issued by the Governor General in 1781, the Repetition of them in 1784, with the Appointment of Mr. Playdell, and asked me, What Security I could give them, that any present Orders that might be issued would not, in a short Time, experience the same Disregard? Struck with the Force of this Reasoning, I confess I could make no Reply. I humbly submit it therefore to your Lordship's

Consideration, whether it would not be expedient to establish a regular Court of Justice in the District of Benares, for the Cognizance of all Matters relating to Trade. This Court should, I conceive, be put under the Resident, from whose Decrees an Appeal should be to Calcutta. He should, on no Account, interfere with the actual Collection of the Customs, or the Appointment of the Receivers, which should be left entirely to the Rajah. A Code of Regulations should be drawn up for the Guidance of the Officers of the Customs, who should act at their own Peril, subject to Damages for every Infringement of the Regulations. The Process should be expeditious, and the Expence as light as possible. A Copy of the Proceedings should be transmitted monthly to Calcutta, in order that Government might be regularly informed of the State of the Trade. Frequent Pleadings in open Court would establish and promulgate the Rights of the Merchants, and a few Decrees with Damages against the Party infringing them, would inspire a general Confidence, and prevent further Offence. Every Decision thus passed, would be equal to a Revision of the Regulations by Government itself, and afford a permanent and constitutional Barrier against that Abuse to which Executive Power, emancipated from legal Controul, is ever tending. But if only fresh Orders and Restrictions are issued, without these Precautions being taken to ensure the Observance of them, there is every Reason to apprehend that the new Laws will become obsolete from the same Causes as the old Ones; and the Endeavours of Government to restore the Inland Trade be rendered ineffectual. (a)

“ Ex^t E. Roberts.”

(A true Copy.)

The Managers for the Commons stated, That the next Certificate they should invalidate was the Rofanana, or Certificate, of the Rajah of Dinagepore; as to which they should shew that he was a Child of Eleven Years old when the Defendant left Bengal. They should also produce Three Petitions from the Family, making bitter Complaints against the Defendant; and further shew that the Country was horribly wasted, and the People obliged to rise in Rebellion.

The Paper necessary to shew that the Rajah was an Infant of Eleven Years old at the Time the Defendant left Bengal not being at hand, the Fact was admitted by the Counsel for the Defendant.

Read, by Consent of the Counsel for the Defendant, a Paper delivered in by the Managers for the Commons, and endorsed “ Gunga Govind Sing.”

“ Extract of Bengal Revenue Consultation, 16th February 1785.”

“ The Secretary lays before the Board the following Minutes and Papers accompanying them from the late Governor General:

“ Governor General.—The Regret, which I cannot but feel, in relinquishing the Service of my Honourable Employers, would be much embittered were it accompanied by the Reflection that I had neglected the Merits of a Man who deserves no less of them than of myself. Gunga Govind Sing, who from his earliest Youth had been employed in the Collection of the Revenues, was, about Eleven Years ago, selected for his superior Talents to fill the Office of Dewan to the Calcutta Committee. He has from that Time, with a very short Intermission, been the principal Native Agent in the Collection of the Company's Revenues; and I can take upon myself to say, that he has performed the Duties of his Office with Fidelity, Diligence, and Ability: To myself he has given Proofs of a Constancy and Attachment, which neither the Fears nor Expectations excited by the Prevalence of different Influence, could shake; and at a Time too when these Qualities were so dangerous, that, far from finding them amongst the Generality of his Countrymen, I did not invariably meet with them amongst my own. With such a Sense of his Merits, it is natural that I should feel a Desire of rewarding them, for Justice, Gratitude, Generosity, and even Policy demand it: And I resort to the Board for the Means of performing so necessary a Duty, in full Confidence that as those, which I shall point out, are neither incompatible with the Company's Interest, nor prejudicial to the Rights of others, they will not be withheld from me. At the Request, therefore, of Gunga Govind Sing, I deliver the accompanying Durkausts, or Petitions, for Grants of Lands lying in different Districts; the Total Jumma, or Rent, of which amount to Rupees 2,38,061 12 1.

“ The Petition, marked A, is presented in the Name of his Trustee, Rhada Gobind Ghose, and solicits a Grant of Lands which are now totally vacant; the annual Rent now received by Government from those Lands, is R^y 75,533 6 10; Gunga Govind Sing offers to pay the same Rent, with a Peishcush, or Fine, of S^r R^y 28,000.

(a) Vide Appendix, N^o CCCXXXII.

" The Petition, marked B, is presented in the Name of another Trustee, named Bridjoo Kishore Ghose, and is for Lands which, though occupied, have no legal Owner; the annual Rent now payable to the Company for those Lands, is 92,528 4 15; he engages to pay the same Rent, with a Peishcush, or Fine, upon receiving the Sunnud, of S' R' 27,000.

" The Third Petition, marked C, requests only a Sunnud for Lands which he has actually purchased, in the Name of his Trustee Rada Gobind Ghose, of the Persons, and upon the Terms specified in the several Papers annexed to that Petition, and marked 1, 2, 3, 4. These Lands, whilst possessed by their late Owner, yielded to Government a Revenue of about 70,000 Rupees; and they will continue to do the same in the Possession of Gunga Govind Sing.

" For some of these Lands he has, during my Absence from Calcutta, presented Petitions to Mr. Wheler, who referred them to the Committee of Revenue, where they were examined and approved, but have never yet received the Confirmation of the Board. For the Lands which he has actually purchased, I presume there cannot be the smallest Objection to giving him a Sunnud, nor do I suppose that the Board will hesitate to give him Sunnuds for those comprised in the Petition marked A, since they are to my own Knowledge vacant, and confessedly therefore, by the Laws of this, as well as of most other Countries, in the absolute Gift of Government. These, if not bestowed on Gunga Govind Sing, will probably be granted to others much less deserving of them.

" The Lands included in the Petition marked B, though no Person has a legal Claim to them, are not without immediate Occupiers; Possession gives the Appearance of a Title, which the Board will not, perhaps, chuse to set aside without Investigation; and upon this Petition therefore, I shall not urge an instant Decision.

" That I may not be considered as requesting even in Behalf of a Man who has so long and faithfully served the Company, and who has consequently some Claims on their Justice and Generosity, an Indulgence which can, in the smallest Degree, prejudice their Interests, I beg Leave to repeat, that these Grants can be attended with no Loss to Government, for he engages to pay the utmost Annual Rent which the Lands have ever yet produced, besides a Peishcush, or Fine, upon his receiving the Sunnuds of Fifty-five thousand Rupees; the Company consequently, instead of losing by the Grants which Gunga Govind Sing solicits, will not only gain the Peishcush, or Fine, but will ultimately benefit in the superior Cultivation which the Lands themselves will receive from a Possessor in all Respects so well able to improve them.

(Signed) " Warren Hastings."

" Durkauff of Rhada Govind Ghose for the Zemindary of Pergunnah Sultanabad, Pergunnah Tumlook, Nine Annas, and Pergunnah Boggroe.

" These Three Pergunnahs are without Proprietors, their Revenues are collected Khas by Government. If your Honble. Board will grant me the Zemindary of them, I agree to pay Twenty-eight thousand Rupees to Government as a Nuzzerana, upon receiving the customary Sunnud; I will also yearly pay to the public Revenue, agreeable to the present Bundobust, under the Condition that, upon my paying the full Revenue of One Year, the Settlement will be renewed with me the ensuing Year on the same Terms, and so on from Year to Year. With regard to the Salt in the said Mehals, I shall obey whatever Orders or Regulations shall be issued by the Government.

	Jumma.	Nuzzerana.
Sultanabad 1191	8,301 4 0	9,000
Tumlook 7-1191	53,822 3 10	15,000
Boggroe 1191	13,409 15 0	4,000
Total Jumma	75,533 6 10	28,000

" Signed in Bengallee.

" Durkauff of Bridjookishore Ghose for the Zemindary of Pergunnah Homnabad Six Annas Five Gundaes, Pergunnah Tumlook Seven Annas, and Pergunnah Attah Four Annas.

" The Pergunnah Homnabad 6 A. & G. is a Khas Mehal, without any Proprietor. Pergunnah Tumlook 7-16, has been taken Possession of by One Anundrain, upon the Demise of the late Zemindar Suntose Preah, without any legal Right or Authority from Government. The Pergunnah Attah 4-16, was the Zemindary of Shaw Noweige, who died without Child, or Brother or Sister. Upon his Death One Alygar took Possession of the Zemindary, without any legal Title thereto, as being authorized by Government, and in this Manner continues to possess it. If your Honble. Board will grant me the Zemindary of these Pergunnahs, I agree to pay Twenty-seven thousand Rupees Nuzzerana, upon receiving the Customary Sunnud. I will also yearly pay the public Revenue, agreeable to the present Year's Bundobust, under the Condition, that upon my paying the full Revenue of One Year, the Settlement on the same Terms and Conditions will be renewed

with me for the Year ensuing, and so on from Year to Year. With regard to the Salt in the said Mehals, I shall obey whatever Orders or Regulations shall be issued by the Government.

A. G.				Jumma				Nuzarrah			
Homnabad	6	5	1191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumlook	7-16	—	1191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atteah	4-16	—	1191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				92,528 4 15				27,000 0 0			

"Signed in Bengallee.

"Petition of Rhada Gobind Ghose.

"Having purchased Pergunnah Salbaree, &c. Habelle Pinjera, from the Zemindar, I pray that a Zemindary Sunnud may be granted me, agreeable to the Petition of Rannee Seresettee, and that the said Mehal may be separated from the Zemindary, and made Huzoorie.

"Signed in Bengallee.

"Petition of Rannee Seresettee, Mother of Radanaut Rajah, of Habelle Pinjera.

"The Zemindary of Habelle Pinjera suffered so much during the Farm of Raja Deby Sing, that the present Year's Revenue could not be realized without selling Part of the Lands. My Son Radanaut, by my Advice and Concurrence, and by the Advice and Concurrence of Jankiram Duan, sold Pergunnah Salbaree, &c. and the Price was paid to Government as Revenue by Rada Gobind Ghose, my Sister's Son; I therefore pray your Honble. Board will be pleased to order a Zemindary Sunnud in the Name of Rada Gobind Ghose for the above-mentioned Mehal; and that, if the above-named Ghose shall apply to have the said Mehal separated from the Zemindary, his Request may be granted.

"Whereas Pergunnah Salbaree, &c. in Sircar Tajepoor in Chukla Ghoragaut, a Khalla Mehal, is registered in the Toomary Rent Roll at 53,755 2 7 3, and composes a Part of my Pergunnah Havellee Pinjera; and whereas the Mehals are annually suffering from the Defection of the Ryots, to so great a Degree as to render all my Efforts to keep the Lands in Cultivation ineffectual; and as in consequence of this a great Deficiency has arisen in the Revenue Affairs, I Maha Rajah Radanaut, who am Zemindar of Havellee Pinjera, &c. of my own Free will and Accord, and without Compulsion or Restraint, have sold all the Mal and Sairs, the Havel and Putteet Lands, the Jungles and Bunge, the Julhers and Buncj, the Gardens, Tanks; and Trees of every Kind, belonging to or contained in the said Mehals, as particularized below, exclusive of the Dewittor, Bermooter, Perapn, Tekeraunt, &c. Baze Zemin; to Rada Gobind Ghose, the Son of Bulram Ghose, and Grandson of Nunet Ghose, in Consideration of the Sum of 53,755 S. R. of good and lawful Money, being at this Time the full Value of the above Mehals. Moreover, I have received the above Sum in Ready Money from the above-mentioned Persons, and paid it into the Government Treasury, in Discharge of the Balance of my Zemindary.

"I therefore by this Deed agree, That the above-mentioned Persons do take Possession of these Mehals, which shall be separated from the Tahud of my Zemindary, and that, after causing them to be registered at the Sudder as their own Talooks, they pay the full Revenue to Government; they may dispose of them to their Heirs from Generation to Generation, or alienate them by Deed of Sale, or in any other Manner they may think proper.

"From this Time neither I nor my Heirs have any Claims to, or Concern with, Mehals. In Confirmation of which, I have executed this Bill of Sale, that it may be produced when Occasion shall require.

				Jumma			
Pergunnah Salbaree in Sircar Tajepoor in Chukla Ghoragaut, } 1 Mehal	—	—	—	47,149	9	13	0
Pergunnah Punkut, 1 Mehal	—	—	—	1,332	14	1	2
Pergunnah Booky, 1 Mehal	—	—	—	532	11	15	6
Pergunnah Futtelspoor, 1 Mehal	—	—	—	3,296	0	0	0
Pergunnah Coofargoun, 1 Mehal	—	—	—	1,443	15	7	3
				53,755 2 7 3			

"I Maha Raja Radanaut, who am Zemindar of Pergunnah Havellee Pinjera, having sold Pergunnah Salbaree, &c. in Sircar Tajepoor, belonging to Chukla Ghoragaut, a Khalla Mehal, which is registered at the Toomary Jumma of 53,755 2 7 3, of my own free Will and Accord, to Rada Gobind Ghose, the Son of Bulram Ghose, and Grandson of Nunet Ghose, for the Sum

of 53,755 S^r R^s of good and lawful Money; this is to certify, That I have received the above Sum in Ready Money, and have paid it into the Company's Treasury, in Discharge of the Balance of my Zemindarry. In Confirmation of which, I have given this Receipt, that it may be produced when Occasion shall require.

" Translation of a Bengal Receipt.

" Received from Radanaut Ghose, the Purchaser, in the Bank of Subaram Paul, the Sum of S^r R^s Fifty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, being the Amount Sale of the Pergunnah Salbaree, &c. Sircar Tajepoor, dependent in the Chuckla of Ghoragaut, &c.

" Dated 26th Jey 1191.

S^r R^s 53,755

Seal.

" Which Sum being paid into the Khalsa Treasury.

(Signed) " Sur Maha Rajah,
Radanaut Bahadur "

" The Governor General.—Upon Principles similar to those which dictated the foregoing Minute, I earnestly request that, as a Provision for Three of my eldest Domestic Servants, whose long and faithful Services I have no other Means of rewarding, the Board will be pleased to comply with the Durkhaut which I now deliver, marked D. It is a Petition for a Grant of Lands which are now vacant, and like those above referred to, in the absolute Gift of Government. By such a Grant the Company will obtain the immediate Payment of a Peishcut or Fine of 20,000 Rupees, and an annual Addition to their Revenue of 200 Rupees.

(Signed) " Warren Hastings "

" Durkhaut of Etbar Aly Khawn, Mahomed Bully Mudeen, and Ramlechan Ghose, for the Zemindarry of Pergunnah Azimabad.

" If your Honble Board will be pleased to grant us the above Zemindary, we agree to pay a Nuzzerana of Rupees 20,000, and the Publick Revenue yearly, agreeable to the present Bundabust, being 2,10,721.

" We also pray that the Lands formerly allotted to the Tannah of Muckosh may be granted to us; and we agree to pay a yearly Revenue of Two hundred Rupees.

" Signed in Bengallie. "

" The Board are extremely ready to comply with the late Governor General's Request in Favour of the native Servants who have acted under him; but as they expect Instructions from the Company, under an Arrangement of the Legislature relative to the Zemindary Rights of the Natives; and as the Board are not themselves fully informed whether the Lands pointed out in the Petitions are actually without any legal Proprietors, and are not sure but there may be collateral proprietary Claims from different Natives, relative to these Lands,

" Agreed, That the Whole be transmitted to the Committee of Revenue, with the following Letter :

" To Mr. William Cowper, &c. Members of the Committee of Revenue.

" Gentlemen,

" Enclosed we transmit you Copies of Two Minutes of the late Governor General, and of the several Papers accompanying them.

" We are not fully informed, whether the Lands pointed out in the several Petitions are actually without any legal Proprietors; and are not sure but that there may be collateral proprietary Claims from different Natives relative to those Lands; we have therefore transmitted the Whole for your Investigation of the Subject at large; and recommend it to you to make a general Report thereof to us.

" Fort William,
16th February 1785.

" We are, &c.

" Extract of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 18th May 1785.

" Read, the following Letter and Enclosure from the Committee of Revenue.

" To the Honble. John Macpherson Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council at Fort William.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" We have the Honour to lay before you a Copy of our Proceedings, on the Application of Radagobind

Radagobind Ghose, for a Sunnud for certain Lands in Dinagepore, referred to us by your Honble. Board, under Date the 16th February last.

Calcutta,

9th May 1785.

"We have the Honour to be, &c. &c."

(Signed) W. Cowper, &c. Committee.

"Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee of Revenue."

"Read, a Petition from Radagobind Ghose, transmitted by the Honble. Board to the Committee of Revenue."

"Conf. 3d March 1785."

"Having purchased Purgunnah Salbarree, &c. Habillee Peniera, from the Zemindar, I pray that a Zemindarry Sunnud may be granted me agreeable to the Petition of Rannee Seeriffittie, and that the said Mehal may be separated from the Zemindarry, and made Hazzeir."

"Signed in Bengally,

"Revenue Depart^{mt}. A true Copy."

(Signed)

"B. Aplin,

As^t Sec^y."

"Ordered, Radagobind Gose do produce the Bill of Sale executed to him by the Rajah of Dinagepore, at the next Meeting; and that the Dinagepore Naib, or authorized Vakeel in Calcutta, be required to attend at the same Time."

"Ordered, A Copy of this Resolution be translated for the Dewan."

"Conf. 14th March 1785."

"Translation."

"On the 13th of March last, an Order was issued by the Committee of Revenue, directing that Radagobind Gose should, at their next Meeting, produce the Deed of Purchase which he had received from the Rajah of Dinagepore, and that the Rajah's Naib, or Vakeel, should attend at the same Time."

"The Vakeel of Radagobind Gose humbly represents to the Committee, that Maha Rada Naut Behaudre, the Zemindar of Dinagepore, is an Infant, that the Ranny his Mother, and her Brother Junkeram Sing, who is the Naib of the Maja Rajah, and the Manager of his Affairs, executed the Deed of Purchase above referred to, and that the Naib is therefore the proper Person to be examined on this Subject; that at the Season which is now nearly arrived for settling the Bundabust of the present Year, the said Naib will be at the Presidency, and that he may then be examined in Person."

"Resolution. Agreed, That it remain for Consideration."

"Conf. 25th April 1785."

"The Preparer of Reports to the Revenue Department having had referred to him a Petition from Sedanund, the Vakeel of the Rajah of Dinagepore, complaining against Gunga Govind Sing, relative to the latter's Purchase of some Land appertaining to the Dinagepore Zemindarry; begs Leave to submit the same to the Committee's Consideration, as he understands that the Subject of it is already by the Honble. Board's Reference under their Enquiry."

Khalifa,

the 14th April 1785.

(Signed)

"Jonⁿ Duncan,

P. R. R. D."

"Enclosure from P. R. R. D."

"The Arzee from Sedanund, Vakeel of Maha Rajah Radanaut, Zemindar of Dinagepore:

"I was formerly a Servant of Maha Raja Bejynauts, deceased, and am now in the Service of Raja Radanaut. Whatever was the Due of the Sircar I have given it in, and being fully charged with all the Affairs of my Employer, I think it my Duty to represent whatever is his Right."

"At this Time Gunga Govind Sing having made a Deed of Sale for the Pergunnah of Salbarree, &c. in the Molaliek of Dinagepore, under the Seal of my Employers, and witnessed by Junkeram Sing, his maternal Uncle, in Favour of Raja Gobind Gose, Son of Bulram Gose, People of Gunga Gobind; and signed by Ramnarain, a confidential Servant of his. He, Gunga Gobind, sent Junteram Sing to Dinagepore, having frightened him with the Fear of the Loss of his Cast, to my Employer, for the Compliance of the Sealing of the Deed; which having effected, he, Junkeram, witnessed it at Candi, a House of Gunga Gobind's, and without the Consent of my Employer got Possession of the Receipts and other Papers: Now, I understand, that having got this Deed of Sale, Gunga Govind has presented a Dochact for the Sunnud of the above-mentioned Zemindarree to the Presence; and that the Gentlemen of Council have given an Order to the Gentlemen of the Committee of Revenue to that Effect; which Order is now about to be complied with."

"If this Sunnud is given, I humbly beg the Gentlemen to consider that it will be the greatest Hardship ever inflicted on an Inhabitant of this Country, since the Company first got Possession of it, as it is the falsest and most unwarrantable Claim ever made by a Mutsuddi of the Presence from the Time of former Masters.

"The Zemindars of Burdwan Dinagepore, Kishenagur, and Bheerboom, are the most considerable of the Zemindars of Bengal, and would rather wish to make Purchases to encrease their Property, than sell any Part of it: Is then the Incapacity of my Employer so manifest as to oblige him to dispose of his? I will, in a separate Paper, explain other Reasons for the Falsity of Gunga Gobind Sing.

"I conceive that not only my Employer did not consent to it, but that neither Jankaram, or the Rannee Sahaliel did; she did not affix her Seal to the Deed; and even the Price of the Zemindance has not been paid. Gunga Gobind Sing writes in the Deed, that the Metahs of the said Pergunnah are yearly decreasing, and that being unable to settle the Country, my Employer is obliged to pay the Malguzzarree from his own Property; this is entirely false, as will appear in the Paper of the Bundabust of Mr. Macdowal of the Year 1190 Bengal, and that so far from it, he has made great Profits.

"Gunga Gobind Sing took the Ijara of Salbarree, &c. in the Name of Rada Gobind aforesaid; in the Year 1191. If it shall be asked him, how this Bundabust was settled, every Thing will then manifestly appear.

"It has been the Orders of former Chiefs, and is now an Order, that no Zemindar, without the Knowledge of the Presence, and independent of this it is forbid by the Governor General in Council, as well as by the Shaster and Books of Law, that a Person under Age shall dispose of his Property, or make a Purchase; nor can his Mother, or his Guardian, do it for him.

"I request the Gentlemen to consider that my Employer was a Child of about Eight Years of Age; and that Jankaram Sing having fallen into the Power of Gunga Gobind, was obliged, against his own Inclination, to write the Deed; but the Rannee did not even affix her Seal, neither did my Employer receive any Money for the Sale; all this was transacted without the Consent of my Party, by the Injustice and Machinations of Gunga Gobind.

"I am now therefore hopeful, that from the Kindness and Favour of the Gentlemen, an Order may be given to the Gentlemen of the Committee not to give the Sunnud, and that Gunga Gobind may be obliged to restore the Deed of Sale, and other Papers. In this my Employer, and his Mother, will have to praise the Justice and Humanity of the Gentlemen, and the Malguzzaries of the Sircar will be duly given to, &c.

"A true Copy.
(Signed) "G. C. Meyer,
Am. P. R. R. D."

"Ordered, That a Copy of the enclosed Persian Paper be delivered to the Dewan, and that he be directed to lay before the Committee, at the next Committee, the original Caballah mentioned in the above Paper: Ordered also, That the Vakeel of the Dinagepore Zemindar do attend at the same Time.

"Conf. 28th Apr. 1785.
"The Dewan being called upon for his Answer to the Dinagepore Petition, recorded the last Consultation, he delivers in the following Answer:

"Dewan—As I received the Arzee of the Vakeel of the Dinagepore rather late, and as the Matter contained in it is very prolix, I request the Committee will allow me till next Meeting to prepare my Reply to it, which I have not yet been able to draw out.

(Signed) "J. Caldecot,
Am. P. R. R. D."

"Ordered, That he do deliver in his Answer at the next Consultation.

"Conf. 2d. May 1785.
"The Dewan delivers in his Answer to the Dinagepore Petition, as directed at the last Consultation.

"Ordered, That it be translated.

"Extract Proceedings of the Committee of Revenue, the 9th May 1785.

"Read, the following Petition from the Zemindar of Dinagepore.

"Mahia Raja Radanaut.

"Sudanund, my Vakeel, who was an old Servant of the late Rajah Biganaut, attends at the Huzzoo on my Behalf, and manages all my Business there. Gunga Govind Sing has collusively obtained a Deed of Sale for Pergunnah Salbarree in Havillee Penjerah, &c. under my Seal, and the Signature of my Uncle Jonkyram Sing, in the Name of Rada Govind Ghose, Son of Bulbram Ghose, drawn out by a Man of his own named Bamuarain. Jonkyram Sing being at Caundhee at the Time of Gunga Govind Sing, the latter obliged him by Threats, respecting Disgrace of

Cast, to sign the Bill of Sale, and to forward it to us to receive the Confirmation of my Seal; and he at the same Time extorted from him against his Will a Kube-ah Waffool Dakhla, &c. in all Nine Papers. I understand from Suddanund, my Vakeel, that he is now soliciting a Sunnad from the Committee for this Pergunnah, upon the Strength of this false Bill of Sale. The Zemindars of Burdwan, Nuddea, Burbhoon, &c. are always endeavouring, if possible, to add to the Size and Consequence of their Zemindars by purchasing, not to diminish by selling. Am I reduced to any such Distress that I should sell Pergunnah Salbarrie? The Truth is, that he has extorted this Bill of Sale entirely against the Will and Consent of my Mother the Rannee, my Uncle Jonkyram, and myself. The collusive Means he made use of to extort it, will be explained more fully by my Vakeel Suddanund; my Mother never authenticated the Papers with her Signature, nor did I ever receive the Purchase Money, or any other Consideration. Gunga Govind Sing states in the Deed of Sale, that the Pergunnah Salbarrie is going to Ruin; that I cannot keep it in a State of Cultivation, &c. Whether this is true or not, you will be informed by Mr. Macdowall's Bundabust of this Province for the Year 1190. The Pergunnah is a very profitable One, and in a very flourishing State; Gunga Govind got it in Farm for the Year 1191, in the Name of Rada Govind Ghose; let him then be asked, how much Revenue he paid to Government; and then judge if this Pergunnah was in a ruinous or deplorable State. It has already been an Order both before and since the English Government, that no Zemindar shall sell a single Biswas of his Zemindary, without an express Order from the ruling Power. Please then, Gentlemen, to consider, whether it is likely that I should dispose of a considerable Pergunnah belonging to my Zemindary (of my own Free-will and Consent) without the Orders of Government, and a minor Boy of only Nine Years of Age. My Uncle Jonkyram has had the Misfortune to fall into the Clutches of Gunga Govind Sing, and has been forced into this Measure against his Will. My Mother's Refusal to sign the Deed of Sale, and mine to receive the Money, are sufficient Evidence of our Displeasure and Dissatisfaction on this Head. Do me Justice; let not a Sunnad be given Gunga Govind Sing; but let him be ordered to deliver up the Paper he has unjustly obtained.

(Signed) G. Dandridge, Esq. Sec. to the Committee.

A Petition from the Rannee accompanied this, corresponding with it verbatim.

The Dewan's Answer to the Complaint of the Zemindar of Dinagepore, respecting the Sale of Pergunnah Salbarrie being translated, is now laid before the Committee—That I employed Ramnarain to draw out the Bill of Sale, that I threatened Jonkeram Sing with the Loss of Cast, and that I employed him to forward the Deed to Dinagepore for the Rajah's Confirmation, is totally false; Ramnarain is here; let the Hand Writing of the Deed be examined; as to my threatening Jonkeram with Disgrace of Cast, there is not the smallest Foundation for such an Assertion; on the contrary, I have always been his Friend and Support. Many Years ago there was some Dispute about a Point of Cast between us, but this was settled. This Story is now trumped up, to give a specious Colour to the pretended Extortion of the Bill of Sale; let Jonkyram Sing be questioned upon Oath to this Point; the Matter will then appear clear. When did Jonkyram come here, that I could give the Deed of Sale into his Hands?—He always lives at Dinapore, and his House is at Moza Nulle: He came down here indeed in the Month of August to celebrate his Daughter's Marriage, at which Time his Father died; he was therefore obliged to stay some Time to perform some religious Ceremonies on the Occasion, and at the Time the Funeral Rites of my Mother were celebrated, to come to my House. Of his own Free-will and Consent he signed the Deed of Sale in the Presence of Suddanund and Bulram Ghose. I asked him, if the Rannee and himself were satisfied; and that if he could declare this upon Oath? He instantly declared upon Oath, that both the Rannee and himself were perfectly and entirely satisfied. Let the Vakeel and Bulram be called upon to declare what passed on this Occasion: The Deed of Sale was obtained in this Manner.

"The Zemindar and I are nearly related and connected; Bulram Ghose married the Rannee's Sister, and Rada Govind Ghose is the Issue of that Marriage; Jonkyram is Brother to the Rannee, I told Bulram One Day as follows:

"There is some Deficiency in Pergunnah Havelly Penjirah, and besides it is Incumbered with some Debts. The Rannee has always wished to make over to me a small Part of the Zemindary; if she likes, let her dispose of Pergunnah Salbarrie at a reasonable Price to your Son Rada Govind Ghose, as it is a Boundary Mehal. Bulram approving of this Proposal, consulted Suddanund, and, in Conjunction with him, wrote to the Rannee and Jonkyram, who agree that the Realization of the Mulgazanee could not be accomplished without a Sale of some Part of the Zemindary, and that this being the Case, it was better to dispose of it to a nearly-connected Relation, than to a Stranger; they wrote thus to Bulram; and sent down to him the Deed of Sale under the Rajah's Seal. Bulram and the Vakeel accordingly delivered to me, with every Appearance of Satisfaction and Consent, the Deed of Sale, with the other Vouchers, telling me at the same Time, to transmit them speedily to the Huzzoor and obtain the Sunnad; that I should expedite the Matter as much as possible, for we had many common Enemies, who would be endeavouring to set aside this Act; and that if we failed,

failed, it would bring some Disgrace on both Parties. Some Time afterwards Jonkyram came down from Dinagepore on the Occasion before mentioned, and came to my House to the Entertainment given in consequence of my Mother's Death; here he, at his own Request, of his own Free-will and Consent, signed all the Papers in the Presence of Bulram and Suddanund; and from him I learned the certain Confirmation of the Rannee's Consent; in consequence of which I represented it to the Governor (Mr. Hastings), and told him I had the Money ready, and would, with his Permission, pay it to the Rannee, and confirm the Sale by the Attestation of the Canongoes and the Cazees Seal: The Governor approved of this, and submitted it to the Council; this is the Whole of the Transaction.

"From the Stile and Purport of the Arzee delivered by Suddanund, and from the repeated Falsehood contained in it, it is clear beyond a Doubt that this Arzee has been fabricated by my Enemies. From your Enquiry, every Circumstance will appear in its true Colours. With respect to the Alienation of Parts of Zemindaries, the Extent and Consequence of the great Zemindars depend, in a great Measure, on the Favour and Countenance of the ruling Powers.

"By what Means did this Zemindar Dinagepore get Possession of Pergunnah Buttafun, after the Death of Rykobad Chowdry, in 1158; of Pergunnah Coolygong, after the Death of Sahabance Chowdranee, in the same Year, notwithstanding her Heirs existed; and of Pergunnah Sun-toe, &c. during the Life of Sunboonaut, the Zemindar, in 1167, all without Right, Title, or pecuniary Consideration? This has been the Case with many Pergunnahs in his Zemindary, and indeed exists in many other Zemindaries besides this since the Company's Accession. Ramkishen, in 1172, got Possession of Noorulloor, the Zemindary of Mahomed Ali; the Pergunnah of Ichanguipour, &c. was in Three Divisions in 1773. The Petition of Govind Deo Sheopernauth was made over to the Son of Bouffer Chowdry, Possessor of the Third Share. Pergunnah Barkerbund belonged to the Zemindary of Rannee Bhowanny, and in 1180 was made over to Lokonaur Nundee. All these Changes took place in the Life-time of the rightful Possessors, without Right, Title, or Purchase. From the earliest Times, Transfer of Zemindary Lands have always depended on the Will and Pleasure of the ruling Power. You are Masters. My Answer and the Deed of Sale are both before you. Order as you please. With respect to my having extorted the Deeds by unfair and collusive Means, it is a vague indeterminate Charge, and to which, till it is more specifick, I can give no Answer. How can I know that the Rannee and Jonkeram are dissatisfied? They have given us an Instance of it indeed, that the Rannee's Signature was not made, and that the Purchase Money was not paid. I never required the Signature of the Rannee; as to the Money, it has been in Deposit from that Time to this: How could I pay it without the Permission of Government?

"These Two Points do not at all prove that they were dissatisfied, or that they refused to ratify the Agreement, they say Gunga Govind Sing stated in the Deeds, &c. Gentlemen, it was not my Business to write the Bill of Sale, nor did I write it. As to the Mention of the ruinous State of the Pergunnah, and the Deficiency of Assets in it, this is the Form of the Deeds of Sale: The Vakeel states, that I sent the Deed to Dinagepore, through Jonkyram, to get the Rajah's Confirmation. By his Account then the Deed was in Jonkyram's Possession. He had no Mohussil over him. If he did not himself allow the Pergunnah to be in the State described, how came he to suffer so unjust and injurious an Assertion to stand in the Deed? This they now deny, by desiring the Committee to ask Gunga Govind Sing at what Jumma he farmed it, and what Revenue he paid to Government. The Farm was given in the Name of Rada Govind Ghose, and a Person went on his Part into the Mohussil, but never got entire Possession. There was an Aumeen in the Pergunnah on the Part of the Zemindar, who gave the monthly Towjee to Rada Govinda's Man, according to what he collected. But how came the Profits and Losses of the Zemindary to be ascertained till the Bunderburst is fixed at the Sudder; if the Bunderburst and Doul Kistbundy of the Malguzannee has been fixed, let it be proved, and any certain Source of Profit must be discovered. With regard to the Orders of Council, "That no Zemindar shall sell his Lands without an Order of Government," I have not seen them; if he had them, I put no Mohussil over him to extort the Deed, nor did I particularly press Jonkyram and the Rannee to the Execution of it; what unfair or collusive Means have I then made use of to obtain it? If he has such an Order in his Possession, the Deed must have been extorted by unfair Means; now as no such Means were made use of, he is clearly in the wrong in this Point. He states, that the Mothers, or Guardians of Infant Zemindars, have no Power to dispose of their Zemindaries; from this it clearly appears, that the Sale was made of their own Free-will. To prove the Sale invalid, he states, that the Rannee never signed, and the Money was never paid; I have answered this above; his own Representation serves to prove that no unfair Means were used by me in obtaining the Deed. The Rannee is Mistress of the Zemindary, and Jonkyram Sing is Guardian to the Zemindar; by the Vakeel's Account, these Two are invested with full Powers from the Huzzoor; and in consequence a Child has been raised to the Zemindary: Buying, selling, and every other Concern depends upon them; and, according to the Shaster, must do so till the Zemindar arrives to Maturity. Let the Pundits be questioned to this Point.

"The Committee reverting to their Proceedings of the 3d and 14th March, 25th and 28th April, and 2d May, orders that such Extracts of those Proceedings as relate to the Board's Orders respecting the Purchase of Purgunnah Salbariah, together with Copies of the foregoing Petition, and the Dewan's Answer minuted this Day to be transmitted to the Honble. Board.

True Extract

(Signed)

J. Seton,

Att. Secy.

"Proceedings of Council.

"Mr. Stables delivers in the following Minute, and Papers on the above Letter, and Enclosure, 18th May. from the Committee of Revenue; and desires that they may be circulated for the Opinions of the Members of the Board.

15th May 1785.

"Mr. Stables.—I have perused the several Papers on the Subject, and am sorry to observe, that the Committee of Revenue are totally silent on the most material Points therein, and sending the Petition to them, had only been so much Time thrown away.

M. Stables's Minute.

"I mean the actual Value of the Lands in Question; what the Amount derived from them has been in the last Year, and what Advantages or Disadvantages to Government by the Sale, and whether in their Opinion the supposed Sale was compulsive or not. But it is not necessary for the Discussion of the Question regarding the Regularity or Irregularity of the pretended Sale of Salbarry to Gunga Govind Sing the Dewan, to enter into the particular Assertions of each Party.

"The Representations of the Rajah's Agent, confirmed by the Petitions of his Principals, positively assert the Sale to have been compulsive and violent, and the Dewan as positively denies it; though he fears he expresses that their common Enemies would set aside the Act before it was complete, shew certainly that they were sensible the Act was unjustifiable if they do not tend to falsify his Denial.

"But it is clearly established, and admitted by the Language and Writings of both Parties, that there has been a most unwarrantable Collusion in endeavouring to alienate the Rights of Government contrary to the most positive original Law of the Constitution of the Provinces, that no Zemindar, or Landholder, paying Revenue to Government, shall be permitted to alienate his Lands without express Authority of that Government.

"The Defence set up by Gunga Govind Sing does not go to disavow the Transaction, for if it did, and the Deed of Sale, &c. produced by himself, and the Petition to the Board for its Confirmation, would detect him on the Company. He openly admits its Existence, and only strives to shew that it was a voluntary One on the Part of the Ranny, and the Servants of the Rajah.

* Sic in Origin

"Whether voluntary or not was equally criminal in Gunga Govind Sing as the Publick Officer of Government; because, diametrically opposite to the positive and repeated Standing Orders of that Government for the Rule of his Conduct as Dewan and Native Guardian of the Publick Rights entrusted especially to his Care:

"Because it was his Duty, not only not to be guilty of a Breach of those Rules himself; but as Dewan, and exercising the official Office of Canongoe, to prevent, detect, expose, and apprise, his Employers of every Instance attempted to the contrary.

"Because it was his Duty to prevent the Government being defrauded, and the Rajah, (a Child of Nine Years old), robbed of his hereditary Possessions, as he would have been if this Transaction had not been detected; whereas, on the contrary, the Dewan is himself principal Mover, and sole Instrument in that Fraud and Robbery, if I am rightly informed, to the Amount of 42,474 Rupees in Perpetuity, by which he alone was to benefit: And because he has even dared to stand forward in an Attempt to obtain our Sanction, and thereby make us Parties to (in my Opinion) a false Deed and fraudulent Transaction, as his own Defence now shews the Bill of Sale and all its collateral Papers to be.

"If Offences of this dark Tendency and Magnitude were not to be punished in a publick Manner, the high Example here set the Natives employed under the Government by their first Native Officer, would very soon render our Authority suspicious and contemptible, and operate to the Destruction of the Publick Revenues. I will not dwell further on the Contradictions in these Papers before us on this Subject.

"But I beg Leave to point out how tenacious the Government have been of enforcing implicit Obedience to the Rules on this Subject in particular, and to prohibiting Conduct like that here exhibited against their Publick Officer; and how sacredly they have viewed the Publick Institutions on this Subject, which have been violated and trampled on. It will suffice to shew their publick Orders on a similar Instance, which happened some Time ago, and which the Dewan, from his official Situation, must have been a Party in detecting.

"I desire the Board's Letter to the Committee on this Subject, dated 31st May 1784, may be read; and a Copy be annexed to this Minute.

"I therefore move the Board, that Gunga Govind Sing may be forthwith required to surrender the original Deeds produced by him as a Title to the Grant of Salbarry, in order that they may be returned to the Rajah's Agents to be made null and void.

"I further

" I further move the Board, that the Dewan Gunga Govind Sing, together with his Dewan Praun Kishen Sing his Son, and all his Dependants, be removed from their Offices; and that the Roy Royan Rajah Rajebullob, whose Deputy only Gunga Govind Sing virtually is, be reinstated in the Exercise of the Duties of his Department; and that Gunga Govind Sing be ordered to deliver up all official Papers of the Sircar to the Committee of Revenue, and the Roy Royan; and that they be ordered accordingly to take Charge of them, and finally settle all Accounts.

" In proposing the Roy Royan for the Charge of the Duties vacated by the Removal of Gunga Govind Sing, for the present I intend only to revert to the original Institution of the Department for the Management of the Revenues; and in Conformity to the Court of Directors Orders in the 44th Paragraph of their General Letter 4th July 1777, which I desire may be annexed to this Minute, and by no Means from any Preference or Predilection for him, or any other Native. He is, in my Opinion, the regular and legal Native Officer of the Revenue Department, at the Annual Income of 74,222 R^s, in holding a Jaghire in lieu of an official Salary as Roy Royan, and the proper Person now to be called upon; but I have no Objection to empower the Committee of Revenue at the same Time to take and adopt such a Line of Restriction and Controul over him as shall prevent his obtaining and exercising any undue Influence over the Natives.

" Hereafter, I trust we shall adopt some System for the Collection of the Revenues, that will at least destroy all undue Influence and Power on the Part of the Native Dewans or Agents, if not render such Appointments altogether unnecessary, otherwise I must fear the late Act of Parliament, however it may restrain and tie up the Hands of Europeans, will not correct the Evil it professes to remedy.—I much wish undue Native Influence in every Quarter destroyed.

" In regard to the Removal of Gunga Govind Sing, his Son, &c. I have Doubt in my own Mind of Expediency and Policy at this Time, and the Justice and Necessity of it.

" The Cries and Complaints of the Natives in general, shew how unworthy he has been of his Trust, and the improper People he has employed under him, in which we have a singular Instance in the Person of Bulram Ghoie, who is now under Confinement and Examination for Forgery, and who, under such Circumstances, was recommended by Gunga Govind Sing to the Dewan of Nudder, to controul One of the most ancient Bramin Families in Bengal.

" The various Complaints against them, kept back, I apprehend, only by their Continuance in Office, and by that Means the utmost Impossibility of enquiring into the Truth of them in the very Line where the Injured are to seek, and expect Redress; the great Difficulties, if not Impossibility, of realizing the great Arrears of Revenue of past Years, and the adjusting and closing the Publick Accounts while they remain in Office.

" The Incapability of the Offices of Dewan and efficient Canongoe being vested in One and the same Person, as they here in fact are, the Naib and Son of the Dewan exercising the Office of Canongoe, which by its Institution was meant, and ought to have been a Check over the Office and Accounts of the Dewan; so that we must see, what we have little Reason to expect, Praun Kishen Sing Canongoe examining and checking the Accounts of Praun Kishen Sing Naib Dewan, and in like Manner, of the Dewan Gunga Govind Sing his Father; or we must suppose that the Canongoe sacrifices or neglects his Duty, and renders the Institution abortive and a useless Expence. These and other Reasons have weighed with me for their Removal. I consider it a Justice due to the Publick, and Retribution we owe to the Complaints of the Natives, who look up to us and have a Right to Redress; and I am fully persuaded and satisfied in my own Mind, that besides the Expence that will be saved to the Company, their Removal will be productive of general Relief and Benefit to the Country and the Company.

" Extract of Letter from the Honble. the Governor General and Council, 31st May 1782.

" Par. . . As it is an original and immemorial Law of the Constitution of these Provinces, that the Zemindar or other Landholders, paying Revenue to Government, shall not be permitted to alienate his Lands without the express Authority of Government; and as the Law has been confirmed by repeated Publications on the Part of the Governor General and Council, we approve of the Steps taken by you in the Instance before us, and strictly enjoin you to prevent every Attempt to defeat it under whatever Authority, by expelling the Persons who shall attempt to usurp the Possession, and proceeding against him as the Disturber of the Peace, in every Case of Opposition, and either replacing the Lands in the Possession and Charge of the original Proprietor, or appointing Aumils, or other Officers on the Part of Government, to take Charge of the Lands on the Behalf of the Company and of the Proprietors.

" Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council; dated 4th July 1777.

" Par. 44. The Roy Royan was the regular Channel of such Communications as require the Interposition of a Native, and not Gunga Govind Sing, whose Dismission from the Calcutta Committee had rendered him an improper Person to transact Affairs of such Moment to the Company.

" Ordered, That the foregoing Papers be circulated accordingly.

" Extract

Extract Bengal Revenue Consultations, 24th May 1785.

"Governor General.—Though I fully approve of the Principle upon which Mr. Stables proposes the Dismissal of the Dewan Gunga Govind Sing from Office, together with his Son and his Dependants, yet the Measure involves such important Consequences, and ought to be justified by so regular and dispassionate an Investigation, that I cannot assent to it; but after such an Investigation has taken place, and after Proofs of the Dewan's Delinquency in Office are so well established that his Dismissal shall appear not only to the Natives, but to the Company, an Act of deliberate Justice; in that Event I would not think Removal from Office a sufficient Punishment; Justice should go further; and his Atonement to the Injured and to his Employers should be proportioned to his Injustice to both.

"I am the more induced to wish to observe so regular a Rule of Justice towards Gunga Govind Sing, relative to the Accusations under which his Dismissal is now proposed, because the late Governor General, in his Address to the Board on the 28th January last, proposes to us, as Part of the Reward of Gunga Govind Sing's Services to the Company, the Confirmation of the Grant of Lands, for obtaining a Title to which it was now recommended to dismiss him entirely from his Employment.

"The Declaration of the late Governor General is too pointed and remarkable not to entitle the Person in whose Favour it is made to at least an Examination of his Defence before he is condemned. Mr. Hastings says, 'That the Regret which he cannot but feel in relinquishing the Services of his Honourable Employers would be much imbibited, were it accompanied by the Reflection that he had neglected the Merits of a Man (viz. Gunga Govind Sing) who deserved no less of them than himself.' He then addresses himself to the Board, and among other Requests in Favour of the Dewan, recommends it to them to grant a Sunnud for the Pergunnah Salbarree, which he had already actually purchased.

"It is for the Irregularity and supposed Inequity of this Purchase that a Motion is made to Gunga Govind Sing's Dismissal; it is stated to be a Dismemberment of a Zemindarree, contrary to the constitutional Laws of Government, that the Deed of Sale was obtained by Compulsion.

"That the Zemindar is a Minor, and the Orders of Government were expressed against such a Transfer; that he, as the principal Servant of Government, ought to have checked and prevented so illegal a Transaction; and that after all, it appears even in Gunga Govind Sing's Defence, that the real Value of the Lands were never paid to Government or to the Zemindar.

"To these Charges Gunga Govind Sing answers, and desires that Ramnarain, who is said to have drawn out the Bill of Sale of Salbarree for him, should be examined, and his Hand compared with the Writing of the Bill of Sale; that the Story of his having extorted the Bill of Sale by threatening Jankyram Sing with the Loss of Cast, is trumped up against him by his Enemies; and he desires Jankyram Sing to be put upon Oath about the Transaction. For that he signed the Bill of Sale voluntarily, in the Presence of Sadanaud and Buham Ghose, declaring at the Time, upon Oath, that the Rannee, who is Sister to Jankyram, was satisfied with the Transaction; that he consulted Mr. Hastings about the Purchase, who approved of it, and laid all the Papers before the Council, in order that a regular Sunnud might be issued; that the Alienation of the Lands of Salbarree from the Zemindarry in Dinagapore is not contrary to established Custom, nor the Rules observed since the Company's Accession.

"He states, how the Zemindarry of Dinagapore was formed from other Zemindarries; and quotes different Instances since the Accession of the Company, of the Dismemberment of Zemindarries.

"He states, that the Rannee's Name was not necessary to legalize the Bill of Sale, and that he could not pay the Money in Deposit without the Order of Government; and he denies that the Pundits may be examined relative to the Law of the Lasta, to ascertain whether Jankyram Sing and the Rannee's Agent had not full Power to grant the Bill of Sale during the Minority of the Rajah, as it was in their Management he was invested with the Rajahship.

"I shall give no Opinion on the Merits of the Defence of Gunga Govind Sing, or of the Charges against him, till these Points on which he rests his Vindication are examined.

"He is placed now in an extraordinary Predicament; he and his Son were arraigned before the Board, and on Complaint produced against them by Mr. Stuart, at the Instigation of Ramjee Mull, the Board sat for Six Hours investigating the Business, as appears by our Consultations.

"Examining Evidence viva voce, his Defence against those Charges has not been yet read or decided upon; though, from what appears upon the Investigation, it was easy for him to make a good Defence. A separate Commission of the Company's Servants is likewise investigating his Conduct in Charges of a more serious Nature, which, if proved against him, must affect not only his Office but his Life, and which, if disproved, must shew, that he has been most cruelly and unjustly accused. The Board know my Sentiments relative to him fully. I believe he has had too much Power, and has been too long in Charge of an Office in which no Native can act with Moderation, or without Acts of Oppression, as Affairs are situated.

"The Board know that I with the Committee could act without Gunga Govind Sing's Assistance, or that of any Native Dewan; the Question has been put to them, and they will give their Answer:

Answer : At present, Gunga Govind Sing can neither possess or exercise an improper Influence ; the Reason is obvious—a new Dewan could not be so easily restrained.

“ To remove Gunga Govind Sing upon a general Principle of Expediency ; I would have no Objection to it if there was any other Native in whom the Committee could confide to carry on the Business of his Office, or who had Abilities and Character suited to the Trust, and for whom the other Members of the Board, or the Committee, would be responsible :—Such a Native I do not at present know ; and at present the Opinion of the Committee is, a Responsibility to which I trust, in favour of Gunga Govind Sing.

“ Gunga Govind Sing is not himself desirous to be continued in Office, he feels that he has lost the Confidence of a Majority of Government, and he knows that he has no Dependence to place upon my Support beyond the Moment that either past or present Misconduct is proved against him ; a fair Trial, in my Accusations that were preferred against him, was the only Support I promised him for his Exertions in realizing the Balances of this Year's Revenue ; and the Board heard the President of the Committee declare, that, in Return for the promised Support, some Lacks of Rupees were recovered that might otherwise have been involved in a Balance standing over to another Year.

“ The Office of the Roi Raan is, in fact, that which the Committee now collectively exercise, and specially in the Person of their President, as Comptroller over the Revenues at the Khalsa, ordering and enforcing the Payments of the monthly Installments of Revenue by the Tongee Account of the Month.

“ The Rajah Rajebullub is called by Roy Royan, but that Title has not vested him with the Office, nor I fear with either the Abilities or Experience to execute that of the Dewan.

“ If the present Dewan is removed, I imagine that the Governor General, as First executive Officer of the Government, and the Person to whom the Natives should look up, and as being officially First in Controul over the subordinate Departments of Government, should be asked, whether he would propose a Successor to the dismissed Dewan ? Had the Question been proposed to me, my Answer would have been, that I know no Native worthy of the Trust, or capable of filling it ; but that I would leave the Selection of the Person and the Nomination to the Committee of the Revenue, whom I held fully responsible for the Management and Controul of their Department, and to whom the Dewan ought to look as his immediate Superiors.

“ By this Remark I mean only to shew, that upon every Principle of sound Policy, the Nomination of the Dewanship should not be made independent of the Approbation of the Committee ; I mean by no Means to insinuate, that if I had any Person to recommend to the Office, the Board would not readily nominate him ; Mr. Stables knew I had no such Person in View, and that I would not recommend any Native to such a Trust : He proposed the Roy Royan as holding a Species of nominal Right to the Office.

“ To conclude, I am sorry to be obliged to move, that Mr. Stable's Motion for Gunga Govin Sing's Surrender of the Title Deeds for the Grant of Salbarree to the Rajah's Agent be adjourned to a future Day, and that the Question be not decided upon till the Subject is fully investigated, and the Evidence proposed by Gunga Govin Sing in his Defence, is examined, and the Result recorded for the Determination of the Board. If the Title Deeds are to be restored to the Raja, the Justice of the Board should be conspicuous and exemplary, and appear founded upon fuller Evidence than the Complaint of the Vaqueel.

“ To Mr. Stable's Second Motion, for the Removal of the Dewan Gunga Govin Sing from Office, as well as the Removal of his Son and all his Dependants, I cannot assent on the Principle of my Objection to the First Motion, till his Delinquency is proved ; for admitting, what has not yet been proved, that the positive and repeated Orders of Government forbid the Dismemberment of Zemindars, it is evident that it was only the special Authority of Government itself that could, in the present Instance, enable Gunga Govin Sing to deviate from established Orders. The Title Deeds for the dismembered District were laid before the Board ; the whole Transaction, except that Part of it which was exceptionable from its being compulsive, was to appear in Detail before the Committee and before the Board, nor did the late Governor General conceive it was in any Part of it illegal or irregular : He left it implicitly to the future Determination of the Board after his Departure, as a Recommendation to them.

“ To the other general Reasons for the Expediency of removing the Dewan, I shall make no particular Reply, nor to the Inconsistency of leaving the Offices of Canongo Dewan and Deputy Dewan in the same Family ; this Incompatibility in the Tenure of Offices has been of long standing. I see and admit the Force of these Objections, and mean by no Means to be the Advocate of the Dewan or his Son. I only contend for that Regularity and Form in our Proceedings, which would shew them to the Natives and our Employers to be equally replete with a Zeal for the publick Good, and with that deliberate judicial Consistency, which constitutes the Dignity of Justice, and gives Effect to Punishment. If it shall appear that Gunga Govin Sing did extort, through unjust Influence, the Title he pretends to have purchased so fairly and regularly, I shall be the first, not only to agree to his Dimission, but to a more severe Punishment.

“ Should a Loss of Revenue, or other Embarrassments, arise from his Removal in consequence of such a Crime, our Employers would bear it with Pleasure ; but after the Character left upon Record by the late Governor General of Gunga Govind Sing, the Company will expect regular

Agents in his Place. I think there can be no little Fear, after the Accusations that have already come forward against him, but the Natives will make Complaints. The Danger is upon the other Side, and should make us cautious not to admit general Charges without Proof against him. The Precedent is a bad one in any Country, but especially in Bengal. The outstanding Balances, and their Magnitude since the Management of Gunga Govind Sing, would make a very heavy Charge against him; but upon the other Hand, if he can prove that a greater Revenue has been realized from the Provinces during his Service as Dewan with the Committee of Revenue, than in any preceding Period of the Administration of the Revenue, he has a substantial Claim to Justice; for my own Part, I shall be fully satisfied if the Issue of our present Improvements and Discussions about the Revenue, will be as complete a Collection on the 12th of April next Year, as has been realized on the 12th of April last. I dread the Reverse, and my Fears on the Subject have made me dwell so long upon the Arguments used in this Minute.

(Signed) "J. McPherson."

"Mr. Stables.—I have perused the Governor General's Sentiments on my Minute recorded the 18th May. I adhere to the Facts and Opinions before stated by me, and now add a Paper with Mr. Vanstuart's, One of the ablest Servants of the Company's Signature to it, to afford the Board the most satisfactory Information in this Transaction.

"The Facts are proved to my Conviction by the Papers delivered in by the late Governor General, and by the Dewanne's own Defence, and in my Opinion no other Investigation is necessary before his Removal from Office.

"I agree to order the Committee of Revenue to make the Settlement, but I cannot consent to the Interference of the Dewan in it.

"Soon after Bulram began to act as my Dewan in the Collectorship of Nuddea, he informed me that he was related to the Zemindar of Dinagepore, and mentioned an Attempt that had been made by Gunga Govind Sing to obtain Pergunnah Salbarree, &c. which were a valuable Part of that Zemindary. He appeared equally dissatisfied with Gunga Govind Sing for the past, and jealous of his Designs in future; but he never requested any Assistance till the End of November last, when he informed me that Gunga Govind Sing was renewing his Attempt under an Advantage which almost insured his Success. The Circumstance alluded to was the Marriage of Jankaram's Daughter, at which it was necessary that for the Preservation of the Honour of the Family that the People of the same Cast should be present; but Gunga Govind Sing has threatened to keep them away unless Deeds were executed to transfer to him the Property of Pergunnah Salbarree, &c. I endeavoured to represent this as a trivial Circumstance, and to persuade him to disregard the Absence of those Persons; but I found that it was so serious a Matter, that the Loss of these Pergunnahs would have been considered a less Evil. Bulram and Sidanund called upon me afterwards with a Petition for the Governor General, and Copies of the Deed. Seeing that the Bill of Sale stated that a Consideration had been given, I pointed out this Circumstance, but was told that it was fictitious, no Money having been paid. I offered to speak to the Governor General immediately, but was desired by Bulram to wait. When the Time arrived for speaking, the Governor General resolved to embark for England, and was afterwards so much engaged in Business, that I had not a good Opportunity of mentioning this Matter to him. I also know that he had not

Time to make the Enquiries necessary in order to ascertain the Truth, for I considered it merely as an Accusation, and thought it possible that Gunga Govind Sing might have paid the Consideration stated in the Bill of Sale, and fairly purchased the Pergunnahs. I was laid by Bulram under a particular Injunction of Secrecy, that I should not have thought myself authorized to have mentioned the Circumstances to any Person but the late Governor General, unless an Appeal had been made to me by One of the Parties. I now readily give my Testimony, with this Remark, that I have only heard the Representation of One Party, which may be refuted by the Defence of the other.

"Beercool, 16th May 1785.

(Signed) "H. Vanstuart."

"The Letter relative to the Dewan should be separate from that relative to the Settlement, and I move, that it be written in the following Terms:

"The Dewan Gunga Govind Sing being under Accusations relative to the Purchase of the Zemindary of Salbarree, we wish you not to employ him in conducting the Settlement, if you can act without his Assistance, until his Conduct is cleared up; and we authorize you to direct the Preparer of Reports to investigate upon Oath the Evidence to which the Dewan appeals for his Justification in the Transaction of the Purchase of Salbarree, and to report the same to the Board through your Committee.

"As I do not wish to carry any of these Questions by my Casting Vote, I agree to take Mr. Stuart's Opinion in Circulation upon them, if his State of Health will permit him to give it in Three or Four Days.

(Signed) "J. M. P."

Extract of Company's Revenue Letter to Bengal, dated 26th August 1788.

" Par. 2. We have very attentively perused all the Proceedings referred to in these Paragraphs, relative to the various Forgeries on the Company's Treasuries, and lament exceedingly that the Parties should have been kept so long in Confinement without being brought to Trial. We find that Ghalaum Ashroff, One of the principal Parties concerned in these Forgeries, has remained in Custody ever since the Month of August 1782; yet no Steps were taken towards investigating the Matter until February 1785. A rigorous and unnecessary Imprisonment previous to Trial must, in any Country, be deemed a Hardship; but in such a Climate as India, a long Confinement must be considered as doubly severe. We therefore direct that, in future, the speediest Methods be pursued for ascertaining the Guilt or Innocence of Persons who may hereafter be accused of similar or other Offences.

" 4. Upon perusing the Proceedings of the Commissioners, instituted at Chitpore, to enquire into these several Charges, we were naturally struck with the manifest Impropriety of their administering an Oath to Ghalaum Ashroff, who was the principal Person accused. His attempting to exonerate his own Guilt by accusing Gunga Govind Sing, and his Son Prawn Kishen, as the Instigators of the Forgeries, did not justify such a Proceeding: But that Charge should have been investigated without putting an Oath to Ghalaum Ashroff, which has been the Cause of his going to Trial for the Forgery, before the Fouzedarry Judicature, of the Nazim, with all the Prejudice attached to the Character of a Man already convicted of Perjury. We could not refrain from remarking to you the Impropriety of putting an accused Person to his Oath, let his Defence be what it may, unless it shall evidently be made appear that he has been falsely and maliciously charged, in which Case he would cease to be a Culprit, and his Oath might then be absolutely necessary towards the Conviction of those who had really committed the Offences of which he himself was innocently accused; but the Case of Ghalaum Ashroff was directly the Reverse.

" 5. We expect shortly to hear of the Issue of the Trials, which were to take place in the Native Fouzedarry Court at Moorshedabad, and of the Result of your Proceedings towards procuring some Indemnity to the Company for the Loss they have sustained by the Forgeries, of the exact Amount of which we have not been informed, although, by Mr. Stuart's Minutes of the 11th July and 19th August 1785, it is stated at many Lacks of Rupees.

" 6. We observe by the Letter from the Chitpore Commissioners to your Board of the 21st December 1785, that these Forgeries are said to have been occasioned by an unfortunate Regulation of Government made in the Year 1776, whereby a general Order was given to the Provincial Councils, and made even to extend to their Native Collectors wherever there was a Treasury, to pay all Orders of the Nalb Nazim for Fouzedarry Disbursements, without confining the Amount of them to any fixed Sum; of which Latitude (the Commissioners observe) the Actors in these Frauds appear very successfully to have availed themselves to the publick Prejudice; but whatever were the Occasions of these Frauds, which appear to have existed many Years, we rely upon you to adopt such Regulations, and establish such Checks and Counter Checks, as will effectually guard the Company against similar Losses in future.

" 7. Moreover, if you should in the Sequel be able to discover any Collusion between Gunga Govind, or any other Person in our Employ, and the Persons who actually committed the Forgeries, you will not fail to dismiss them for ever from our Service, and endeavour by every just Means to render them accountable for our Loss. But to have disgraced him upon the mere Presumption of Guilt in himself, or in his Relation to Bulram Ghose, and before any complete Enquiry had been made either into this Article, or into the Charge of extorting a Deed of Sale for a Part of the Zemindarry of Dinagepore, would not have been perfectly consistent with our Ideas of Justice.

" 8. We cannot but remark upon this latter Head the very unsatisfactory Result that was made by the Committee of Revenue to your Reference of 16 February 1785, and signify our Expectations that every subordinate Board to whom any Matter is referred from you, do consider it as their Duty to enter into a very particular Investigation of the Merits or Facts which may be the Objects of Enquiry, either by Records or Evidence, or Discussion of the several Members, so that the Subject may not be sent back to their Superiors, as in the present Instance, more obscure and doubtful than it appeared upon the original Reference.

" 9. We see very forcibly the Impropriety of letting the efficient Power of so many Officers under the Revenue Department be vested in One Man and his near Connections, as was the Case with Regard to Gunga Govind; and direct that you take Pains to avoid it in all your official Arrangements.

" 10. We find much Discussion amongst the Members of your own Board upon the collusive Sale and fraudulent Purchase of the Land in Question, and Arguments are founded upon it as a supposed Fact; although we cannot after much Examination discover that it was more than Allegation on the One Hand and Denial on the other; and we must express our Surprise that the real Truth should have been left in such a State of Uncertainty. Had the Acts of Malversation, charged by the Zemindar of Dinagepore, been established by fair Proofs and Evidence against a Person in Gunga Govind's confidential Station, you ought, for the Sake of Justice and Example, to have removed him from his Office.—But although we feel no Predilection for the Man, we must

must fairly acknowledge that we do not think sufficient Ground was laid to justify his Dismissal upon that single Consideration as a judicial Proceeding.

11. Another Motive urged for his Removal, was the Expectation that Complaints would come, which were kept back by his Continuance in Office. In the early Periods of our Territorial Possessions, when the whole Administration of the Country, Provincial and Superior, was in the Hands of One Person, such an Apprehension might be allowed to prevail. But we think it would now greatly impeach both the Vigour and Justice of our Government in Bengal, to suppose that any considerable Acts of Injustice could be committed by any Individual whatsoever, without the Means of Complaint and Reparation being open to the Aggrieved.

12. We shall be desirous of knowing the definitive Issue of the Dispute concerning the Pergunnah of Salbareah, whether it has been brought to a Decision before yourselves, or in any subordinate Department. We shall content ourselves with remarking upon the general Question of the Transfer of Zemindary Lands, that, although we certainly mean to maintain the ancient Principle, that no Zemindar shall alienate his Land without the Sanction of the Dewanny Government, we do by no Means wish to contend against the occasional Dismemberment of the large Zemindari; on the contrary, we wish, for many obvious Reasons of Policy, rather to promote than discourage it.

13. In these Remarks we have considered only the Justice of your Proceedings against Gunga Govind upon specific Charges, not the Expediency of retaining him in our Service, or the Fitness of him, or his Connexions, for the Station they filled: This we mean to refer to your Judgement and Discretion, as a Point that must be determined by Circumstances of local Observation, and the permanent Arrangement you may form under the general Regulations we have sent you, in which we are confident you will pursue our true Interests without any personal Pique or Patronage.

The Managers for the Commons stated, They would next produce a Report of Mr. Paterson relative to the Transactions of the Defendant's Government in the Country of Dinagore.

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Evidence.

The Managers for the Commons being heard in Answer to the Objection, and the Counsel in Reply.

The House informed the Managers for the Commons, and the Counsel for the Defendant, That the Evidence tendered by the Managers for the Commons was inadmissible.

Then the Lord Speaker said, Gentlemen, Counsel for the Defendant, you may now proceed to observe upon the Evidence given in Reply by the Managers for the Commons.

The Counsel for the Defendant informed the House, That the Evidence being now finally closed, they should have been glad to have had the Benefit of observing upon the several Matters given in Evidence by the Managers for the Commons in Reply; but to avoid any further Delay, the Defendant desired to waive his Right in that Respect.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

We cannot but be sensible that the Committee of Revenue to your Report of 1787, and again our Examinations that every subordinate Board to whom any Matter is referred from you, do consider it as their Duty to enter into a very particular Investigation of the Means or Facts which may be the Objects of Enquiry, either by Records or Evidence, or by the Opinion of the several Members, so that the Subject may not be sent back to their Superior, as in the present Instance, more than four and doubtful than it appeared upon the original Report.

We see very forcibly the Impropriety of leaving the efficient Power of so many Officers under the Revenue Department be vested in One Man and his near Connexions, as was the Case with regard to Gunga Govind; and direct that you take pains to avoid it in all your official Arrangements.

10. We find much Discussion amongst the Members of your own Board upon the collusive Sale and fraudulent Purchase of the Land in Question, and Arguments are founded upon it as a supposed Fact; although we cannot after much Examination discover that it was more than Allegation on the One Hand and Denial on the other; and we must expect our Surprize that the real Truth should have been left in such a State of Uncertainty. I had the Advantage of Malversation charged by the Zemindar of Dinagore, been established by fair Proofs and Evidence against a Person in Gunga Govind's confidential Station, you ought, for the sake of Justice and Example, to have removed him from his Office.—But although we feel no Predilection for the Man, we must

The Managers for the Commons stated, They would next produce a Report of Mr. Patten relative to the Transactions of the Defendant's Government in the County of Dinagor.

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Evidence.

The Managers for the Commons being heard in Answer to the Objection, and the Council in Reply,

The House informed the Managers for the Commons, and the Council for the Defendant, that the Evidence tendered by the Managers for the Commons was inadmissible.

Then the Lord Speaker said, Gentlemen, Counsel for the Defendant, you may now proceed to object upon the Evidence given in reply by the Managers for the Com-
mons.

The Counsel for the Defendant informed the House, That the Evidence being now finally closed, they should have been glad to have had the Benefit of observing upon the several Matters given in Evidence by the Managers for the Commons in Reply; but to avoid any further Delay, the Defendant desired to waive his Right in that Respect.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Deputies.

Die Jovis, 8^o Maij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Speaker informed the Managers for the House of Commons they might proceed in Reply.

Then Mr. GREY was heard, in Part, in Reply upon the First Article of Charge.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Luna, 12^o Maij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Speaker informed the Managers for the House of Commons they might proceed in Reply.

Then Mr. Grey was heard fully in Reply upon the First Article of Charge.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Mercurij, 14^o Maij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Speaker informed the Managers for the House of Commons they might proceed in Reply.

Then Mr. SHERIDAN was heard fully in Reply upon the Second Article of Charge.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Martis, 20^o Maij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the House of Commons they might proceed in Reply.

Then Mr. FOX was heard, in Part, in Reply upon the Sixth, Seventh, and Fourteenth Articles of Charge.

Then Mr. Hastings made a short Address to the House.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Mercurij, 21^o Maij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the House of Commons they might proceed in Reply.

Then Mr. Fox was fully heard in Reply upon the Sixth, Seventh, and Fourteenth Articles of Charge.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Veneris, 23^o Maij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the House of Commons they might proceed in Reply.

Then Mr. TAYLOR was heard, in Part, in Reply upon the Fourth Article of Charge.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament;

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Die Martis, 27^o Maij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the House of Commons they might proceed in Reply.

Then Mr. Taylor was fully heard in Reply upon the Fourth Article of Charge.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Mercurij, 28^o Maij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the House of Commons they might proceed in Reply.

Then Mr. BURKE was heard, in Part, to reply generally to the several Matters offered by the Defendant in his Defence.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Veneris, 30^o Maij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the House of Commons they might proceed in Reply.

Then Mr. Burke was heard further to reply generally to the several Matters offered by the Defendant in his Defence.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Martis, 3^o Junij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the House of Commons they might proceed in Reply.

Then Mr. Burke was heard further to reply generally to the several Matters offered by the Defendant in his Defence.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Jovis, 5^o Junij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the House of Commons they might proceed in Reply:

Then Mr. Burke was further heard to reply generally to the several Matters offered by the Defendant in his Defence.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Sabbati, 7^o Junij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the House of Commons, they might proceed in Reply.

Then Mr. Burke was further heard to reply generally to the several Matters offered by the Defendant in his Defence.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Mercurii, 11^o Junij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the House of Commons they might proceed in Reply.

Then Mr. Burke was further heard to reply generally to the several Matters offered by the Defendant in his Defence.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Jovis, 12^o Junij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the House of Commons they might proceed in Reply.

Then Mr. Burke was further heard to reply generally to the several Matters offered by the Defendant in his Defence.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Sabbati, 14^o Junij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the House of Commons they might proceed in Reply.

Then Mr. Burke was further heard to reply generally to the several Matters offered by the Defendant in his Defence.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Luna, 16^o Junij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the House of Commons they might proceed in Reply.

Then Mr. Burke was further heard to reply generally to the several Matters offered by the Defendant in his Defence; and being fully heard,

The House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Jovis, 23^o Aprilis 1795.

THE Lords being in their Places, the House resumed, the usual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar;—he was directed to withdraw.

Then the Lord Chancellor said;

Your Lordships having fully heard and considered of the Evidence and Arguments in this Case, have agreed upon several Questions, which are severally to be stated to your Lordships, in the usual Manner.

And the First Question is this;

Is Warren Hastings Esquire Guilty, or Not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors charged by the Commons in the First Article of Charge?

And having asked every Lord present, “Is Warren Hastings Esquire Guilty, or Not Guilty,” and the Lords having severally answered thereto, and the Lord Chancellor having declared his Opinion also;

The said several other Questions were, in like Manner, stated, and the Question of Guilty, or Not Guilty, put upon the same.

And the Lords having severally answered to the same, the Lord Chancellor declared,

That a large Majority of the Lords present had answered the said several Questions in the Negative.

And then declared,

That Warren Hastings Esquire is acquitted of the Articles of Impeachment exhibited against him for High Crimes and Misdemeanors, and all Things contained therein.

Then the Defendant was ordered to be called to the Bar; and kneeling, was bid to rise.

Then the Lord Chancellor said;

Warren Hastings Esquire,—I am to acquaint you, that you are acquitted of the Articles of Impeachment exhibited against you by the House of Commons for High Crimes and Misdemeanors, and all Things contained therein; and you are discharged, paying your Fees.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

8. The first of these is the fact that the United States is a country of immigrants. The vast majority of the population of the United States is descended from immigrants from other countries. This fact has a profound influence on the character of the United States government and on the character of the United States people. The United States government is a government of immigrants, and the United States people are a people of immigrants. This fact is one of the most important facts in the history of the United States.

Then the Lord's Church was organized.

And the first question is this:

Is Western Hemisphere Culture, or New Culture, of High Culture and Art?

demanded change by the Committee in the first Article of Chapter

And having asked every Lord present, "Is Walter Hastings Hastings Goring?"
"Not Goring," said the Lords having already answered thereto, and the Lord
"Hastings" having declared his opinion also.

The following are the questions were in the manner stated, and the questions of the County of the County, and upon the same.

And the Lord having put the subject to the issue, the Lord Chancellor

That a large majority of the Lords present had answered the said several Questions in the Affirmative.

That William Hastings' Epitaph is contained in the Article of Inquest, and that he was buried in the Church of St. Andrew, and all things contained

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